The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1880.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 90.

Fort William, the 2nd March 1880.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General by the departure on leave of Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE, R.E., C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., and no person provisionally appointed to succeed being present on the spot, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Sec. 27, to appoint MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER FRASER, C.B., R.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, to be a temporary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, and the said MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER FRASER has this forenoon assumed charge of his office under the usual salute.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Nº 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 28th February 1880.

No. 85.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the Act 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 26, to grant to the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of three months and three days, with effect from the 17th proximo, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

The 2nd March 1880.

No. 90.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General by the departure on leave of Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE, R.E., C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., and no person provisionally appointed to succeed being present on the spot, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67., Sec. 27, to appoint MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER FRASER, C.B., R.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, to be a temporary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, and the said MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER FRASER has this forenoon assumed charge of his office under the usual salute.

The 4th March 1880.

No. 91.—Mr. W. R. Millar is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 29th November 1879.

No. 95.—Mr. F. R. Cockerell is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 6th October 1879.

The 5th March 1880.

No. 99.—APPOINTMENT.—Colonel J. Reid, Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, in Oudh, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Oudh during the absence on furlough of Mr. W. C. Capper, C. S., or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 5th March 1880.

No. 139.—Surgeon A. Crombie, Civil Surgeon of Dacca, to be Joint Medical Officer in charge of Simla, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. M. Fleming, M.D.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 4th March 1880.

No. 52.—The services of the Reverend C. G. Moore, M.A., late Chaplain of Rangoon Town, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 3rd instant, or subsequent date on which he may take over charge of the Chaplaincy of Lucknow Cantonments.

FORESTS.

The 4th March 1880.

No. 159 *F.*—The Notification of this Department, No. 99 F., dated the 13th ultimo, directing the promotion of Mr. M. H. Ferrars, B.A., from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of Deputy Conservators of Forests in British Burma, and the reversion of Mr. P. J. Carter to his substantive appointment of Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in that province, will not take effect until the 1st November 1880.

No. 161 *F.*—Mr. A. L. Home, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, and Assistant Comptroller General (Forests), has obtained privilege leave for 17 days with effect from the 13th March 1880, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 1st March 1880.

No. 37 *J.-J.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the following rules relating to the agreements of Legal Practitioners with clients, and imposing a penalty on the receiving or giving of commission, shall come into force in the territories of Mysore on and from the date hereof:—

1. In these rules "Legal Practitioner" means an "Advocate or Pleader enrolled in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore or in any Court subordinate thereto."
2. No agreement entered into by any Legal Practitioner with any person retaining or employing him, respecting the amount and manner of payment for the whole or any part of any past or future services, fees, charges or disbursements in respect of business done or to be done by such Legal Practitioner shall be valid unless it is made in writing signed by such person, and is, within fifteen days from the day on which it is executed, filed in the District Court or in some Court in which some portion of the business in respect of which it has been executed has been or is to be done.
3. Where a suit is brought to enforce any such agreement, if the agreement is not proved to be fair and reasonable, the Court may reduce the amount payable thereunder or order it to be cancelled, and the costs, fees, charges and disbursements in respect of the business done to be ascertained in the same manner as if no such agreement had been made.
4. Such an agreement shall exclude any further claim of the Legal Practitioner beyond the terms of the agreement with respect to any services, fees, charges or disbursements in relation to the conduct and completion of the business in respect of which the agreement is made, except such services, fees, charges or disbursements, if any, as are expressly excepted by the agreement.
5. A provision in any such agreement that the Legal Practitioner shall not be liable for negligence, or that he shall be relieved from any responsibility to which he would otherwise be subject as such Legal Practitioner, shall be wholly void.
6. Whoever commits any of the following offences:—
   (*a*) solicits or receives from any Legal Practitioner any gratification in consideration of procuring or having procured his employment in any legal business;
   (*b*) retains any gratification out of remuneration paid or delivered, or agreed to be paid or delivered to any Legal Practitioner for such employment;
   (*c*) being a Legal Practitioner, tenders gives or consents to the retention of any gratification for procuring or having procured the employment in any legal business of himself or any other Legal Practitioner,

   shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

MILITARY.

The 5th March 1880.

No. 18 *G.-M.*—The following Regimental Order issued by the Officer Commanding the Bhopal Battalion, dated 15th January 1880, is confirmed:—

Captain C. Ransford, Adjutant, having reported his arrival at Regimental Head-quarters on the 11th instant, from furlough to England, will officiate as 2nd-in-Command from that date, *vice* Major G. R. Peart, Officiating Commandant.

POLITICAL.

The 3rd March 1880.

No. 54 *G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction, upon Babu Lalman Das Hazarika.

The 5th March 1880.

No. 245 *I.-P.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, in pursuance of certain

arrangements for the better execution of the Salt Agreement between the British Government and the Meywar State, His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore has consented to the abolition of transit duty within the Meywar State on all articles of commerce save and except the following, namely :—

Opium.	Timber.
Cotton.	Iron.
Cloth.	Mhowa.
Tobacco.	Ganja.
Jagree.	Silk Cloth.

GENERAL.

The 5th March 1880.

No. 226 *E.-G.*—The services of Mr. L. A. W. Rind, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan, with effect from the date upon which he reported his arrival at Jacobabad.

The 27th February 1880.

No. 492 *G.-G.*—LEAVE.—Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, C.S., Resident, 2nd Class, and Political Agent, Turkish Arabia, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 2nd March 1880.

The 3rd March 1880.

No. 512 *G.-G.*—The following List is published, in continuation of the List notified in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 8th March 1879 :—

List of Officers serving under the several Local Governments and Administrations subordinate to the Government of India, including those of the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Armies, who have passed the High Proficiency or Degree of Honor tests in the Arabic and Persian languages, or either of them, between 1st September 1878 and 31st August 1879.

Government or Administration.	Names.	Language and Examination passed.
Govt. of India	Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.	Persian, High Proficiency.
" of Madras	Lieutenant R. H. Fraser	Persian, High Proficiency.
" of Bombay	Surgeon A. S. Jayakar	Arabic, High Proficiency.
" "	Captain C. W. H. Sealy	Arabic, High Proficiency.
" "	Lieutenant J. S. King	Persian, High Proficiency.
" of the N.-W. P. and Oudh	Mr. W. Hoey, B.C.S.	Persian, High Proficiency.
Govt. of the Punjab	Mr. P. del. H. Johnstone, B.C.S.	Persian, High Proficiency.

No. 518 *G.-G.*—The services of Mr. C. Brown, on special political duty with the British Forces under Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

The 4th March 1880.

No. 532 *G.-G.*—Major H. P. Peacock, Political Agent, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, and Political Agent, Alwar, is posted to Moorshedabad as Agent to the Governor-General.

The 5th March 1880.

No. 538 *G.-G.*—Major C. Bowen, R.E., Assistant Superintending Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, Mysore State Railway, and Joint Secretary, Railway Branch, during the absence on privilege leave of Major A. LeMessurier, R.E., or until further orders, with effect from the 7th February 1880.

No. 543 *G.-G.*—Major A. L. Playfair, Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, is granted special leave of absence for four months, under Section 31 of the Civil Leave Code, with the necessary subsidiary leave, from the 1st March 1880, or the date of his departure.

Captain R. J. McGhee, Acting Quartermaster, 27th Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence of Major A. L. Playfair on leave, or until further orders.

No. 546 *G.-G.*—The following Notification which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 30th January 1880, is republished by order of the Governor-General in Council :—

FOREIGN OFFICE,
5th January 1880.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint John Kirk, Esquire, C.M.G., now Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, to be Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar.

No. 548 *G.-G.*—Surgeon A. Adams, Medical Officer of the Kotah and Jhalra Patan Agencies, is appointed to the Medical charge of Deoli, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Surgeon A. Barclay, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 20th February 1880.

No. 909.—Read again—

Resolution No. 2037, dated 20th December 1879, publishing the Rules for District and Presidency Savings Banks.

Resolution No. 385, dated 24th January 1880, providing that the above Resolution does not apply to Military Savings Banks.

Resolution No. 561, dated 5th February 1880, permitting the Comptroller General to receive and hold in trust Government Paper for any Depositor.

RESOLUTION.—Sundry additions having been made to the Savings Banks Rules published on the 20th December 1879, the Governor General in Council

considers it expedient to issue the following revised Rules for District and Presidency Savings Banks, revoking all previous Rules :—

I.—In these Rules—

"Depositor," "Deposit," and "Secretary" bear the meaning which they bear in *The Government Savings Bank Act, 1873.*

"Account" means the account of a Depositor in a Government Savings Bank.

"Balance" means the balance at credit of an account.

II.—Any person may become a Depositor on his own behalf, or on behalf of any other named person dependent upon him. Deposits may also be made by the managers of benevolent or other public Associations, or by public officers, of money deposited with them *ex-officio* as security for the discharge of any public duty or for the fidelity of any public officer, or for the accomplishment of any public object.

III.—Subject to the provisions of these Rules, the Government of India guarantees the repayment of every deposit with interest.

IV.—Without the sanction of the Comptroller General, no account will be opened for less than One Rupee; and no person may deposit more than Five Thousand Rupees, in all, between any 1st of April and the 31st March next following.

V.—Interest will not be allowed upon a smaller balance than $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, or upon the excess in any balance over the highest multiple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee.

VI.—Interest will be allowed for each calendar month upon the minimum balance of the account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month.

VII.—From the 1st January 1880, till further notice, interest will be allowed upon deposits at the rate of one pie a month for every $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, which is equal to one anna for every Rs. 18 or one Rupee for every Rs. 288, being at the rate of Rs. $4\frac{2}{6}$ per centum per annum. Without the sanction of the Comptroller General, no higher monthly interest will be allowed upon any balance than Rs. $17\frac{1}{3}$.

VIII.—On the written request of any Depositor, his balance, or any part of it, will be invested by the Comptroller General in his own name in trust for, and at the risk of, the Depositor at current market rates, in stock of any Loan which he may specify; if no particular loan is specified, then stock of one of the Four Per Cent. Loans will be bought. And stock or notes of any Government Loan, to a moderate amount, may be received by the Comptroller General from or on behalf of any Depositor and converted into stock. The stock thus bought will be held by the Comptroller General on the Depositor's account, the interest thereon, less a commission of one-quarter per cent., being added to his deposit, on advice from the Comptroller General, and entered in his Deposit Book, the first time that it is subsequently presented. Stock held on account of a Depositor will, on his written request, be sold, and the proceeds added to his Deposit, or, if he desires it, will be converted into notes and delivered to him. A commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., besides the Bank's fees, will be charged upon such purchases, sales, and deliveries.

IX.—Every account will be made up on the 31st March, and the interest then due, calculated under these Rules, added to the balance upon which future interest will accrue. If an account is closed on any other date, interest due to the end of the preceding calendar month will be paid to the Depositor: but a Depositor who closes an account should not, ordinarily, be permitted immediately to re-open it, except on payment of a fine varying at the discretion of the Secretary from One to Ten Rupees.

X.—An account may be transferred free of charge to any other Government Savings Bank.

XI.—A Deposit Book will be supplied to each Depositor in which the Secretary or, if the Savings Bank is at a public Treasury, the Treasury Officer, will acknowledge every deposit. The personal attendance of a Depositor is not required; but no deposit will be received or payment made without the Deposi-

tor's Deposit Book, and the Government will not be responsible for any deposit the receipt of which is not acknowledged in a Deposit Book. The interest due to date will be entered in each Deposit Book the first time that it is produced after the 31st March. The first Deposit Book will be supplied free of charge; but if a Deposit Book is lost or injured, or if a closed account is re-opened, One Rupee will be charged for a new book.

XII.—A Depositor may not operate frequently upon his account as if it were an ordinary banking account, or open more than one account in his own name or in the name of any member of his family, or for his own benefit or the benefit of any member of his family. The Comptroller General must take precautions to prevent any transgression of this Rule and, in particular, any employment of an account as an ordinary drawing account. This Rule is not meant to prevent any one from opening more than one *ex-officio* or public account.

XIII.—The Secretary may refuse to open any account or may close any account, for any sufficient reason, as, for example, because he thinks that the account is likely to be used or is being used contrary to the object with which Government Savings Banks are established, namely, the encouragement of saving. But every such refusal or closure, and the reasons for it, should be reported to the Comptroller General.

XIV.—When the Secretary thinks it proper to close any account, he shall give notice, in writing, to the Depositor, of such closure. After the date of such notice, no deposit shall be accepted on the account so closed, and no interest shall be allowed upon the balance of the closed account after the end of the calendar month then current.

XV.—The Comptroller General should report to the Governor General in Council any refusal to sanction an application under Rule IV or VII with his reasons for such refusal.

XVI.—These Rules apply as well to accounts opened before as after their publication.

XVII.—The Governor General in Council reserves the right to alter or add to these Rules at any time.

XVIII.—A copy of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, and of these Rules, shall be printed in each deposit book, and the signature, or, if he cannot write, mark of the Depositor, obtained to the annexed declaration before any deposit is accepted from him.

Declaration to be recorded in accordance with Rule XVIII.

I acknowledge that I have read these Rules (or, if he cannot read, that these Rules have been read to me).

Dated

Table of monthly interest.

Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.	Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.	Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.
1⅓	Pie 1	15	Pie 10	144	Annas 8
3	2	16½	11	162	9
4½	3	18	Annas 1	180	10
6	4	36	2	198	11
7½	5	54	3	216	12
9	6	72	4	234	13
10½	7	90	5	252	14
12	8	108	6	270	15
13½	9	126	7	288	One Rupee.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General who will issue any needful supplementary instructions.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published, for general information, in the *Gazette of India*.

The 6th March 1880.

No. 70*C*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from four-fifths of the duties to which they are liable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the following articles, *viz.* :—

Swedish round Iron of all sizes.
Swedish Iron sheets and plates.

This Notification shall take effect on and after the 8th of March 1880.

No. 71*C*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in modification of Schedule A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, and Notification No. 60, dated the 13th March 1879, to fix for the articles mentioned in the second column of the following statement, the tariff values set forth in the fourth column of the same. This Notification shall take effect on and after the 8th March 1880 :—

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuations.
			Rs. A.
15	CORK AND ARTICLES MADE OF CORK—		
	Bottle Corks	gross.	1 12
16	COTTON AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—		
	Cotton rope	cwt.	30 0
	Piece Goods—		
	Grey—		
	Mulls	lb.	0 15
	Printers	,,	0 10½
	Shirtings, Long Cloths, and Madapollams ...	,,	0 8½
	T Cloths 18 reed and upwards	,,	0 9
	T Cloths exceeding 12 × 10 and not above 4 lbs. ...	,,	0 8½
	T Cloths other sorts, jeans, domestics, sheetings, and drills	,,	0 7
	Twist—		
	Mule, Nos. 33 to 42	,,	0 9
	,, ,, 43 to 52	,,	0 10½
	,, ,, 53 to 60	,,	0 12
	Water ,, 21 to 30	,,	0 9
	,, ,, 31 to 40	,,	0 11
	,, ,, 41 to 50	,,	0 12½
	,, above 50	,,	0 15
	Twist, orange, red, and other colours, except Turkey red*	,,	0 11
	Twist, Turkey red, all kinds*	,,	1 2
17	DRUGS AND MEDICINES, EXCEPT OPIUM—		
	Aloes, black	cwt.	14 0
	,, Socotra	,,	28 0
	Aloe wood	lb.	3 0
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt.	75 0

* Duty to be charged on the grey weight of the coloured yarn; when this is not ascertainable, the actual wharf weight, or invoice weight, to be taken.

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Per	Tariff Valuations.
			Rs. A.
17	DRUGS AND MEDICINES, EXCEPT OPIUM—contd.	cwt.	
	Asafœtida coarse (hingra)	,,	12 0
	Brimstone, (amalsara)	,,	40 0
	Camphor, crude in powder	,,	50 0
	Cassia lignea	,,	26 0
	China root, rough	,,	9 0
	,, scraped	,,	22 0
	Galangal, China	,,	8 0
	Pellitory, (Akalkara)	,,	35 0
	Storax, liquid (Rose Melloes)	,,	36 0
18	DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—		
	Aniline Dyes—Magenta and oseine	lb.	4 0
	,, Scarlet	,,	3 0
	Cochineal	,,	1 12
	Gallnuts Myrabolam	cwt.	4 8
23	GLASS, GLASSWARE, BEADS, FALSE PEARLS AND FALSE CORALS—		
	Bangles, Glass, China, gilt	100 pairs	15 0
	,, ,, ,, not gilt	,,	2 8
	Glass, Crown of sizes	100 supl. ft.	6 0
	Pearls, false—		
	Lolakh	thousand	0 12
24	GUMS, GUM RESINS AND ARTICLES MADE OF GUM OR GUM RESIN—		
	Copal	cwt.	65 0
	Gum Ammoniac	,,	14 0
	,, Arabic	,,	18 0
	,, Bdellium (common gum)	,,	7 0
	,, Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	,,	16 0
	,, Persian (false)	,,	4 0
	Myrrh	,,	35 0
	Rosin	,,	5 8
29	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—		
	Unmanufactured—		
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows) each exceeding 20 lbs. in weight, and *hollows* each weighing 10 lbs. and over	cwt.	500 0
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows) not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs. each, and *hollows* each weighing less than 10 lbs.	,,	425 0
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows) each less than 10 lbs.	,,	225 0
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lbs. ...	,,	175 0
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lbs. and under 4 lbs.	,,	85 0
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lbs. ...	,,	55 0
	Articles made of ivory—		
	Bangle-rings	,,	800 0
	Cylinder-rings	,,	1,000 0
	Other sorts	,,	*Ad valorem.*
35	METALS, UNWROUGHT, WROUGHT, AND ARTICLES MADE OF METALS—		
	Brass—		
	Sheets, rolls, very thin	,,	84 0
	Copper—		
	Australian cake	,,	47 0
	Bolt	,,	48 0
	Braziers and Sheets	,,	48 0
	China Cash	,,	32 0
	Nails and composition-nails	,,	48 0
	Sheathing, plate, and raised bottoms	,,	50 0
	Gold Leaf, European	100 leaves	3 0
	Iron—		
	Angle and T iron...	ton	120 0
	Flat, square, and bolt, including Scotch	,,	95 0
	Galvanized sheets and ridging	cwt.	12 0
	Hoop, plate, and sheet	ton	120 0
	Nails, rose, clasp, flat headed, rivets and washers ...	cwt.	12 0

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Per.	Tariff Valuation. Rs.	A.
35	METALS, UNWROUGHT, WROGHT, AND ARTICLES MADE OF METALS —contd.			
	Iron—*contd.*			
	Nail-rod	ton	100	0
	Pig	,,	50	0
	Rice bowls	set of ten	5	0
	,, ,, ...	set of six	2	8
	Rod, round, British, not exceeding half inch diameter ...	ton	105	0
	Rod, exceeding half an inch in diameter	,,	95	0
	Swedish, flat, square, and bolt	,,	140	0
	,, nail-rod...	,,	175	0
	,, round rod, not exceeding half an inch in diameter	,,	185	0
	Patent or yellow metals, sheathing, sheets, and bolts ...	cwt.	40	0
	Quicksilver	lb.	1	3
	Steel, excluding railway materials—			
	Blistered	cwt.	9	0
	British and foreign, other than Swedish	,,	7	8
	Cast	,,	21	0
	Spring	,,	9	0
	Swedish	,,	10	0
	Tin, block	,,	50	0
	,, foil, China	lb.	0	12
	Zinc or Spelter—			
	Nails	cwt.	21	8
	Sheet or zinc sheathing	,,	16	0
41	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, AND COMPOSITIONS FOR APPLICATION TO LEATHER AND METALS—			
	Patent driers	cwt.	15	0
	Turpentine	Imp. gallon	1	12
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles	75	0
	White lead	cwt.	13	0
43	PERFUMERY—			
	Rose-flowers, dried	,,	10	0
47	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES—			
	Flour	barrel or sack of 200 lbs.	18	0
	Sago	cwt.	12	0
	Tapioca	,,	13	0
	Vinegar, Persian	Imp. gallon	1	0
51	SHELLS COWRIES—			
	Cowries—			
	Bázár, common	cwt.	3	0
	Nakhla	,,	65	0
52	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Raw Silk—			
	Chahàram, Cochin China, and Yellow Shanghai ...	lb.	5	0
	Mathow	...	2	0
	Panjam	...	1	6
	Sewing thread, China	...	9	0
54	SPICES—			
	Betelnuts—			
	White, Srivardhan	cwt.	20	0
	All other sorts	...	11	0
	Cloves	...	70	0
	Clove stems and heads	...	22	0
	Cloves in seed, Narlavang	...	40	0
	Mace	lb.	1	0
	Nutmegs, in shell	...	0	8
56	SUGAR—			
	China, candy	cwt.	25	0
	Loaf	...	28	0
	Soft	...	16	8

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 5th March 1880.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 136.—With reference to para. 14 of G. G. O. No. 610, dated the 11th July, 1879, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following nominal roll of officers and men, British and Native, who were killed and wounded during the campaign of 1878-79, in Afghanistan :—

Corps, Regiment or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	REMARKS.
GENERAL STAFF.	Peiwár Kotal, 2nd December, 1878.	...	Brigadier-General A. H. Cobbe, 17th Foot, Commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade, Kuram Field Force.	Wounded, severely.	
	Máidának, 17th March, 1879,		Captain Edward P. Leach, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of Surveys.	" slightly.	
TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.	Sapári Pass, 13th December, 1878.	...	Captain Fred. T. Goad, Bengal Staff Corps.	Wounded, mortally.	Died 14th December, 1878.
"I" BATTERY, "C" BRIGADE, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.	Ali Masjid, 21st November, 1878.	2007	Gunner Timothy Coonan ..	Killed.	
		1997	Trumpeter Richard Hill ...	Wounded, severely.	
		2014	Gunner William Cooper ...	" slightly.	
	Fatehábád, 2nd April, 1879.	1271	Gunner William Fletcher ...	" mortally.	Died 25th April 1879.
"E" BATTERY, 4TH BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY.	Attack on Camp at Kandahár, 6th February, 1879.	4928	Gunner Charles Humphries ...	Wounded, severely.	
		5011	Driver William Newman ...	" "	
		...	Lascar Chakan Sing ...	" "	
No. 11 BATTERY, 9TH BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY.	Ali Masjid, 21st November, 1878.	3764	Sergeant Edward Blackwell ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		1311	Gunner William Day ...	" severely.	
		1644	" Henry Akers ...	" "	
		1645	" Edwin Allen ...	" "	
		1698	" George Sutton ...	" "	
	Bázár Valley, 28th January, 1879.	3764	Sergeant Edward Blackwell ...	" "	
No. 13 BATTERY, 9TH BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY.	Shagái Heights, 28th November, 1878.	1445	Sergeant Robert Parsons ...	Wounded, slightly.	
No. 1 (KOHAT) MOUNTAIN BATTERY, PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.	Peiwár, 28th November, 1878.	...	Mule-Driver Shah Newáz ...	Killed.	
	Peiwár Kotal, 2nd December, 1878.	...	Captain John Andrew Kelso ...	Killed.	
		323	Gunner Sant Sing ...	Wounded, severely.	
	Sa ári Pass, 13th December, 1878.	362	Gunner Basáwá Sing ...	" "	

Corps, Regiment or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	Remarks.
No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.	Matún, Khost Valley, 7th January, 1879.	402	Gunner Fazl Khan ...	Wounded, slightly.	
No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery.	Attack on baggage-guard near Khúshdil-khan-ka-kila, 9th March, 1879.	3	Driver-Havildar Saiad Úsman...	Wounded, severely.	
10th Hussars.	Fatehábád, 2nd April, 1879.	487	Regimental Sergeant-Major Thomas Stuart ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		452	Private George Smith ...	" "	
		839	" George Hall ...	" "	
		1126	" Frederick May ...	" dangerously.	
		1498	" George Boyes ...	" mortally.	Since dead.
		1499	" Richard Dobin ...	" severely.	
		1641	" Charles Briselden ...	" slightly.	
15th Hussars.	Saif-ú-din, 4th January, 1879.	...	Major George Luck ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		475	Troop Sergeant-Major James Craddock	" "	
		1156	Private James Collins ...	" severely.	
		1298	" James Bridgham ...	" "	
		1380	" William Tasker ...	" slightly.	
		1480	" Henry Taylor ...	" "	
		1483	" Wm. Robert Whellock	" "	
10th Bengal Lancers.	Kam Dákká, 22nd April, 1879.	740	Lance-Daffadár Ahmed Khan...	Wounded, slightly.	
11th Bengal Lancers.	Shagái, 29th November, 1878.	1551	Sowár Kálá Sing	Wounded, severely.	
	Deh Sarak, 24th March, 1879.	1176	Sowár Atar Sing	Killed.	
		20	Ressaidár Sardúl Sing ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		53	Daffadár Fazl Khan ...	" "	
		917	Sowár Kánh Sing ...	" "	
		1150	" Panjáh Sing ...	" severely.	
		1195	" Jiwand Sing ...	" slightly.	
		1325	" Kúlá Sing... ..	" "	
		1335	" Atrá	" "	
		1376	" Attáh Mahomed ...	" "	
		1407	" Mohtá Sing ...	" severely.	
		1460	" Bishen Sing ...	" slightly.	
		1505	" Gangá Rám ...	" "	
		1531	" Gúrdit Sing ...	" "	

Corps, Regiment or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	Remarks.
13TH BENGAL LANCERS.	Bázár Valley, 31st January, 1879.	490	Sowár Kishen Sing ...	Killed.	
	Deh Sarak, 24th March, 1879.	80	Daffadár Kálá Sing ...	Killed.	
19TH BENGAL LANCERS.	Jaldak, 20th January, 1879.	994	Sowár Nehál Chand ...	Killed.	
1ST PUNJAB CAVALRY.	Saif-ú-din, 4th January, 1879.	...	Jemadar Haknewáz Khan ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		1318	Sowár Sháh Pasand ...	„ „	
		1487	„ Jiwand Sing ...	„ „	
		1549	„ Rám Rakhá ...	„ severely.	
	Núr Khan, 21st January, 1879.	...	Sowár Fateh Khan ...	Wounded, severely.	
	Saiad-Búd, 27th March, 1879.	1264	Daffadár Sabdil Khan ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		1456	„ Gúlám Haidar Khan...	„ „	
		1660	„ Mazar Ali Khan ...	„ „	
		1275	Sowár Lakhmir Khan ...	„ mortally	Died 11th May, 1879.
		1382	„ Mehtáb Roy ...	„ slightly.	
5TH PUNJAB CAVALRY.	Matún, Khost Valley, 7th January, 1879.	189	Daffadár Hassan Khan ...	Killed.	
		167	„ Hashmat Jang ...	Wounded, dangerously.	
		1445	Sowár Jhandá Sing ...	„ slightly.	
		1604	„ Bhúp Sing... ...	„ severely.	
		1804	„ Yetbar Sháh ...	„ slightly.	
CAVALRY OF THE CORPS OF GUIDES.	Near Dákká, 8th December, 1878.	345	Sowár Laddá	Killed.	
	Fatehábád, 2nd April, 1879.	...	Major Wigram Battye	Killed.	
		10	Ressaidár Mahmúd Khan		
		180	Daffadár Núr Mahomed		
		624	Sowár Shamir Sing		
		...	Ressaidár Dúni Chand ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		...	„ Kálá Sing ...	„ „	
		...	Jemadár Jiwand Sing ...	„ „	
		...	„ Bishen Dás ...	„ „	
		66	Kot-Daffadár Atar Sing ...	„ mortally	Died 6th April, 1879.
		184½	Daffadár Súchét Sing ...	„ slightly.	
		233	„ Tejá Sing ...	„ „	
		325	„ Búrá ...	„ mortally	Died 19th April, 1879.
		482	„ Sadá Rang ...	„ slightly.	
		585	Lance-Daffadár Chatar Sing ...	„ „	
		220	Sowár Kesar Sing ...	„ „	
		475	„ Nihál Sing ...	„ dangerously.	
		476	„ Kirpál Sing ...	„ slightly.	
		492	„ Gúláb Sing ...	„ dangerously.	
		502½	„ Chogat Sing ...	„ slightly.	
		558	„ Nádir Sing ...	„ severely.	
		565	„ Himáiat Khan ...	„ slightly.	
		611	„ Harnám Sing ...	„ „	
		641	„ Hirá Sing ...	„ „	
		659	„ Bishen Dás ...	„ „	
		708	„ Diál Sing ...	„ dangerously.	
		709	„ Bholá Sing ...	„ slightly.	
		710	„ Wadáwá Sing ...	„ „	
		719	„ Sant Rám ...	„ „	

Corps, Regiment or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	REMARK
CAVALRY OF THE CORPS OF GUIDES—*contd.*	Fatehábád, 2nd April, 1879.	730	Sowár Sháh-dád Khan ...	Wounded, mortally	Died 5th A
		744	„ Sarmúkh Sing ...	„ severely.	
		758	„ Mal Sing ...	„ slightly.	
		781	„ Gokal Chand ...	„ „	
		808	„ Kandú Sing ...	„ severely.	
		855	„ Yakút ...	„ „	
3RD SIND HORSE.	Khúshk-i-Nákhúd, 26th February, 1879.	...	Major William Reynolds	Killed.	
		349	Náik Fateh Mahomed Khan		
		411	Sowár Tilok Sing		
		444	„ Shaikh Ramzán		
		...	„ Mádho Persád		
		...	Lieutenant-Colonel John H. P. Malcolmson.	Wounded, slightly.	
		2	Náik Dal Sing	„ severely.	
		733	Lance-Náik Mardán Khan ...	„ dangerously.	
		67	Sowár Sarfaráz Khan ...	„ slightly.	
		95	„ Jabar Khan ...	„ severely.	
		164	„ Shaikh Makdúm Baksh	„ „	
		214	„ Shaikh Ahmed ...	„ slightly.	
		262	„ Gúláb Khan ...	„ dangerously.	
		271	„ Gúl Báz Khan ...	„ severely.	
		371	„ Khan Mahomed Khan	„ slightly.	
		452	„ Gajádar	„ „	
		488	„ Akhbar Khan ...	„ mortally	Died 1st A 1879.
1ST BATTALION, 5TH FOOT.	Kam Dákká, 22nd April, 1879.	1740	Color-Sergeant Geo. Pickford ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		895	Lance-Sergeant Wm. Reed ...	„ severely.	
2ND BATTALION, 8TH FOOT.	Peiwár Kotal, 2nd December, 1878.	1357	Drum-Major Owen Cunningham	Killed.	
		1774	Color-Sergeant Wm. Innes ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		1066	Sergeant James Howard ...	„ dangerously.	
		1381	Lance-Corporal Thomas Savage	„ slightly.	
		685	Private Lewis Jones ...	„ „	
		1097	„ John Burgess ...	„ severely.	
		1324	„ Charles Delany ...	„ slightly.	
		1437	„ Robert Jones ...	„ „	
1ST BATTALION, 12TH FOOT.	Kam Dákká, 22nd April, 1879.	1746	Sergeant George Stark	Killed.	
		32B/473	Private John Welsh		
		32B/100	„ James Glover ...	Wounded, severely.	
		32B/109	„ Edward Grady ...	„ slightly.	
		32B/127	„ James Henry Priest ...	„ severely.	
		32B/364	„ Charles Taylor ...	„ slightly.	
		32B/1098	„ Richard Dunn ...	„ „	
1ST BATTALION, 17TH FOOT.	Bázár Valley, 21st December, 1878.	27B/287	Private John Powell ...	Wounded, severely.	
		1661	„ Thomas Bashford ...	„ mortally	Died 23rd 1878.
	Bázár Valley, 22nd December, 1878.	27B/257	„ John Powell ...	Killed.	
	Near Dákká, 19th March, 1879.	1627	Private William Benwell ...	Killed.	
		1760	„ Edward Bradbury ...		

Corps, Regiment or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	REMARKS.
1ST BATTALION, 17TH FOOT—*contd.*	Fatehábád, 2nd April, 1879.	...	Lieut. Nicholas Cuthbert Wiseman.	Killed.	
		1879	Private Henry Good ...		
		638	Sergeant John Halpin ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		1811	Lance-Corporal Fred. Moore ...	" dangerously.	
		522	Private Michael Gavin ...	" slightly.	
		1807	" John Clarke ...	" severely.	
1ST BATTALION, 25TH FOOT.	Bázár Valley, 26th January, 1879.	6B/1317	Private Robert McMullen ...	Killed.	
		6B/600	Drummer Samuel Colbeck ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		6B/27	Private Thomas Flute ...	" dangerously.	
	Bázár Valley, 29th January, 1879.	6B/455	" John Birmingham ...	" slightly.	
	Attack on picquet at Landi Kotal, 18th May, 1879.	6B/858	" Thomas Gregson ...	" "	
51ST FOOT.	Ali Masjid, 21st November, 1878.	8B/109	Private John Nelson ...	Killed.	
		8B/938	Lance-Corporal Joseph Holland	Wounded, slightly.	
		2026	Private Robert Talbot ...	" severely.	
	Attack on picquet, Ali Masjid, 28th November, 1878.	881	Sergeant William Binge ...	" "	
		8B/847	Lance-Corporal John H. Darter	" slightly.	
		2165	Private Thomas White ...	" "	
		2727	" Samuel Drury ...	" "	
		8B/146	" William White ...	" "	
	Attack on picquet at Ali Masjid, 19th January, 1879.	8B/882	" Robert Downey ...	" severely.	
		8B/956	" James Gall ...	" "	
59TH FOOT.	Attack on Camp at Kandahár, 6th February, 1879.	814	Private John Friend ...	Killed.	
		1590	Sergeant John Donovan ...	Wounded, severely.	
		657	Private William Collier ...	" slightly.	
		1313	" Thomas Wardall ...	" mortally	Died 7th Feb., 1878.
70TH FOOT.	Attack on camp at Kandahár, 6th February, 1879.	2029	Private James Turner ...	Wounded, severely.	
72ND HIGHLANDERS.	Peiwár Kotal, 2nd December, 1878.	1674	Private David Power ...	Killed.	
		58B/323	" James Stewart ...		
		...	Sub-Lieut. Seymour C. H. Monro ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		429	Sergeant Abraham Patterson	" "	
		1298	Corporal David Darling ...	" severely.	
		1746	Lance-Corporal Wm. Brown ...	" mortally	Died 16th Dec., 1879.
		1232	Private Robert Cooper ...	" slightly.	
		1576	" George Barnett ...	" "	
		1836	" George Kettle ...	" severely.	
		58B/31	" Wm. Stewart ...	" slightly.	
		58B/146	" Wm. Rattray ...	" severely.	
		58B/237	" James Hone ...	" "	
	Sapári Pass, 13th December, 1878.	58B/692	" Thomas Wood ...	" "	

Corps, Regiment or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	Remarks.
81st Foot.	Sarkái Peak, 28th November, 1878.	1616	Private Michael McCann ...	Killed.	
	In the Kháibar Pass, 29th November, 1878.	12B/547	Sergeant John McMahon ...	Wounded, severely.	
4th Co. Bengal Sappers and Miners.	Attack on a telegraph train, near Kandahár, 28th March, 1879.	1773	Sepoy Nék Mahomed Khan ...	" slightly.	
8th Co., Bengal Sappers and Miners.	Bázár Valley, 22nd December, 1879.	1940	Sepoy Abdúlla Khan ...	" severely.	
6th Bengal Native Infantry.	Kháibar Pass, 29th November, 1878.	1573	Sepoy Baktáwar Rám ...	Killed.	
	Attack on camp at Ali Masjid, 1st January, 1879.	...	" Malay Khan ...	Killed.	
	Attack on grazing guard near Ali Masjid, 5th April, 1879.	1582	" Tiloki ...	Wounded, mortally	Died the same day.
	Near Fort Ali Masjid, 11th June, 1879.	1470	" Jowálá Sing ...	" severely.	
14th Bengal Native Infantry.	Ali Masjid, 21st November, 1878.	88	Havildár Rúr Sing ...	Killed.	
		231	" Dharam Sing ...		
		204	Náik Chart Sing ...		
		423	Sepoy Bhagwán Sing ...		
		674	" Kálá Sing ...		
		810	" Gúrmúkh Sing ...		
		872	" Wazir Sing ...		
		956	" Jagat Sing ...		
		...	Captain John G. Maclean ...	Wounded, severely.	
		...	Subadár Suhél Sing ...	" slightly.	
		62	Havildár Prem Sing ...	" severely.	
		167	" Sapah Sing ...	" "	
		305	" Mán Sing ...	" "	
		...	Drummer Bhagwán Sing ...	" "	
		343	Sepoy Bútá Sing	" "	
		364	" Gohar Khan ...	" "	
		431	" Atar Sing ...	" "	
		479	" Atar Sing ...	" "	
		510	" Panjáb Sing ...	" "	
		621	" Ganeshá Sing ...	" "	
		667	" Sujan Sing ...	" "	
		693	" Santoke Sing ...	" "	
		737	" Karam Sing ...	" "	
		858	" Tilok Sing ...	" slightly.	
		895	" Subhá Sing ...	" severely.	
		959	" Mal Sing ...	" "	

Corps, Regiment or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	REMARKS.
20TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.	Ali Masjid, 21st November, 1878.	2174	Sepoy Baktáwar Sing ...	Wounded, severely.	
21ST BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.	Matún, Khost Valley, 7th January, 1879.	1858	Sepoy Hashmat Ali ...	Killed.	
		1786	„ Rehmatúllah Khan ...	Wounded, severely.	
	Badesh-Khél, 28th June, 1879.	...	Subadár Bhagél Sing	Killed.	
		1551	Sepoy Atra		
23RD BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY (PIONEERS.)	Peiwár Kotal, 2nd December, 1878.	...	Major Alex. D. Anderson	Killed.	
		1354	Havildár Kharak Sing		
		1566	Lance-Náik Jita		
		1034	Sepoy Rám Sing		
		776	Náik Búr Sing ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		1406	Sepoy Prem Sing ...	„ severely.	
		1978	„ Jowálá Sing ...	„ „	
		2002	„ Búr Sing ...	„ „	
		2038	„ Fateh Sing ...	„ „	
		2166	„ Jowáhir Sing ...	„ „	
	Attack on Camp at Ali-Khél, 12th April, 1879.	1287	„ Jowálá Sing ...	„ mortally	Died 12th May, 1879.
24TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.	Bázár Valley, 27th January, 1879.	1785	Sepoy Ahmed Khan ...	Wounded, slightly.	
	Bázár Valley, 29th January, 1879.	1827	Sepoy Gúrmúkh Sing ...	Wounded, severely.	
	Bázár Valley, 1st February, 1879.	1641	Sepoy Háji	Killed.	
	Near Michni, 28th February, 1879.	1139	Náik Dewá Sing ...	Killed.	
		1635	Sepoy Dáiah Sing		
		1051	„ Súrúf Sing ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		2002	„ Miah Sing	„ severely.	
		2011	„ Khan Mahomed ...	„ slightly.	
	Near Jamrúd, 29th March, 1879.	1177	Sepoy Sejáwal	Killed.	
25TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.	Attack on baggage-guard, near Camp Selim.	247	Sepoy Súdh Sing	Killed.	
26TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.	Attack on Convoy in the Bolán Pass, 17th March, 1879	1071	Sepoy Jowáhir Sing ...	Wounded, severely.	

Corps, Regiment or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	REMARKS.
27TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.	Ali Masjid, 21st November, 1878.	...	Major Henry Holwell Birch	Killed.	
		...	Lieut. Thomas Otho FitzGerald		
		1229	Sepoy Jowáhir Sing ...		
		1471	„ Badáwá Sing ...		
		...	Bhisti Gangú		
		...	Subadár Déo	Wounded, slightly.	
		744	Havildár Gúláb Sing ...	„ „	
		764	„ Mahomed Roshan ...	„ severely.	
		774	Sepoy Nathú	„ mortally	Died 22nd Nov. 1878.
		1114	„ Gúláb Sing... ...	„ dangerously.	
		1293	„ Khúshial Sing ...	„ severely.	
		1653	„ Súrat	„ slightly.	
		1816	„ Lálú	„ „	
	Kháibar Pass, 29th November, 1878.	1590	Sepoy Kishen Sing ...	Killed.	
		1894	„ Mohbin	Wounded, severely.	
	Bázár Valley, 22nd December, 1878.	761	Náik Himmat Sing ...	Wounded, mortally	Died 8th January, 1879.
		1380	Sepoy Háiát	„ slightly.	
		1749	„ Ammer Náth ...	„ „	
		1811	„ Lálú	„ „	
	Haft Cháh, 18th June, 1879.	1306	Sepoy Naráin Sing ...	Killed.	
		248	„ Súndar Sing ...	Wounded, dangerously.	
29TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.	Peiwár, 28th November, 879.	...	Lieutenant Alex. J. F. Reid ...	Wounded, dangerously.	
		1000	Náik Prem Sing ...	„ severely.	
		1477	Sepoy Radá	„ slightly.	
		1493	„ Dewá Sing ...	„ dangerously.	
		1505	„ Maná Sing ...	„ slightly.	
		1595	„ Sáiad Gúlám ...	„ „	
		...	Bhisti Gújar	„ „	
	Peiwár Kotal, 2nd December, 1878.	416	Sepoy Kádir Baksh	Killed.	
		1315	„ Nehál Sing		
		1438	„ Búdh Sing		
		1552	„ Badáwá Sing		
		1858	„ Jiwan Sing		
		1156	„ Sharif Khan ...	Wounded, mortally	Died 13th Dec 1878.
		1331	„ Jitá Sing ...	„ „	Died 12th De 1878.
		1474	„ Fazl Ahmed ...	„ severely.	
		1475	„ Shér Mahomed ...	„ slightly.	
		1487	„ Atar Sing ...	„ severely.	
		1560	„ Fateh Sing ...	„ slightly.	
		1574	„ Dewá Sing ...	„ „	
		1612	„ Jiwan Sing ...	„ dangerously.	
		1621	„ Jagat Sing ...	„ slightly.	
		1747	„ Ranj Khan ...	„ „	
		1824	„ Naurangá ...	„ „	
39TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.	Attack on grazing-guard, near Ali Masjid, 29th April, 1879.	1896	Sepoy Harnám Sing ...	Wounded, slightly	
	Near Ali Masjid, 10th May, 1879.	1818	Sepoy Nánická	„ severely.	

Corps, Regiment or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	REMARKS.
45TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.	Shagái, 28th November, 1878.	1474	Sepoy Mewá Sing ...	Wounded, slightly.	
	Kháibar Pass, 29th November, 1878.	1057	„ Rúrá	„ severely.	
	Bázár Valley, 22nd December, 1878.	1216	„ Dassaundá Sing ...	„ „	
	Bázár Valley, 28th January, 1879.	...	Lieutenant Henry R. L. Holmes	„ „	
		1057	Sepoy Rúrú	„ „	
	Máidának, 17th March, 1879.	1059	Havildár Dewá Sing ...	Killed.	
		...	Lieutenant Francis Miles Barclay	Wounded, mortally	Died 1st April, 1879.
		1417	Sepoy Wasáwá Sing ...	„ slightly.	
		1474	„ Mewá Sing ...	„ „	
		1595	„ Kishen Sing ...	„ severely.	
	Attack on post at Dákká, 16th June, 1879.	665	Havildár Kharak Sing ...	Killed.	
2ND (SIRMUR) GURKHA REGIMENT.	Attack on grazing-guard in the Kháibar, 18th December, 1878.	1059	Rifleman Púnbhadar Thápá ...	Wounded, severely.	
	Bázár Valley, 22nd December, 1878.	858	„ Sarjin Pún ...	„ mortally	Died the same day.
	Bázár Valley, 26th January, 1879.	948	„ Gangábir Gharti ...	„ slightly.	
		1017	„ Kalú Gúrúng ...	„ „	
	Bázár Valley, 29th January, 1879.	1195	„ Jangbir Thápá ...	Killed.	
		975	„ Gajbir Gúrúng ...	Wounded, slightly.	
	Attack on picquet at Basáwal, 26th April, 1879.	1041	„ Thákúr Sain ...	„ „	Died 9th May, 1879.
4TH GURKHA REGIMENT.	Bázár Valley, 27th January, 1879.	1525	Sepoy Hari Gúrúng ...	Killed.	

Corps, Regiment, or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	REMARKS.
5TH GÚRKHA REGIMENT.	Peiwár, 28th November, 1878.	1468	Sepoy Déo Náráin ...	Wounded, severely.	
	Peiwár Kotal, 2nd December, 1878.	1352	Sepoy Jitman Aliáh ...	Killed.	
		1605	„ Bagbir Nagarkoti ...		
		...	Subadár Balbhadar Négi ...	Wounded, severely.	
		...	„ Ragúbir Nagarkoti ...	„ slightly.	
		541	Havildár Balbhadar Jaisi ...	„ severely.	
		670	Náik Birbal Sing Thákúr ...	„ „	
		1005	„ Ibran Gúrúng ...	„ slightly.	
		61	Bugler Kálú Lohár ...	„ „	
		1044	Sepoy Indarbir Thápá ...	„ severely.	
		1202	„ Pahalwán Kasái ...	„ slightly.	
		1290	„ Kashirám Búráthoki ...	„ „	
		1295	„ Sitiá Lohár ...	„ „	
		1403	„ Raniá Kháwás ...	„ severely.	
		1471	„ Lálbir Gúrúng ...	„ slightly.	
		1501	„ Nandiá Thápá ...	„ mortally	Died 15th Dec., 1878.
		1546	„ Mán Bahádar Gúrúng ...	„ slightly.	
		1582	„ Atibal Kháwas ...	„ „	
		1595	„ Kálú Thápá ...	„ severely.	
		1601	„ Bishnú Thápá ...	„ „	
		1722	„ Dilárám Thápá ...	„ „	
		1754	„ Dalbir Thápá ...	„ slightly.	
		1772	„ Nathú Gúrúng ...	„ severely	
	Sapári Pass, 13th December, 1878.	984	Sepoy Dalbir Thápá ...	Killed.	
		1200	„ Dhanbir Ráná ...		
		1354	„ Sahájbir Gúrúng ...		
		...	Captain Chas. F. Powell ...	Wounded, mortally	Died 18th Dec., 1878.
		623	Havildár Nar Sing Mohát ...	„ slightly.	
		1042	Sepoy Sarabjit Thápá ...	„ „	
		1175	„ Shibrám Gúrúng ...	„ „	
		1537	„ Indarbir Gharti ...	„ severely.	
		1548	„ Daljit Rái ...	„ slightly.	
		1614	„ Lachman Thápá ...	„ „	
		1630	„ Hawariá Gharti ...	„ severely.	
		1633	„ Ramiá Thápá ...	„ „	
		1746	„ Rabilál Thápá ...	„ „	
		1818	„ Nar Sing Ráná ...	„ mortally	Died 15th Dec., 1878.
		1862	„ Dharam Dhoj Achái ...	„ severely.	
INFANTRY OF THE CORPS OF GUIDES.	On escort with rafts between Jellalabad and Dákká, 2nd June, 1879.	1743	Sepoy Akram Khan ...	Killed.	
2ND SIKH INFANTRY.	Attack on Captain Wylie's Escort at Háji-kot, 19th May, 1879.	2184	Lance-Náik Gúláb Sing ...	Wounded, dangerously.	
		3086	Sepoy Gopálá ...	„ mortally	Died 1st June, 1879.
	Attack on Captain Showers' Escort at Dakan-Kach, 27th July, 1879.	...	Subadár Gúrbáj Sing ...	Wounded, severely.	
		2783	Sepoy Sohonú ...	„ slightly.	

Corps, Regiment, or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	REMARKS.
1st Punjab Infantry.	Arambi-Karez, 9th January, 1879.	2493	Sepoy Máíáh ...	Killed.	
		3746	„ Bhagwán Sing ...		
	Kandáinah Pass, 21st March, 1879.	3704	Sepoy Sáiad Ahmed ...	Killed.	
	Bagháo, 24th March, 1879.	2918	Sepoy Zamán Sháh ...	Killed.	
		3472	„ Rám Sing ...		
		2696	Havildár Gúlám Háidar ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		3037	Sepoy Búchá Khan ...	„ „	
		3153	„ Kánh Sing ...	„ dangerously.	
		3635	„ Gúl Mahomed ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		3796	„ Miri ...	„ mortally	Died 19th April, 1879.
2nd Punjab Infantry.	Peiwár Kotal, 2nd December, 1878.	2163	Havildár Obáb ...	Killed.	
		2883	Sepoy Bhágá ...		
		2927	„ Didú ...		
		2992	„ Rúr Sing ...		
		2994	„ Khawás Khan ...		
		3518	„ Sarrú Khan ...		
		...	Subadár Jamál Khan ...	Wounded, severely.	
		2265	Náik Túlsi	„ slightly.	
		2464	„ Kháibat Sháh ...	„ „	
		2282	Sepoy Mirzú	„ „	
		3058	„ Súndar Sing ...	„ „	
		3127	„ Nádir	„ „	
		3210	„ Gáibi	„ „	
		3350	„ Hazrat Sháh ...	„ mortally	Died 19th Dec., 1878.
		3353	„ Dost Mahomed ...	„ slightly.	
		3498	„ Akbar Ali	„ „	
		3522	„ Hakim Sing ...	„ „	
		3554	„ Habib	„ mortally	Died 3rd Dec., 1878.
5th Punjab Infantry.	Peiwár, 28th November, 1878.	...	Subadár-Major Aziz Khan, *Báhádár*.	Wounded, mortally	Died 5th January, 1879.
		3711	Sepoy Jowáhir Sing ...	„ slightly.	
		3774	„ Káim Khan ...	„ severely.	
		3825	„ Gúlám Mahomed ...	„ slightly.	
		3948	„ Miah Sing ...	„ „	
	Peiwár Kotal. 2nd December, 1878.	3203	Sepoy Jang Khan ...	„ severely.	
		3401	„ Kharak Sing ...	„ „	
		3753	„ Tárú	„ slightly.	
		3950	„ Asaf Khan ...	„ severely.	
	Thal, 29th December, 1878.	3083	Lance-Náik Ahmed Khan ...	Killed.	
	Near Gandiaur, 28th July, 1879.	3302	Náik Sikandar Sháh ...	Killed.	
		1378	Lance-Náik Nathú ...		
		3624	Sepoy Kájir		
			Subadár Mirzá Khan ...	Wounded, severely.	
		3145	Havildár Pasand Khan ...	„ slightly.	
		1588	Lance-Havildár Panjábá ...	„ severely.	
		3912	Lance-Náik Jáffir ...	„ slightly.	
		3687	Bugler Samandar ...	„ severely.	
		2731	Sepoy Gangá Sing ...	„ „	
		3598	„ Báhádar Sing ...	„ slightly.	
		8897	„ Wazir Sing ...	„ „	
		3908	„ Fateh Khan ...	„ „	
		4050	„ Mir Khan ...	„ severely.	

Corps, Regiment, or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	REMARKS.
MHAIRWÁRÁ BATTALION.	Kam Dákká, 22nd April, 1879.	529	Havildár Rosan Khan ...	Killed.	
		1767	„ Lálá ...		
		1858	„ Hamirá ...		
		1983	Havildár Sabdar Ali ...	Wounded, severely.	
		1945	Náik Rúpá ...	„ dangerously.	
		20	Sepoy Bháo ...	Wounded, severely.	
		79	„ Bhimá ...	„ „	
		422	„ Rámá ...	„ „	
		550	„ Tilá ...	„ „	
		828	„ Bajjá ...	„ „	
		1704	„ Sújá ...	„ slightly.	
		1860	„ Endá ...	„ „	
		2148	„ Dúdhá ...	„ „	
		2266	„ Karmá ...	„ „	
		2354	„ Lúmbá ...	„ severely.	
30TH BOMBAY N. I.	Sáiad-Búd, 27th March, 1879.	1311	Private Séo Rám ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		1688	„ Jái Rám ...	„ „	

No. 137.—THE Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has much gratification in directing the publication of the following correspondence with the despatches describing the operations of the force under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K. C. B., C. I. E., V. C., at Kabul and in its vicinity, from the 8th to the 24th December 1879.

From Colonel ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India,—(No. 5683-K, $\frac{\text{Kabul}}{\text{Field Operations}}$, dated Fort William, the 17th February, 1880.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{1628}{\text{Camp}}$, dated the 9th February 1880, forwarding, by direction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the despatch of Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K. C. B., C. I. E., V. C., dated the 23rd January 1880, reporting the events at Kabul during the period between the 8th and the 24th December, 1879.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council unreservedly shares the appreciation expressed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the high ability, firmness, insight and judgment displayed by Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts throughout the events recorded in his admirable report, and also of the brilliant conduct of the officers and men under his command, to whose soldierlike instinct, intelligence and courage on the most critical occasions, the success of the result was largely due.

3. The Governor-General in Council desires also to add, to those of His Excellency, his grateful acknowledgments of the great humanity which, from first to last, has marked the conduct of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts in the exercise of his arduous command, and also to express the deep sense entertained by the Government of India of the irreparable loss sustained by the Queen and the whole Empire in the death of the brave men who have so nobly perished in the course of these operations.

4. Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts' despatch, together with this correspondence, will be published in the *Gazette of India* at an early date.

From Major-General G. R. GREAVES, C. B., Adjutant-General in India, to Colonel ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. $\frac{1628}{\text{Camp}}$, *Kabul*, dated Head Quarters, Fort William, the 9th February 1880.)

I AM directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to forward herewith the despatches of Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. ROBERTS, K. C. B., C. I. E., V. C., dated 23rd January 1880, reporting the events at Kabul during the period between the 8th and the 24th December 1879.

2. I am at the same time to transmit a copy of a letter which has been sent to Sir F. S. Roberts, recording His Excellency's sentiments in regard to the manner in which the operations have been conducted, and Sir Frederick Haines trusts that the Government of India will concur in the views he has expressed.

Copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General in India, to Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. ROBERTS, K. C. B., C. I. E., V. C., Commanding Kabul Field Force, No. $\frac{1626}{\text{Camp}}$, dated 9th February 1880.

In acknowledging the receipt of your despatch No. 1027 of the 23rd ultimo, with its enclosures, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to express to you the extreme pleasure with which His Excellency has read your reports, conveying as they do, in a most soldierlike and graphic manner, a full and vivid description of the events recorded.

2. Sir Frederick Haines desires me to congratulate you and the troops under your command for the ability and gallantry with which the operations from the 11th to the 23rd December, against overwhelming numbers, have been carried out from first to last, and I am to request that you will communicate His Excellency's sentiments to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of your force.

3. The condition in which you were placed, owing to defective information as to the extent of the combination against you, in having your force scattered in various directions, was most serious, and His Excellency considers that very great credit is due to you for the ability with which you extricated yourself from such a difficult position and concentrated your troops in the cantonment of Sherpur.

In this operation you were well and gallantly seconded by all ranks.

4. Sir Frederick Haines can quite understand the reluctance with which you surrendered the Bala Hissar and the city of Kabul to the enemy, but His Excellency is fully satisfied that the decision come to by you was, under the circumstances, the right one. The subsequent defence of the cantonment and the final dispersion of the enemy were most satisfactory.

5. The Commander-in-Chief has read with pride your reports of the acts of valor and devotion performed by individuals, and Sir Frederick Haines will take care that your recommendations, regarding those whom you believe to have most distinguished themselves, receive his fullest consideration and support.

6. His Excellency deplores in common with the whole service the loss of so many gallant officers and men, British and Native, among whom the following appear to have been most prominent—

Major J. Cook, V. C., 5th Goorkhas,
Captain N. J. Spens, 72nd Highlanders,
Captain S. G. Butson, 9th Lancers,
Lieutenant St. John W. Forbes, 92nd Highlanders,
Lieutenant C. A. Montanaro, R A.,
Jemadar Jag Bahadur, Corps of Guides,
Jemadar Jhunda Sing, 5th Punjab Cavalry,
Troop Sergeant-Major Henry Spittle, 9th Lancers,
Color-Sergeant James Drummond, 92nd Highlanders,
Color-Sergeant John Yule, 72nd Highlanders,
Kote-Duffadar Jiwant Sing, 5th Punjab Cavalry,
Havildar Sham Sing, 5th Punjab Infantry.

The deeds of such men remain for ever in the memory of the army, which, while deeply mourning their loss, dwells with pride on the noble example of devotion they have set.

7. Turning from the consideration of these gallant acts, I am to express to you the pain with which His Excellency feels it to be his duty to refer to the affair of the 11th December, when so many casualties occurred in the endeavour to

extricate the guns of F-A, R. H. A., which had eventually to be spiked, and left for a time in the hands of the enemy.

8. It is perfectly clear that, in obedience to your orders, Brigadier-General Massy, who commanded on this occasion, should have moved along the road towards Ghazni and not struck across country, as it must have been evident that the guns should have been kept to the road as long as practicable, and he should not have become engaged with the enemy until he had joined with Brigadier-General Macpherson.

His conduct in commencing an engagement with the small force under his command, composed only of cavalry and guns, without any infantry in support, against an enemy so numerous and determined as he reports him to have been, on grounds such as that described, is, to His Excellency's mind, quite incomprehensible. Brigadier-General Massy's subsequent operations in continually advancing arms of precision and long range, such as the guns of the present day are, and thus losing their fire for the time, and in afterwards dismounting thirty lancers with carbines to stop the advance of 10,000 men, shew him to have been quite unable to cope with the difficulties of the position to which he had committed himself.

9. I am, by the Commander-in-Chief's orders, sending you with this, a confidential letter dealing with the matter more in detail, and containing His Excellency's instructions thereon.

10. The Commander-in-Chief is quite satisfied that the conduct of the officers and men under Brigadier-General Massy's orders, on this unfortunate occasion, was all that could be desired.

11. His Excellency after carefully reading your report of the circumstances connected with the temporary loss of the two guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery on the conical hill on the 14th December, is satisfied that everything was done which men could do to hold the position, but that owing to the overwhelming numbers and determination of the enemy, it was lost, and with it the guns.

12. In conclusion, I am to state that Sir Frederick Haines quite concurs with you in the reasons for which you originally decided on the occupation of the Sherpur cantonments in preference to the Bala Hissar, and he further agrees that you acted quite rightly under the circumstances in not destroying the villages, though their destruction so as to make a clear space round the cantonments was, as a military precaution, desirable. Your policy in endeavouring to render the British occupation of Kabul as little irksome as possible to the inhabitants was, in His Excellency's opinion, perfectly correct, notwithstanding that, in carrying this out, you left standing villages and walled enclosures from which considerable trouble resulted during the subsequent defence of the cantonments.

From Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. ROBERTS, K. C. B., C. I. E., V. C., Commanding in Eastern Afghanistan, to the Adjutant-General in India, Army Head Quarters, Calcutta,—(No 1027, dated Head Quarters, Kabul Field Force, Camp Kabul, the 23rd January 1880.)

I have the honor to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India, an account of the military operations which have taken place in the neighbourhood of Kabul from the 8th to the 24th December last.

2. It will be in your recollection that, towards the end of November, a small column under Brigadier-General Baker, C. B., visited Maidan, about 25 miles from Kabul, in the direction of Ghazni, to enforce the collection of grain and forage which is ordinarily due from that district as part of the revenues of the State, and that General Baker had met with acts of open hostility, for which he was compelled to inflict summary punishment.

3. From time to time both before and after the return of this force, information reached me that disaffection was gaining ground in the western districts, and that the people of Maidan, Logar and Wardak were in communication with the Kohistanis, in view of making a combined attack on the British position at Kabul.

4. The general political situation, as it developed itself in the early part of December, and the causes which appear to have contributed to produce it, may be briefly summarised as follows.

5. After the outbreak of last September and the massacre of our envoy, the advance of the British force from Ali Khel was too rapid to give the Afghans, as a nation, time to oppose it.

At Charasiah, the troops who had participated in the massacre, aided by large numbers of the disaffected townspeople, were conspicuously beaten in the open field; their organization as an armed body was at an end, and their leaders all sought personal safety in flight.

6. It appears probable that at this period the general expectation amongst the Afghans was that the British Government would exact a heavy retribution from the nation and city, which then lay at its mercy, and that after English vengeance had been satisfied, the army would be withdrawn.

Forty years ago, an English massacre had been followed by a temporary occupation of the city of Kabul, and as Pollock and Nott, on that occasion, had sacked and destroyed the great bazar and then retired, so now the people believed that some signal punishment would be succeeded by the withdrawal of our troops.

7. It thus happened that after the action at Charasiah there followed a period of expectation and doubt. The Afghans were waiting on events, and the time had not yet arrived when any national movement was possible.

8. But this pause was marked by certain occurrences which doubtless touched the national pride to the quick, and which were also susceptible of being used by the enemies of the British Government to excite into vivid fanaticism the religious sentiment which has ever formed a prominent trait in the Afghan character.

9. The spectacle of the prolonged occupation by foreign troops of the fortified cantonment which had been prepared by the late Amir Sher Ali for his own army; the capture of the large park of artillery, and of the vast munitions of war, which had raised the military strength of the Afghans to a standard unequalled among Asiatic nations; the measures which had been taken to dismantle the Bala Hissar, the historical fortress of the nation and the residence of its kings and principal nobles; and lastly the imprisonment and deportation to India of the ex-Amir Mahomed Yakub Khan and his leading ministers, were all circumstances which conspired to inflame to a high degree the natural antipathy felt towards a foreign invader.

10. The temper of the people being in this condition, it was clear that only mutual jealousy and distrust among the chiefs could prevent their making common cause against us, and that, if any sentiment could be found strong enough to dominate such internal dissensions, a powerful movement might be evoked, having for its object our own expulsion from the country.

11. Such an impulse was supplied by the fervent addresses to Mahomedan religious feeling made by the aged Moolla Mir Mahomed, commonly known as the Mushk-i-Alam; by the universal denunciation of the English in the mosques of every city and village; by the appeals of the ladies of Yakub Khan's family to the popular sympathies, and by the distribution of the concealed treasure which was at their command; and lastly, by the expectation of sharing in the plunder of the British camp.

12. The Moollas in short became masters of the situation, and having once succeeded in subordinating private quarrels to hatred of the common foe, the movement rapidly passed through the phase of religious enthusiasm, and culminated in nothing less than a national rising against the English invaders. The memories of the disaster of 1841-42 were appealed to; it was urged that what had happened once might happen again; and the people were assured that if they would only rise suddenly and simultaneously, the small English army in Sherpur might easily be driven from its position, and, as before, be overwhelmed in its retreat through the difficult passes which divide Afghanistan from India.

13. Such were the hopes of the chiefs and religious leaders who had now combined against the English infidels, and, according to the information which I received, their intention was to gain possession of the city and Bala Hissar, and, after occupying the numerous forts and villages in the neighbourhood of Sherpur, to surround the cantonments.

14. To attain this object, they arranged that the forces from the south, *viz.*, from Logar, Zurmat, the Mongol and Jadran districts and intervening Ghilzai country, should seize the range of hills which extend from the city towards Charasiah, and include the Bala Hissar and the high conical peak called the Takht-i-Shah; that the forces from Kohistan should occupy the Asmai heights and hills to the north of the city; while those from Maidan, Wardak, and the Ghazni direction moved upon the city from the westward.

15. As it was evident that if these several bodies once concentrated on Kabul, they would be joined by the disaffected portion of the people of the city

and adjoining villages, I endeavoured to break up the combination before it came to a head, and to deal with the advancing forces in detail.

General MACPHERSON'S *Force.*
4 guns F-A, Royal Horse Artillery.
4 „ No. 1 Mountain Battery.
6 companies 67th Regiment—(401 men.)
509 men, 3rd Sikhs.
393 „ 5th Goorkhas.
1 squadron, 9th Lancers.
2 „ 14th Bengal Lancers.

16. With this intent, I despatched, on the 8th December, Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C. B., V. C., with a column as per margin, towards the west, *viâ* Killa Aushar and Arghandi, in order to meet the enemy and force him back on Maidan.

17. On the following day, I ordered Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C. B., to proceed with a small force* *viâ* Charasiah and Lallidandur towards Maidan, and thus place himself across the line by which the enemy, after defeat by General Macpherson, would have to retire. To give time for the completion of this movement, and to draw the enemy forward by an appearance of hesitation, I halted General Macpherson at Killa Aushar on the 9th, and on that day a cavalry reconnaissance by Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. A. Lockhart, Assistant Quartermaster-General, discovered that large numbers of the enemy were moving northwards from Arghandi and Paghman towards Kohistan.

* *General* BAKER'S *Force.*
2½ squadrons, 5th Punjab Cavalry.
4 guns, No. 2 Mountain Battery.
25 men, Sappers and Miners.
450 men, 92nd Highlanders.
450 „ 5th Punjab Infantry.

18. At the same time I heard that a considerable force of Kohistanis had collected at Karez Mir, about ten miles to the north of Kabul, and feeling how desirable it was to disperse them before they could be joined by the enemy hastening from the west, I directed General Macpherson to change his line of advance and attack the Kohistanis, and as their country was unsuited to horse artillery and cavalry, I ordered him to leave this portion of his column at Killa Aushar†.

† General Macpherson took with him
1 squadron 14th Bengal Lancers;
leaving at Killa Aushar,
4 guns F-A., R. H. A.
1 squadron 9th Lancers.
1 „ 14th Bengal Lancers.

19. On reaching the Surkh Kotal, about two miles short of Karez Mir, General Macpherson found that his arrival was well timed, that the enemy from the west were still below him in the Paghman Valley, and that it was in his power to deal with the Kohistanis before a junction could be effected.

He accordingly attacked the Kohistanis vigorously and promptly, and drove them back with heavy loss.

‡ *Casualties, 10th December.*
Wounded.
Major FitzHugh, 5th Goorkhas.
1 man „ „
4 men, 3rd Sikhs.
1 man, 67th Regiment.
Total.

Officer		1
Rank and File	British	1
	Native	5
		7

Our casualties were one officer, Major A. FitzHugh, 5th Goorkhas, slightly wounded, and six men wounded—two severely.‡

20. The enemy advancing from Maidan seemed inclined at first to ascend the Surkh Kotal from the Paghman Valley and assist the Kohistanis, but on seeing that our troops held all the commanding positions, and probably hearing of the defeat of their allies, they retreated towards Arghandi.

21. General Macpherson informed me of this by heliograph soon after noon on the 10th, and I at once ordered the horse artillery and cavalry from Killa Aushar to try and cut in on the enemy's line of retreat, strengthening the cavalry by two additional squadrons from Sherpur, and placing the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Gordon, Royal Horse Artillery.

This movement was unsuccessful, for as soon as the cavalry appeared, the enemy took shelter in the villages and on the skirts of the high hills which surround Paghman.

22. General Macpherson encamped on the night of the 10th at Karez Mir, and General Baker, who had steadily pursued his march by a very difficult road, halted a short distance to the west of Maidan.

23. During the day orders were sent to General Macpherson to march very early on the 11th, to follow the enemy observed retreating south and west by the Paghman Valley, and to endeavour to drive them towards General Baker; he was informed at the same time that the horse artillery and cavalry under Brigadier-General W. G. D. Massy would leave Killa Aushar at 9 A. M., and that he was to join them on the Arghandi road.

24. General Massy's orders were to advance from Killa Aushar by the road leading directly from the city of Kabul towards Arghandi and Ghazni; to proceed cautiously and quietly, feeling for the enemy; to communicate with General Macpherson, and to act in conformity with that officer's movements, but on no account to commit himself to an action until General Macpherson had engaged the enemy.

General Massy had with him four guns, F-A., R. H. A., and three squadrons of cavalry (two of the 9th Lancers and one of the 14th Bengal Lancers.)

25. Instead of gaining the Ghazni road by the ordinary route, General Massy started across country, intending to strike that road beyond the village of Killa Kazi. He sent one troop of the 9th Lancers under Captain J. J. S. Chisholme to communicate with and ascertain the movements of General Macpherson, while a second troop, under Captain Bloomfield Gough, was used as an advance guard. Captain Chisholme's troop did not again join General Massy.

26. Although, on nearing Killa Kazi, General Massy's advance guard reported to him that the enemy were in considerable force on the hills on either side of the Ghazni road, some three miles in advance, he still moved on. Shortly afterwards further reports were received by him that the enemy were coming down into the plain with the evident intention of attacking him. He then directed the horse artillery to open fire, in order to check their advance and detain them until he could hear something of General Macpherson's column.

27. Major Smyth-Windham commenced firing at a distance of 2,900 yards, but as this had not the desired effect, General Massy ordered the guns to be moved 400 yards nearer, and, finding that the enemy continued advancing, he directed the guns again to move forward. They came into action for the third time at 2,000 yards, and in this position remained until the opposing force arrived within 1,700 yards' range.

The enemy still maintaining a steady advance, General Massy dismounted 30 of the 9th Lancers, who commenced firing as soon as carbine range was reached. The enemy were in such force (General Massy reports 10,000) that the fire of the dismounted lancers "had no appreciable effect."

28. About this time I arrived on the ground, having left Sherpur with the intention of taking command of Generals Macpherson's and Massy's united forces.

Seeing the inutility of continuing a cavalry and horse artillery action against an enemy in such an overwhelming strength, and on ground so unfavorable, I ordered General Massy to retire slowly, to at once find a road by which the guns could be brought away in safety, and to watch for an opportunity for the cavalry to charge, so as to give time to extricate the guns. The order regarding the necessity of finding a line of retreat for the guns was also given to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, commanding the Royal Artillery, who had accompanied General Massy from Killa Aushar, where he had previously been in command.

29. The cavalry charges, gallantly led by Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Cleland, who was dangerously wounded, and by Captain Bloomfield Gough on the flank, were well delivered and did considerable execution, but did not succeed in checking the enemy for more than a few minutes. Shortly afterwards, the artillery found their further movement in retirement stopped by a deep and narrow channel. Here, whilst searching for a passage across, I ordered a second cavalry charge, as a last hope of saving the guns; but this had still less effect than the first on the enemy, who were now coming rapidly forward, outflanking General Massy's troops on both sides, and maintaining a destructive fire. The guns could not be got over the deep channel, and it became absolutely necessary to spike and abandon them.

30. Immediately on reaching the ground, seeing that a retirement was inevitable, I had sent back orders to Sherpur to despatch 200 of the 72nd Highlanders, with the least possible delay, to hold the gap at Deh Mozang, so as to prevent the enemy gaining possession of the city, and on this point I retired with the greater portion of the cavalry, who, by manœuvring in front of the enemy and keeping them in check, gave opportunity for the 72nd Highlanders to arrive at the gorge, which they did just in time to hold it, and to bar the enemy's passage.

31. During this retirement, the squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers, under the command of Captain J. P. C. Neville, was distinguished for its great steadiness and coolness; every credit is due to the officers (British and Native) non-commissioned officers and men for their behaviour on this occasion. Many men had lost their horses in the charges above related, and now instances of bravery in saving wounded and dismounted men from falling into the enemy's hands were numerous.

Brigadier-General Massy specially mentions Lieutenant and Adjutant E. B. M'Innis, and Lieutenant C. J. W. Trower, both of the 9th Lancers, for their gallantry; whilst I personally witnessed the devoted bravery of the Revd. J. W. Adams, the Chaplain attached to my force. Mr. Adams dismounted to assist a wounded man of the 9th Lancers, and, whilst so occupied, lost his horse; when making his way back on foot and although the enemy were but a few yards distant from him, Mr. Adams, regardless of his own safety, was mainly instrumental in saving the lives of two men of the 9th Lancers, who were caught under their horses, which had fallen in a watercourse, and who, but for his aid, must have been speedily killed by the advancing enemy.

Captain J. A. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie and Captain Bloomfield Gough, both of the 9th Lancers, distinguished themselves on this occasion; the former officer bringing the regiment out of action and remaining in the field until late in the day, although suffering from a severe contusion.

Brigadier-General Massy brings to notice the very forward conduct of Second-Lieutenant J. Hunter, 9th Lancers; and the following non-commissioned officers and men of that regiment are stated to have been conspicuous for their gallantry and coolness:—

Quartermaster-Sergeant H. Finn.
Troop Sergeant-Major H. England.
Troop (now Regimental) Sergeant-Major R. Young, by whose gallantry and exertions Lieutenant-Colonel Cleland's life was saved.
Troop Sergeant Major H. Spittle, (since killed in action.)
Private H. Lougheed,
,, S. W. Haisent,
,, H. J. Oakes,
,, F. Druce.

32. The enemy, finding they were unable to enter the city, took ground to their right and occupied the Takht-i-Shah, all the slopes leading up to it and the large walled villages in Chardeh, thereby threatening the upper Bala Hissar.

The picquet on this position I had strengthened at an early hour in the day, and it was then held by 215 men of the 67th and 72nd Foot, under the command of Captain R. E. C. Jarvis, of the former regiment. During the night the enemy made repeated and determined attacks, but were on every occasion repulsed with loss; throughout, Captain Jarvis' dispositions for defence were able and soldier-like.

33. While these events were in progress, General Macpherson, who had marched from the Surkh Kotal at 8 A. M., moved in a south-westerly direction towards Arghandi, but observing large bodies of the enemy crossing his front and proceeding towards Kabul, and hearing the firing of General Massy's guns on his left, he brought his right forward, and at 12-30 P. M., or about an hour after the cavalry and artillery had commenced retiring, he found himself very nearly on the ground where General Massy's action had been fought. Here he came across the rear of the enemy, who were speedily dispersed, some making for the hills above Killa Kazi, others for the Chardeh Valley.

34. General Macpherson, not being fully informed of the result of General Massy's action, decided, about 3-30 P. M., to halt for the night at Killa Kazi. Soon afterwards he received an order from me, directing him to fall back on Deh Mozang, where he arrived at 7 P. M., thus still further securing the approach to the city.

35. When I fell back to the gap at Deh Mozang, Colonel C. M. MacGregor, C. B., Deputy Adjutant and Deputy Quartermaster-General, thinking that the infantry that had been ordered from Sherpur might take the road by the Kotal to the north by Killa Aushar, went in that direction to meet them, and observing from this point that the ground where the guns were lying had been partially cleared of the enemy by the advance of General Macpherson's troops, he with the assistance of the officers named in the margin, collected a small party of 9th Lancers, 14th Bengal Lancers, and artillery men, who had remained with him, retraced his steps, and picking up, *en route*, a few soldiers belonging to General Macpherson's baggage guard, he was enabled to recover the guns, and to bring them into cantonments before night. They had been stripped of all moveable parts, and the ammunition boxes had been emptied; otherwise they were intact and were ready for use on the following day.

Major A. R. Badcock, Assistant Commissary-General.
H. M. Durand, Esq., C. S., Political Secretary.
Captain T. Deane, Military Department.
Captain G. W. Martin, Survey Department.
Lieutenant A. F. Liddell, R. A.

36. I returned to Sherpur by dark. In my absence Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, C. B., V. C., had been in command. His arrangements were all that could be desired, and I am much indebted to him for the quiet and order he maintained.

37. General Baker, on the morning of the 11th, started early from his encampment in the neighbourhood of Maidan, and found the enemy in considerable force, occupying the hills on either side of the Arghandi road. The main body of General Baker's force was allowed to proceed unmolested, but his rear guard and baggage were somewhat hotly attacked; owing however to the able manner in which the rear guard was commanded by Captain G. K. M'Callum, 92nd Highlanders, and to the energy of the officers* in charge of the Transport, the whole of the baggage was brought through in safety.

* Captain W. A. Wynter, 33rd Foot.
Lieutenant A. F. Cotton, 35th Native Infantry.
Lieutenant R. H. F. W. Wilson, 10th Royal Hussars.

38. The advanced guard had in the meantime reached Arghandi, and found the enemy in possession of both sides of the gorge through which the road runs into the Chardeh Valley. Although late in the afternoon, it was necessary to dislodge the enemy from their position, commanding, as it did, the road to Kabul.

This was effected in a brilliant manner by a portion of the 92nd Highlanders under the command of Major G. S. White, and gallantly led by Lieutenant the Hon'ble J. Scott Napier.

General Baker encamped on the night of the 11th at Arghandi.

39. Several times during the day I tried to communicate with General Baker, in order that he might be kept acquainted with all that had been going on nearer Kabul; it was not, however, until early on the morning of the 12th, that, by means of the heliograph, he learnt that the enemy were threatening the city in very considerable strength, that I had found it necessary to withdraw General Macpherson's brigade to Deh Mozang, and that it was my wish he should return at once, as it was important that the whole force should be concentrated in the neighbourhood of the city and cantonments.

40. During the night, Colonel F. H. Jenkins, C. B., with the Guide Cavalry and Infantry arrived. Foreseeing the probability of reinforcements being required, and thinking that troops coming from the direction of India would have a good effect politically, I had ordered Colonel Jenkins on the 7th December to march on Kabul from Jagdalak.

41. The casualties which occurred during the 11th, were as follows—

General MACPHERSON'S *Brigade.*

			Total.
Killed.			**Killed.**
1 man ..	3rd Sikhs.	Sepoys ..	2
1 man ..	5th Goorkhas.		
Wounded.			**Wounded.**
Lieutenant W. Cook, ..	3rd Sikhs.	Officers ..	2
1 Native officer ...	,, ,,	Native officers ..	1
2 men ..	,, ,,	Sepoys ..	4
Major J. Cook, V. C., ..	5th Goorkhas.		
2 men ..	,, ,,	Total ..	7

General MASSY'S *Brigade.*

Killed.			**Killed.**
Lieutenant C. J. W. Hearsey, 9th Lancers		Officers	4
2nd-Lieutenant W. P. Ricardo, ,, ,,		Rank and File. British	16
16 men .. ,, ,,		Native	7
36 horses .. ,, ,,			
Lieutenant O. E. S. Forbes, 14th Bengal Lancers.		Total ..	27
7 men .. ,, ,, ,,			
8 horses .. ,, ,, ,,			
Lieutenant E. Hardy, .. F-A., Royal Horse Arty.		and horses ..	51
7 horses .. ,, ,, ,, ,,			
Wounded.			**Wounded**
Lieut.-Col. R. S. Cleland	9th Lancers	Officers	2
Captain J. A. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie	,, ,,	Rank and File. British	20
19 men	,, ,,	Native	3
10 horses	,, ,,		
3 men	14th Bengal Lancers.	Total ..	25
4 horses	,, ,, ,,		
1 man	F-A, Royal Horse Arty	and horses ..	16
2 horses	,, ,, ,, ,,		

General BAKER'S *Brigade.*

Killed.					Killed.
1 man	.. ..	5th Punjab Infantry.	Sepoy	..	1
Wounded.					Wounded.
2 men	.. ..	92nd Highlanders.	Rank and File.	British	2
5 „	.. ...	5th Punjab Infantry.		Native	9
4 „	.. ..	No. 2 Mountain Battery.		Followers	1
1 follower	..	„ „ „			—
Making a total of					12

	Killed.		Killed.	
	Officers	4		
	Native officers	—		
Rank and File.	British	16	Horses	51
	Native	10		
		30	and horses	51
	Wounded.		Wounded.	
	Officers	4		
	Native officers	1		
Rank and File.	British	26	Horses	16
	Native	16		
	Followers	1		
		48	and horses	16

42. Feeling that the enemy could not be permitted to retain their commanding position on the Takht-i-Shah, I directed General Macpherson, on the morning of the 12th December, to endeavour to drive them from it by an attack from the Bala Hissar and Deh Mozang directions.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, of the 3rd Sikhs, was deputed to undertake this operation; the force placed at his disposal was —

2 guns, No. 1 Mountain Battery.
215 men, detachments 67th and 72nd Regiments.
150 „ 3rd Sikhs.
195 „ 5th Goorkhas.

Total 560 rifles and 2 mountain guns.

43. The crest of the Takht-i-Shah is naturally difficult; the slopes are very steep, strewn with jagged masses of rock and intersected with scarps, and the natural impediments with which the assaulting party had to contend were still further increased by breastworks which the enemy had thrown up at different points on the ascent of the peak, and behind which they were strongly posted and fought resolutely.

The position was an exceedingly formidable one, and after gallant attempts to carry it, which lasted during the greater part of the day, I ordered the assault to be deferred. I saw that to ensure success without very serious loss, and to prevent the enemy relieving and reinforcing the party holding the peak, as I had observed them to be doing during the day, it was necessary not only to attack in front, but to operate also on the enemy's line of retreat.

I therefore directed General Macpherson to hold the ground of which he had already gained possession, and informed him that on the following morning General Baker would co-operate with him from the Ben-i-Shahr side.

44. On the occasion of the attack on the Bala Hissar position and the subsequent counter-attack on the Takht-i-Shah, three non-commissioned officers,—Color Sergeant W. Macdonald, Sergeants W. Cox and R. McIlveen, all of the 72nd Highlanders,—greatly distinguished themselves, especially Color-Sergeant Macdonald, by the cool and intelligent manner in which he superintended the construction of a breastwork under a very heavy fire.

Sergeant Cox on the following day again brought himself to notice by his coolness and judgment when escorting the wounded from the Bala Hissar hill to Sherpur.

45. During this day, the 12th December, General Baker's brigade returned to Sherpur. The enemy shewed themselves in considerable force in his rear and on both flanks, and the rear guard, which was ably commanded by Major H. M. Pratt, 5th Punjab Infantry, was at first closely pressed.

On the march, the little column was skilfully protected and covered by the 5th Punjab Cavalry, who, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel B. Williams, missed no opportunity of inflicting loss on the enemy.

46. Our casualties on the 12th were as follows :—

Brigadier-General MACPHERSON'S *Brigade.*

Killed.				Killed.
3 men	3rd Sikhs.	Rank and File.	Natives	4
1 man	5th Goorkhas.			
Wounded.				Wounded.
Lieutenant E. J. N. Fasken	3rd Sikhs.	Officers		3
1 Native officer	3rd ,,	Native officers		1
Major J. Cook, v. c.	5th Goorkhas, (*since dead.*)	Rank and File.	British	2
6 men	5th ,,		Native	6
1 man	67th Regiment.			
Lieutenant C. H. Fergusson	72nd Highlanders.	Total..		12
1 man	72nd ,,			

Brigadier-General BAKER'S *Brigade.*

Killed.				Killed.
1 man	5th Punjab Cavalry.	Rank and File.	Native	1
Wounded.				Wounded.
1 man	5th Punjab Cavalry.	Rank and File.	Native	2
1 ,,	5th Punjab Infantry.			

47. In furtherance of my intentions of the previous day, early on the morning of the 13th December I despatched a force* under Brigadier-General Baker, with orders to proceed by the Bala Hissar road in the direction of Ben-i-Shahr, to seize the heights above that village, and to operate on the enemy's position on the Takht-i-Shah from the south-east.

* 4 guns, G-3rd Royal Artillery.
4 ,, No. 2 Mountain Battery.
1 squadron, 9th Lancers.
5th Punjab Cavalry
6 companies, 92nd Highlanders.
7 ,, Guides Infantry.
300 rifles, 3rd Sikhs.
Afterwards reinforced by 150 rifles, 5th Punjab Infantry.

Brigadier-General Macpherson was at the same time instructed to act in conjunction with General Baker from the north of Bala Hissar direction.

48. Soon after passing the Bala Hissar, General Baker observed the enemy streaming out of the villages immediately below the Ben-i-Shahr ridge, the centre of which he seized by a bold and rapid movement, and thus cut the enemy's forces in two.

The commencement of the attack was covered by a heavy and well-directed fire from the eight guns at General Baker's disposal, ably commanded by Majors W. R. Craster and G. Swinley.

The 92nd Highlanders led the advance under Major G. S. White, who has so frequently distinguished himself during the present campaign, and the attack on the enemy's first position was gallantly headed by Lieutenant St. John W. Forbes, who, together with the Color-Sergeant of the company, James Drummond, was killed in a hand to hand fight.

The leading men of the 92nd Highlanders were most resolutely charged by the enemy, who had a very considerable advantage both in numbers and position. After the loss of the officer and color-sergeant, there was a momentary waver, when Lieutenant W. H. Dick Cunyngham rushed forward, and, gallantly exposing himself to the full fire poured upon this point, rallied the men by his example and cheering words.

49. A large portion of the enemy being thus prevented from uniting themselves with those occupying the Takht-i-Shah, the 92nd Highlanders and Guides, covered by the fire of Major Swinley's guns, which had by this time gained the summit of the lower ridge, and aided by that of G-3rd, Royal Artillery, from the plain below, continued the advance on the conical hill, fighting for some distance every foot of the way.

The position of the enemy was enormously strong, but by 11-30 A. M. the 92nd Highlanders and Guides had reached the summit, where they were met by some of the 72nd Highlanders, 3rd Sikhs and 5th Goorkhas under the command of Major

J. M. Sym, 5th Goorkhas, who had arrived there a few minutes before. Color-sergeant John Yule, 72nd Highlanders, was the first man up, and captured two standards. This gallant non-commissioned officer was, I regret to say, killed on the following day.

50. Large bodies of men were about this time seen issuing from the lower Bala Hissar and city, part of whom made for the heights of Siah Sang, whilst the rest, advancing towards Ben-i-Shahr, occupied two strongly fortified villages situated on either side of the road. One of these was captured by General Baker's troops on their return from the Takht-i-Shah; the other later in the day by a detachment of the 5th Punjab Infantry, under Major Pratt, which I had sent from Sherpur to keep open communication with General Baker.

51. Observing the collection of men on the Siah Sang, and thinking that General Baker might have some difficulty in dealing with so many detached parties of the enemy, I despatched Brigadier-General Massy with the cavalry brigade* to his assistance. During this operation the Guides Cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel G. Stewart were very successful, and made a grand charge, as did the 9th Lancers under Captain S. G. Butson, who was killed, as also were Sergeant-Major Spittle and three men; Captain J. J. S. Chisholme and Lieutenant C. J. W. Trower, with eight men of the same regiment being wounded.

* General Massy took with him from Sherpur—
1 squadron ... .. 9th Lancers.
2 " ... .. 14th Bengal Lancers.
and was joined on Siah Sang by—
2 squadrons ... ... 5th Punjab Cavalry.
1 " ... ... 9th Lancers.
Total ... 6 Squadrons.
The Guides Cavalry were an independent command.

Notwithstanding the severity of his wound, Captain Chisholme remained in the saddle, and brought his regiment out of action.

The 5th Punjab Cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Williams again distinguished themselves, Majors F. Hammond and J. C. Stewart both leading successful charges.

52. The result of the day's operations was very satisfactory. The enemy had been driven from the southern range, and their advance in that direction had been stopped; they had suffered greatly from our artillery and infantry fire when on the hill sides; and on the plain below they had been severely dealt with by the cavalry.

In the evening I recalled General Baker to cantonments, and directed General Macpherson to move from Deh Mozang and occupy the Bala Hissar heights, leaving the 5th Goorkhas to retain possession of the Takht-i-Shah.

53. Our casualties during the day were as follows:—

Brigadier-General BAKER'S *Brigade.*

Killed.			Killed.
Lieutenant St. John W. Forbes	92nd Highlanders.	Rank and File.	Officers 1
2 men	92nd "		British 2
3 men	5th Punjab Cavalry.		Native 3
			Total .. 6
Wounded.			Wounded.
19 men	92nd Highlanders.	Rank and File.	British 19
1 man	No. 2 Mountain Battery.		Native 7
1 man	Guides Infantry.		
4 men	5th Punjab Infantry.		
1 man	3rd Sikhs.		
			Total .. 26

Brigadier-General MACPHERSON'S *Brigade.*

Wounded.
1 camp-follower of 3rd Sikhs.

Cavalry Brigade.

Killed.			Killed.
Captain S. G. Butson ..	9th Lancers.	Rank and File.	Officers 1
4 men	9th "		British 4
3 "	Guides Cavalry.		Native 3
			Total .. 8
Wounded.			Wounded.
Captain J. J. Scott Chisholme	9th Lancers.	Rank and File.	Officers 2
Lieutenant C. J. W. Trower..	9th "		Native 9
8 men	9th "		
8 men	Guides Cavalry.		

making a total of—

Killed			Horses Killed.	
Rank and File.	Officers	2	9th Lancers	4
	British	6	5th Punjab Cavalry	5
	Native	6	14th Bengal Lancers	1
			Guides Cavalry	10
			Total.	20

Wounded			Horses Wounded.	
Rank and File.	Officers	2	9th Lancers	8
	British	27	5th Punjab Cavalry	5
	Native	16	14th Bengal Lancers	3
and follower		1	Guides Cavalry	16
			Total.	32

54. Our success on the 13th had been so decided, and the loss inflicted upon the enemy so heavy, that I was prepared to find they would be unable or unwilling to renew their attempts; that the combination had broken up, and that the various sections had scattered and returned to their homes. But at day-light on the 14th December very large numbers of men, with numerous standards, were seen to be occupying a high hill on the Kohistan road, about a mile north of the Asmai range; and as the day advanced, they passed in great numbers from this hill, and also along the road from Kohistan, to the crest of the Asmai heights, where they were joined by many others from the direction of Chardeh and the city.

It then became apparent that foiled in their western and southern operations, the enemy had concentrated to the north-west, and were about to deliver an attack in great strength from that quarter.

55. To meet this, I determined to drive them off the Asmai heights, to cut their communications with the north, and to operate in this direction much in the same way as I had done the previous day from the south.

Accordingly, Brigadier-General Baker proceeded at 9 A. M. on the 14th, with the force named in the margin, to the eastern slope of the Asmai range, and, under cover of the fire of his field and mountain guns, which came into action close to the ruined village of Biland Khel, seized the small conical hill which forms the northern shoulder of the Aliabad Kotal.

4 guns G-3rd R. A., under Major Craster
4 guns No. 2 Mountain Battery under Major Swinley.
14th Bengal Lancers.
72nd Highlanders—192 rifles.
92nd Highlanders—100 rifles.
Guides Infantry—460 rifles.
5th Punjab Infantry—470 rifles.

By this move, General Baker placed himself on the enemy's line of communication, and prevented the force on Asmai receiving support either from the large bodies on the hill to the north or on the Kohistan road.

56. General Baker commenced his attack with the force marginally noted, and in doing so, gave directions to Colonel Jenkins, who was in immediate command of the advance; that after gaining the conical hill, he was to leave there a sufficient force for its security, and was then to proceed with the remainder to attack the main body of the enemy on the Asmai heights.

194 rifles, 72nd Highlanders, under Lieut.-Col. F. Brownlow, C. B.
70 „ 92nd „ „ Captain D. F. Gordon.
422 „ Guides Infantry under Colonel Jenkins, C. B.

57. Colonel Jenkins left at the conical hill 64 men of the 72nd Highlanders and 60 of the Guides Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. J. Clarke, 72nd Highlanders, who had led the successful attack upon this point.

With the remainder Colonel Jenkins pushed on to dislodge the enemy from the position on Asmai, the advance on this occasion being led by Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow and the Highlanders, the Guides Infantry on the right affording assistance by continually operating on the enemy's flank.

As soon as the eastern point of the main position had been carried, General Baker directed four guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery, escorted by 100 rifles of the 5th Punjab Infantry, to reinforce the party which had been left on the conical hill, with a view of supporting the advance by engaging the enemy in the Chardeh and Kohistan directions.

The advance was also covered by the four guns of G-3rd under Major Craster, R. A., which were with General Baker, and by four guns of F-A, Royal Horse Artillery, commanded by Captain H. Pipon, which I brought into action near the south-west corner of the Sherpur cantonment. The attack was further assisted by the

fire of four guns of No. 1 Mountain Battery under Captain H. R. L. Morgan, R. . attached to Brigadier-General Macpherson's column, from the Bala Hissar hill, a by two companies of the 67th Regiment under Major G. Baker, which, cross the Kabul river and acting on the enemy's left rear, contributed to render th position on the Asmai heights untenable.

58. The ground was most difficult and the enemy fought with the great obstinacy; the Highlanders and Guides were, however, not to be denied, and ev tually reached, the highest peak, where a number of *ghazis* stood fast, determi to die. Here a great struggle took place, and I wish to bring to particular not the conduct of Lance-Corporal George Sellar, 72nd Highlanders, who had rushed well in advance of his comrades, and fell to the ground in combat with one of t *ghazis*, from whom he received a severe sword-cut on the arm.

The forward gallantry of the corporal excited the admiration of all who s it, and I purpose addressing the Military Secretary a recommendation that he m be granted the decoration of the Victoria Cross.

Sergeant John McLaren and Corporal Edward McKay, 92nd Highlanders, a distinguished themselves by great personal gallantry on this occasion.

59. Thus, at 12-30 P. M., our troops were in possession of the whole of t Asmai heights. Shortly afterwards, I received a heliogram from Brigadier-Gene Macpherson, informing me that very large bodies of the enemy were movi northwards from Indiki, with the apparent intention of effecting a junction w the hostile force that still held the hills towards Kohistan, and of endeavouring retake the original position.

Similar information was about this time communicated to General Baker Lieutenant-Colonel T. G. Ross, commanding the cavalry, whom he had sent over t low western spurs of the conical hill to ascertain the numbers and movements the enemy.

60. About this time I observed that the small body of our troops on t conical hill were being hotly pressed, and that a party of the 5th Punjab Infant under Captain C. McK. Hall, were being moved to their assistance by General Bak Shortly afterwards, I received a heliogram from the latter officer, asking that furt reinforcements might be sent to this point. I at once ordered 200 rifles of the 3 Sikhs, that had been escorting Captain Pipon's horse artillery guns, to proce from Sherpur with all haste and render the required aid.

Unfortunately before either of the reinforcements could reach the threaten position the enemy had gained possession of it. Their numbers were overwhel ing, and though the Highlanders, Guides and 5th Punjab Infantry made most stubborn defence, and Captain N. J. Speus, of the 72nd Highlanders, sacrific his life in a heroic attempt to stem the advance of the enemy, it was of no ava our troops retreated quietly and steadily down the eastern slope of the hill, unal to bring away two guns* of No. Mountain Battery, that up to the ve latest moment had played upon the enemy.

* These guns were eventually recovered.

No blame for the loss of these guns is in any way to be attached to the of cers or men of the battery. On the other hand every credit is due to Major Swinley, the late Lieutenant C. A. Montanaro, and Lieutenant A. F. Liddell, t native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the battery, for the galla manner in which they stood to their guns to the last.

Surgeon J. Duke, in medical charge of the battery, was conspicuous f his unremitting attention to the wounded under a heavy fire; and amongst ma who distinguished themselves on this occasion, I would specially menti Major G. Swinley, R. A., Jemadar Abdul Rehman, 5th Punjab Infantry, and Lan Naicks Dillia and Lehun, of the Guides Infantry.

61. Whilst the events above narrated were in progress, numbers of t enemy were observed (as was the case on the previous day) to be collecting Siah Sang, and proceeding round the eastern flank of cantonments in the directi of Kohistan.

I therefore despatched a small force of cavalry and two guns of F-A, Roy Horse Artillery, under the command of Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, C. B., V. to disperse them. The ground however in that direction was so intersected by de water courses that the advance of the guns was necessarily slow, and by the tin the obstacles had been overcome, the enemy had got so far on the road towar Kohistan and so close to the hills, that pursuit was hopeless.

A party of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, under Captain W. J. Vousden, met with better success. This regiment was quartered in the King's garden, about a third of the way between Sherpur and the city, and I had in the morning sent orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Williams to be on the look out for any enemy that might pass in that direction. About 1 P. M., some 300 or 400 were observed moving along the left bank of the river, and Captain Vousden who, with one troop, was out on reconnaissance, most gallantly charged into the middle of them, and notwithstanding that only twelve of his men were able to follow him, six of whom were wounded, (the remainder being stopped by a heavy fire which was opened on them from behind some low walls,) he succeeded in dispersing the enemy, and in inflicting severe loss upon them, killing five men with his own hand. It was a most dashing little affair and reflects great credit on Captain Vousden.

62. My object throughout these operations had been either to break up the combination against us by dealing with the enemy in detail, or at least to prevent their getting command of the hills to the north and west of Kabul, and thus gain possession of the city and Bala Hissar.

Up to this time I had no reason to apprehend that the Afghans were in sufficient force to successfully cope with disciplined troops, but the resolute and determined manner in which the conical hill had been recaptured, and the information sent to me by Brigadier-General Macpherson from the signal station on the Bala Hissar that large masses of the enemy were still advancing from the north, south and west, made it evident that the numbers combined against us were too overwhelming to admit of my comparatively small force meeting them, especially on ground which still further increased the advantages they possessed from their vast numerical superiority. I therefore determined to withdraw from all isolated positions, and to concentrate the whole force at Sherpur, thus securing the safety of our large cantonments, and avoiding what had now become a useless sacrifice of life.

63. The measure was one which I was most reluctant to order, for it, of course, involved the temporary abandonment of the city and the Bala Hissar, a loss serious in itself and likely to produce a bad effect on the country at large. Under the circumstances, however, I considered that no other course was left me but to remain on the defensive, and wait until the arrival of reinforcements, or the growing confidence of the enemy, should afford me a favorable opportunity for attacking.

Orders to retire were accordingly issued to Brigadier-Generals Macpherson and Baker.

64. The withdrawal from the Bala Hissar and Asmai heights was accomplished in a manner highly creditable [to the officers in command and to the discipline of the troops.

General Macpherson's brigade had to pass through a portion of the city and the suburb of Deh Afghan; his rear guard was harassed and his troops were subjected to a heavy fire as they moved along the narrow streets and through the numerous gardens and orchards, but the Brigadier-General brought off his men and baggage in perfect order, and with comparatively little loss.

65. I am much indebted to Brigadier-General Macpherson, C. B., V. C., for the good services he has performed throughout the campaign, and to the following officers, whose conduct the Brigadier-General particularly brings to notice:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Knowles, commanding the 67th Regiment, who was greatly distinguished during the retirement.
" " G. N. Money, commanding the 3rd Sikhs.
" " A. FitzHugh, commanding the 5th Goorkhas.
Major J. M. Sym, of the 5th Goorkhas.
Captain J. E. Blundell, of the 67th Regiment.
" R. E. C. Jarvis, " " "
" H. R. L. Morgan, R. A.
" C. W. N. Guinness, 92nd Highlanders, (Brigade-Major.)
" A. D. M'Gregor, 92nd Highlanders, (Orderly Officer.)
Lieutenant C. H. Ferguson, 72nd Highlanders.
" R. L. Milne, " "

Brigadier-General Macpherson also brings forward the gallant conduct of Hospital-Assistant Nihal Chand, attached to the 3rd Sikhs, in going under a heavy fire to the assistance of the wounded.

Lieutenant R. B. W. Fisher, 10th Royal Hussars, is reported as having behaved in a conspicuously cool and gallant manner while in charge of the transport animals during the withdrawal from the Bala Hissar hill.

66. The retirement of Brigadier-General Baker's troops down the eastern face of Asmai, under a very heavy fire, was most ably conducted by that distinguished officer, Colonel Jenkins, C. B., who speaks with great admiration of the example set to their men by Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, C. B., and Major C M. Stockwell, 72nd Highlanders, and also of Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. P. P. Campbell, Queen's Own Corps of Guides. Another officer who greatly distinguished himself on this occasion was Captain A. G. Hammond, Corps of Guides. He had been very forward during the storming of the Asmai heights, and now, when the enemy were crowding up the western slopes, he remained with a few men on the ridge until the Afghans were within thirty yards of them. During the retirement, one of the men of the Guides was shot; Captain Hammond stopped and assisted in carrying him away, though the enemy were at the time close by and firing heavily.

67. I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Brigadier-General Baker, C. B., for the great assistance he has at all times afforded me and for the skilful and able manner in which he has conducted the several operations entrusted to him. Brigadier-General Baker brings to special notice the following officers whose good services I have great pleasure in recording :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Parker, 92nd Highlanders,
" " T. G. Ross, 14th Bengal Lancers,
Major W. R. Craster, R. A.,
" C. J. Griffiths, 3rd Sikhs,
" W. B. Aislabie, " "
Surgeon-Major C. A. Atkins, A. M. D.,
Captain D. F. Gordon, 92nd Highlanders,
Captain W. C. Farwell, Brigade-Major,
Lieutenant M. N. G. Kane, 72nd Highlanders, (Orderly Officer,)
Lieutenant P. T. Buston, R. E., } 7th Company, Sappers and
" F. B. Longe, R. E., } Miners,
Lieutenant G. C. P. Onslow, R. E., and
Surgeon J. Lewtas, Corps of Guides.

68. By the evening of the 14th, all troops and baggage were within cantonments, and that night the Afghan army occupied the city and Bala Hissar.

69. The casualties on the 14th December were—

Brigadier-General BAKER'S *Brigade.*

Killed

Captain N. J. Spens, ..	72nd Highlanders.	
Lieutenant C. H. Gaisford	" "	
9 men ..	" "	
2 " ..	3rd Sikhs.	
1 Native officer ..	Guides Infantry.	
12 men ..	" "	
1 man ..	5th Punjab Infy.	
1 " ..	No. 2 Mountain Battery.	
1 " ..	14th Bengal Lancers	

Killed.

Officers	..	2
Native officer	..	1
Rank and File — British	..	9
Rank and File — Native	..	17
Total	...	29

Wounded.

Lieutenant G. G. A. Egerton, 72nd Highlanders.		
25 men	" "	
Captain D. F. Gordon..	92nd Highlanders.	
3 men	" "	
Captain F. D. Battye ..	Guides Infantry.	
1 Native officer ..	" "	
26 men	" "	
1 bheestie ..	" "	
6 men	No. 2 Mountain Battery.	
1 Native officer ..	3rd Sikhs.	
4 men	" "	
13 "	5th Punjab Native Infantry.	
1 Native officer ..	14th Bengal Lancers.	
4 men	" " "	
1 bheestie ..	G-3rd R. A.	

Wounded.

Officers	..	3
Native officers	..	3
Rank and File — British		28
Rank and File — Native		53
Followers	..	2
Total	..	89

14th Bengal Lancers.

Horses	..	3

Brigadier-General MACPHERSON'S *Brigade.*

Killed.

Color Sergeant J. Yule,	72nd Highlanders.	
1 man ..	.. ,,	,,
1 Native officer	.. 5th Goorkhas.	
2 men ..	.. ,,	,,

Killed.

Native officers ..		1
Rank and File	British	2
	Native	2
Total ..		5

Wounded.

2 men ..	.. 5th Goorkhas.
1 bheestie	.. ,, ,,
5 men ..	.. 67th Regiment.
3 men ..	.. 72nd Highlanders.

Wounded.

Rank and File	British	8
	Native	2
Followers ..		1
Total ..		11

Cavalry Brigade.

Wounded.

2 Native officers	..	5th Punjab Cavalry.
1 kot-duffadar (mortally)		5th Punjab Cavalry.
5 men ..	..	,, ,, ,,

Total .. 8,—and horses 2 killed and 7 wounded

making a total of

Killed.

Officers	.. 2	Horses	..	2
Native officers	.. 2			—
men British	.. 11			
men Native	.. 19			
Total	.. 34	and horses	..	2

Wounded

Officers	.. 3	Horses	..	10
Native officers	.. 5			—
men British	.. 36			
men Native	.. 59			
Followers	.. 3			
Total	.. 106	and horses	..	10

70. In a former letter* I stated at some length the reasons which induced me to place my force at Sherpur in preference to occupying the Bala Hissar and the Siah Sang heights. Owing to recent events I will now go more fully into the grounds upon which this decision was formed.

* No. 1137, dated 30th October, to the Quartermaster-General in India.

The Bala Hissar was not sufficiently large to contain and afford shelter to the entire force, its camp followers, and many transport animals; it would have been obligatory, therefore, to have divided troops,—a measure to which I was very averse, and to have located a portion of them elsewhere, possibly upon Siah Sang, a bare and bleak plateau, nearly a mile distant from the remainder of the force, where water would have been procurable with difficulty, and where no single facility for carrying on the necessary hutting operations existed.

Again, the disastrous explosions of the 16th of October led me to regard as a grave risk the permanent settlement of the greater portion of the force close to and around a vast magazine, which there was a strong presumption was mined.

These facts, added to the existence of accommodation sufficient to at once house the commissariat stores, the entire European quota of my force and a large part of the native troops, and the rapid approach of an Afghan winter induced me, after carefully weighing the matter, to decide upon the occupation of Sherpur, and I see no reason, in the light of recent occurrences, to alter that opinion.

Sherpur, moreover, has the advantage of being on the side of the city nearest to our communications with India, and although it is situated on the left bank of the Kabul river, this river, except during very occasional spring floods, presents no difficulties to the passage of all arms.

Another important consideration was that at Sherpur running water was abundant and good, and in the event of this supply being diminished, wells could be readily sunk, the soil being easy and water found within seven feet from the surface.

71. The principal drawback to holding the cantonments was its great extent, and the impossibility of at all reducing our line of defences. Sherpur is almost a parallelogram, whose northern side is formed by the Bemaru ridge, a range of low but steep isolated hills, rising some 300 feet above the surrounding plain and running almost due east and west for a distance (including the slopes at either end) of two thousand five hundred yards. A large lake or *jheel*, whose breadth varies from a quarter to half a mile, lies between the northern slope of the ridge and the steep hills which form the southern boundary of the Kohistan country. As this lake is not more than a mile and a half distant from, and is parallel to, the Bemaru heights for quite three miles, it forms a barrier round whose flanks and between which and the heights no enemy dare advance.

The southern face is a continuous and massive mud wall sixteen feet high, pierced at intervals of about 700 yards by three gateways, which again are protected by lofty circular bastions. Between these gates, and also at the corners, are a series of lower bastions, which give an admirable flanking fire. The length of the southern side slightly exceeds two thousand six hundred and fifty yards.

The western flank is constructed on a precisely similar plan save that the northern portion has been much damaged by the explosion which occurred there on the 7th October last. This face is about one thousand yards in length.

On the east the defences are much weaker, as the original design was never completed, and the wall which was intended to resemble the other faces does not exceed seven feet in height, whilst for purposes of defence it cannot be said to practically extend beyond the fortified dwelling marked in the accompanying plan* as the Native Field Hospital.

From this point the line of defence tends to the north-west, and, skirting the village of Bemaru, runs into the eastern slope of the Bemaru ridge, previously described as the northern face.

72. From this it will be seen that though the perimeter of Sherpur was large for the force at my disposal, still its defensive powers, both natural and artificial, were so great that I could confidently look to holding it successfully against any attack.

I have alluded to the impossibility of contracting the line of defence, and would here more fully explain that this is owing to the length of the Bemaru heights and to the absolute necessity for holding them for their entire extent. To have given up any portion of them would have placed in the hands of the enemy a vantage ground from whence no part of our camp would have been secure, and to repeat a course which proved most disastrous in the year 1841. In fact, paradoxical though it may appear, the Bemaru heights form at once the strength and the weakness of the position.

73. On occupying Sherpur, I saw that to prevent annoyance in the event of a strong combination being directed against that place, a considerable destruction of villages and walled enclosures was advisable, so as to create an esplanade round the cantonments; but the pressure of even more important work, the collection of supplies and the provision of shelter for such of the troops as had not already been secured, combined with the scarcity of labour, compelled me in a great measure to defer this precautionary step. I was also unwilling, by what might have appeared unnecessary harshness in the destruction of villages and orchards, to give rise to any ill feeling on the part of the people of Kabul.

Indeed it has been my constant endeavour, from the first, to make our occupation of the country as little irksome to its inhabitants as the safety and welfare of my troops permitted.

Several of there villages gave considerable trouble during the events which occurred between the 15th and 23rd of December, and have since been razed to the ground. Each village is a small fortress in itself, protected by massive mud walls, impervious to all but heavy artillery, and guarded by strong loopholed flanking towers; their reduction, if resolutely held, entails certain loss.

74. As soon as it became apparent that the events of the 11th were the forerunners of a serious movement, unless the measures which I was adopting speedily broke up the combination, I took all the necessary steps for strengthening the defences of Sherpur, and made every preparation to meet the large force known to be assembling.

* Not published.

As regards food, ammunition, &c., I had no anxiety at this period. Sufficient supplies were actually stored in Sherpur to last the entire force for nearly four months, with the exception of *bhúsa* (chopped straw) of which there was enough for six weeks. There was ample firewood for all purposes; medicines and hospital comforts were sufficient for all possible requirements for a similar time, and there was enough ammunition both for guns and rifles to have carried on an obstinate defence for three or even four months.

The defences were divided into the following sections, and their superintendence entrusted to the officers named below :—

Section I.—Brigadier-General Macpherson, C. B., V. C.,—from the 2nd Brigade gate on the southern face to the Bemaru village on the east.

Section II.—Colonel Jenkins, C. B., Corps of Guides,—from the Bemaru village up to the eastern slope of Bemaru ridge.

Section III.—Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, C. B., V. C.,—from the eastern extremity of the Bemaru village to the gorge which divides the ridge.

Section IV.—Major-General J. Hills, C. B., V. C.,—from the gorge to the head quarters gate.

Section V.—Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, C. B., 72nd Highlanders,—from the head quarters gate to the 2nd Brigade gate.

Brigadier-General Massy was placed in the centre, whilst Brigadier-General Baker, C. B., commanded the reserve, which was formed up at the southern entrance to the gorge leading through the Bemaru ridge.

Telegraphic communication was established between divisional head quarters and the temporary head quarters of Generals Macpherson, Gough, Hills and Baker, and the native field hospital.

All the sections were also brought into communication with each other and head quarters by means of visual signalling.

A "*laager*," made out of captured Afghan gun carriages and limbers, was constructed at the north-western corner of cantonments, closing the open ground which lies between the front of the Bemaru heights and the north-west circular bastion, and the ground in its immediate front was strengthened by means of *abattis*, and wire entanglements, whilst the village of Mustoofi, which formed an excellent flank defence along the western and northern face, was held as an independent post.

Six towers had been previously constructed on the Bemaru heights, and the shelter-trenches which existed there were deepened and so prolonged as to form one continuous line of defence throughout its entire length. An *abattis* protected the front of the shelter-trench, and gun pits were constructed at those points where artillery fire could be most advantageously used. The works in the gorge were strengthened and so arranged as to bring a most galling flanking fire to bear upon an enemy advancing from the north. In order to strengthen the north-east corner a two-gun battery was thrown up on the eastern slope of the heights, and connected with the tower above it and the village below. Bemaru village was loop-holed, the outlying buildings to the front made defensible, and the open space to the north-east obstructed with *abattis* and wire entanglements. The same steps were taken at the Native field hospital, and sand-bag parapets built upon the roof which was somewhat exposed. The low wall of the eastern face of cantonments was raised by logs of wood being placed along the top in several tiers, thus affording good shelter to our men, the front here as elsewhere being faced with *abattis*, for which purpose the wood cut down in clearing the nearest gardens and enclosures supplied the materials.

75. These defences were constructed under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Æ. Perkins, C.B., Commanding Royal Engineer, to whom and the other officers of his distinguished regiment I am much indebted for the intelligence and energy with which the work was rapidly carried out under considerable difficulties.

Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins reports that his Adjutant, Lieutenant Thomas P. Cather, has been very useful to him.

76. In order to supplement our field guns and leave them free to move out as opportunity offered, several of the captured Afghan guns were utilised and mounted on the defences, whence they subsequently played with good effect. A number of marksmen were provided with Enfield rifles and cartridges found in the Bala Hissar, by which means our own ammunition was economised.

77. From Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Gordon, commanding the artillery, I have

received every assistance, and I take this opportunity of recording the services rendered by Major C. A. Gorham, R. A., (Deputy Judge Advocate-General of the force) whose technical knowledge was of the greatest service in utilising the Afghan guns and ammunition.

Besides the officers of Royal Artillery named in other parts of this despatch, Captain H. Pipon, F-A, Royal Horse Artillery, has also done excellent service; and Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon informs me that he has found his Adjutant, Lieutenant F. E. Allsopp, R. A., active and useful.

78. Early on the morning of the 15th December the telegraph wire was cut, but not before I had communicated our situation to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India, urging the advisability of sending reinforcements as speedily as possible. At the same time I sent orders to Major-General Bright, C.B., at Jellalabad, to move Brigadier-General Charles Gough's brigade from Gandamak to Kabul without loss of time, and to send Brigadier-General Arbuthnot's brigade towards Kabul as soon as fresh troops should reach Jellalabad from India.

79. I had decided upon recalling to Sherpur the garrison of Butkak, which was in an exposed and isolated position, and not sufficiently strong to defend itself against serious attack, and I had considered the expediency of withdrawing the force at Lataband, which consisted of two mountain guns, the 28th Punjab Native Infantry and a wing of the 23rd Pioneers, the whole commanded by Colonel J. Hudson of the former regiment; but as the position was a strong one, ammunition plentiful, and sufficient supplies in hand to last over the probable date of Brigadier-General Charles Gough's arrival, and moreover, as it was in direct heliographic communication with Kabul, I decided to maintain the post. I had every confidence in Colonel Hudson, and I felt satisfied that, so long as Lataband was held, no serious opposition could be offered to General Gough's advance; it was in fact the most important link in our chain of communications, and though its occupation materially diminished my force at Sherpur, its retention was worth the sacrifice. The result justified this decision, for but slight resistance was offered to General Gough at Jagdalak, and none whatever after that point was passed.

80. On the 16th a body of about one thousand men threatened the camp at Lataband. Colonel Hudson, however, attacked and dispersed them, inflicting considerable loss in both killed and wounded. Owing to the excellent manner in which the attack was covered both by artillery and infantry fire, there were no casualties on our side. Colonel Hudson reports that the following officers did good service on this occasion —

Captain W. G. Nicholson, R. E.
Lieutenant E. A. Smith, R. A., No. 2 Mountain Battery.
Lieutenant A. A. Lane, 28th Punjab Native Infantry, and
Subadar Mehtab Singh, 23rd Pioneers.

Colonel Hudson brings to special notice the gallantry of Havildar Golab Singh, of the 23rd Pioneers, who, well in advance of his men, entered the enemy's breastwork and captured a standard there.

81. As I was very desirous of keeping open my communications with India, and as I felt it most important that Brigadier-General Charles Gough should know, from day to day, the exact position at Kabul; and further, as it was very possible that cavalry might be of great service in the advance from Lataband, I despatched the 12th Bengal Cavalry at 3 A. M. on the morning of the 22nd, to join hands with him. I instructed Major J. H. Green, who commands the regiment, that if Butkak, through which place he had to pass, was unoccupied by the enemy and proved friendly, he was to halt there, leaving a detachment to watch the Logar bridge, whilst Colonel Hudson was to push on to Butkak with the Lataband garrison as soon as the head of General Gough's column arrived at Lataband. Should it be found, however, that Butkak was hostile, Major Green was to press on to Lataband and unite with the troops there. The latter event proving to be the case, the cavalry went on as arranged, losing three men killed and three wounded in the operation, which was one of difficulty and most ably carried out by Major Green, whom I desire to bring to notice for his excellent services.

82. There were no movements of sufficient importance to need special record between the 14th and 21st December.

During that interval the enemy daily took up positions in the neighbouring forts and gardens, and firing from behind cover caused a few casualties in the camp. Each day cavalry reconnaissances were made, and some portion of the force moved

out to dislodge the Afghans from any place where they could cause special annoyance; some of the forts and other cover in the immediate neighbourhood of Sherpur were also destroyed, but I confined myself to minor operations of this description, and did not undertake any sorties in force with the object of gaining possession of portions of the enemy's position. My force was not large enough to admit of my holding them, and I considered that had I replied in this way to the enemy's efforts, I should have been playing their game, and I therefore determined to wait until I could act decisively.

83. Every night information reached me that an attack was contemplated, but it was not until the 21st December that the enemy showed signs of special activity. On that day and the following large numbers of them moved from the city, and, passing round to the eastward of our position, occupied the numerous forts in that direction in very great force. It became apparent that this movement was preparatory to an attack from that quarter. At the same time I was informed that the enemy were preparing a number of ladders, with the intention of attacking the southern and western walls by escalade.

84. The night of the 22nd passed quietly, but the songs and cries of the enemy could be heard in the surrounding villages.

I had received information that the 23rd of December, being the last day of the "Muharram," was fixed upon for their great effort, and I also knew that the flame of fanaticism would be fanned by the fact that the aged Mushk-i-Alam would, with his own hand, light the beacon fire at dawn on the Asmai heights, which was to be the signal for the commencement of the attack.

Possessing this knowledge, and knowing that the feelings of the people had been worked to the highest pitch of excitement by the preaching of their Moollas, I directed all troops to be under arms at a very early hour on the 23rd.

85. My information proved correct, and the appearance of the signal fire on the Asmai heights, shortly before day break, announced the beginning of the assault. Heavy firing almost immediately commenced against our southern and eastern faces, and by 7 o'clock A. M., an attack in force against the eastern side was fully developed, whilst a very large number of the enemy, provided with scaling ladders, were drawn up under cover of the walls to the south.

From 7 A. M. until 10 A. M. the fight was carried on vigorously; repeated attempts were made to carry the low eastern wall by escalade, but though the enemy on several occasions reached the *abattis*, they were each time repulsed, and many dead marked the spots where the assault had been most determinedly pressed home.

Soon after 10 A. M. a lull took place, as though the enemy had recoiled before the breech-loader, but at 11 A. M. the fight again grew hot, although it was not marked by the determination of the former period.

Finding that it was impossible to dislodge the enemy by any fire that could be brought to bear upon them from our defences, I determined to attack them in flank, and for this purpose directed four guns of G-3rd, Royal Artillery, and the 5th Punjab Cavalry under the command of Major W. R. Craster, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel B. Williams, 5th Punjab Cavalry, respectively, to move out through the gorge in the Bemaru heights.

This counter stroke at once told. The Afghans wavered and shortly afterwards broke.

86. By 1 P. M. all vigor had passed from the attack, and the time for the action of cavalry having arrived, Brigadier-General Massy was directed to proceed with every available man and horse and do his utmost against the enemy, whilst at the same time a party of infantry and sappers moved out to destroy some villages to the south, which had caused considerable annoyance and which it was necessary the enemy should be driven from to facilitate the arrival of Brigadier-General Charles Gough's brigade the following day.

This work was successfully accomplished, but I regret to say cost the lives of two gallant officers, Captain J. Dundas, V. C., R. E., and Lieutenant C. Nugent, R. E., commanding the 7th Company, Sappers and Miners, who were killed by the premature explosion of a mine.

Meanwhile a part of our cavalry had worked round to the base of Siah Sang, and succeeded in rendering a good account of the enemy in that quarter, whilst the Guides Cavalry and a squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers, who had been manœuvring more to the eastward, had been equally fortunate.

87. By evening all fire had nearly ceased, and day-light on the 24th shewed

that the enemy, abandoning all hope of success, had dispersed, not a man being found in the adjacent villages or visible on the surrounding hills. The city was clear of them, and so precipitate was their flight that, leaving their dead unburied where they fell, by mid-day many parties of them were upwards of twenty-five miles from Kabul, the rapidity of their retreat being doubtless accelerated by the knowledge that reinforcements were near at hand.

At 5 o'clock in the morning a party of the 72nd Highlanders occupied without opposition the fort of Mahomed Sharif, and later a force under Brigadier-General Macpherson, C. B., moved out to cover, and if necessary, aid the entry of Brigadier-General Charles Gough's column, which had halted the previous evening about six miles from Sherpur.

The cavalry, divided into two parties commanded respectively by Brigadier-Generals Massy and Hugh Gough, C. B., proceeded by Ben-i-Shahr and the Chardeh Valley in pursuit, but so rapid had been the enemy's flight and so retarded were our men by a heavy snow storm, that no success attended their efforts, though neither party returned to Sherpur until after night fall.

88. Our casualties between the 15th and 24th of December, are noted in the margin.*

Besides the deaths of Captain Dundas, V. C., R. E., and Lieutenant Nugent, R. E., already mentioned, I regret very deeply to have to record, on the 19th instant, that of Major John Cook, V. C., 5th Goorkhas, from the effects of a wound received on the 12th whilst bravely leading his men to the assault of the Takht-i-Shah. By Major Cook's death Her Majesty has lost the services of a most distinguished and gallant officer, and the Kabul Field Force a comrade whom one and all honoured and admired.

Lieutenant C. A. Montanaro, R. A., died on the 20th of a wound received the previous day. This promising young officer's gallantry in standing to his guns to the last on the 14th December I have before mentioned.

The wounded included Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, C. B., V. C., Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R. E., whose behaviour, on the occasion of his receiving his wound is reported by Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins to have been most gallant, and Lieutenants L. Sunderland, 72nd Highlanders, and C. F. Gambier, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

89. During the time that the enemy occupied the city and Bala Hissar, the people no doubt suffered some inconvenience, and a few whose relations with us had been friendly were ill treated. The houses of certain Sirdars were plundered, but I have reason to believe that no large amount of either treasure or valuables was discovered or carried away.

* Casualties from 15th to 23rd December inclusive—

Killed.

Captain J. Dundas, V. C., R. E.
Lieutenant C. Nugent, R. E.
1 man, 5th Punjab Infantry.
1 syce, ,,
1 follower, ,,
1 man, No. 2 Mountain Battery.
4 followers, No. 2 Mountain Battery.
1 man, 92nd Highlanders.
1 follower, ,, ,,
5 men, 12th Bengal Cavalry.
1 man, G-3rd R. A.

Total Killed.

Officers	... ...	2
Rank and File	British	2
	Native	7
Syces	... ...	1
Followers	... ...	6
		18

Wounded.

Brigadier-General Hugh H. Gough, C. B., V. C.
Lieutenant C. A. Montanaro, R. A., (died.)
,, J. Burn-Murdoch, R. E.
,, C. F. Gambier, 5th Punjab Cavy.
3 men, 5th Punjab Cavalry.
9 ,, 67th Regiment.
1 ,, 72nd Highlanders.
1 ,, 92nd ,,
1 follower, 92nd Highlanders.
8 men, 3rd Sikhs.
1 man, No. 1 Mountain Battery.
1 follower, No. 1 Mountain Battery.
1 man, 23rd Pioneers.
1 follower, 23rd Pioneers.
1 ,, 5th Goorkhas.
1 man, 28th Punjab Native Infantry.
1 ,, 9th Lancers.
1 follower, 9th Lancers.
4 men, 12th Bengal Cavalry.
1 bheestie, 12th Bengal Cavalry.
3 followers, ,, ,, ,,
2 ,, 14th Bengal Lancers.
1 Native Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry.
6 men, ,, ,, ,,
4 followers, ,, ,,
2 ,, G-3rd R. A.
1 man, F-A, R. H. A.
1 follower, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

Casualties from 15th to 23rd December inclusive—(*Continued.*)

Wounded.

1 Native officer, The Guides.
2 men, ,, ,,
1 follower, ,, ,,
2 followers, ambulance corps.
1 follower, Commissariat Department.

Total Wounded

Officers		5 (1 dead.)
Native Officers		2
Rank and File.	British	13
	Native	26
	Bheestie	1
	Followers	21
		68
and horses killed		7
Wounded		30

90. Before the events above recorded, I had directed that all gunpowder (about 210 tons) in the Bala Hissar fort should be destroyed, with the exception of a sufficient supply to meet the requirements of the Engineers and Sappers.

This work, involving considerable care, was a tedious one, but by the 10th December upwards of 80 tons had been got rid of, leaving only 130 tons in the magazine, all of which was either carried off by the Afghans or expended in accidental explosions which were of constant occurrence amongst them, on one occasion upwards of one hundred of the enemy being blown up.

It would have been impossible to commence its destruction earlier on account of the ruins of the old magazine continuing to smoulder; indeed at the present moment the fire is not altogether extinguished, and rendered any dealings with powder in their vicinity highly dangerous. The open jars in which the powder was kept were too weighty, and yet too fragile to be removed, and the nearest water was some hundreds of feet below. Eventually the powder was taken out of the jars and sent down a shoot into the water beneath, but, as I said before, this work was necessarily slow. To blow up the magazine was impossible, for up to the evening of the 14th our troops were occupying the hill immediately above it, and before they were withdrawn from that position, the magazine was in possession of the enemy.

91. I may here explain that though my information for some weeks previous to the disturbances made me aware of the increasing hostile feeling with which we were regarded, and of the fact that the tribes were assembling in considerable strength, yet it was impossible to form any estimate as to what numbers we should have to contend with at Kabul.

As the contingents from Kohistan, Logar, Wardak and other districts passed along, they received accessions from every hamlet, and when within a day's journey of Kabul, were joined almost *en masse* by the population of the numerous surrounding villages, and by many disaffected people of the city.

It is difficult to speak accurately of the total numbers that were opposed to us. Persons likely to be best informed say that the combined forces of the enemy exceeded one hundred thousand men, but though this computation is probably not excessive, I am of opinion that more than 60,000 never took the field at any one time.

Their losses were considerable, not less than 3000 having been killed and wounded.

92. I wish to place on record my very high sense of the services performed by the troops under my command, and of the spirit by which they were animated.

All and every night, in most severe weather, officers and men were at their posts or sleeping with their arms in the immediate vicinity of the trenches, and each day fatigue parties were employed in strengthening our defences.

Hardships and exposure were cheerfully borne, and I never for one moment doubted that when the assault should be delivered, it would be successfully and decisively repulsed.

93. I have already mentioned several officers whose services during the recent operations merit praise, and I would in conclusion bring to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's notice the following:—

Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Kennedy, K. C. S. I., to whom I am specially indebted for cheerfully rendered advice and assistance, and the officers accompanying him, namely—

Colonel A. G. F. Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps.
Major H. B. Hanna, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and
Captain T. Deane, Assistant Secretary, Military Department,

who most readily placed their services at my disposal.

I would wish to express my thanks to Lieutenant-General J. L. Vaughan, C. B., who aided me with the experience gained during many years' service on the frontier.

Major-General J. Hills, C. B., V. C., and Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, C. B., V. C., were each entrusted with the command of a section of the defence, and the constant presence of these experienced officers at their posts relieved me of considerable anxiety.

The most determined attack of the enemy was directed against the sections commanded by Brigadier-General Hugh Gough and Colonel F. H. Jenkins, C. B., and its defeat was in great measure due to the excellent dispositions which these officers made.

The following officers, one and all, deserve my thanks for their good service—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Collett, 23rd Pioneers,
" A. FitzHugh, 5th Goorkhas,
Major W. H. B. Kingsley, 67th Foot,
" G. S. Hills, 28th Punjab Native Infantry,
Captain C. McK. Hall, 5th Punjab Infantry,
" S. V. Gordon, 23rd Pioneers,
" R. Eardley-Wilmot, 14th Bengal Lancers, and
" W. M. Campbell, R. A.

Of Colonel C. M. MacGregor, C. B., C. S. I., & C. I. E., who has held the important post of Deputy Adjutant and Deputy Quartermaster-General, I cannot speak too highly. I have already referred to the prominent part which he bore in the recovery of our guns on the 11th December, and I take this opportunity of recording the admirable manner in which he has discharged the responsible duties attached to his office in which he has been ably assisted by Major G. de C. Morton, 6th Regiment, Assistant Adjutant-General, who deserves commendation for the quiet manner in which Brigadier-General Gough's orders for the arrangements for defending Sherpur were carried out on the 11th December.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. A. Lockhart, Assistant Quartermaster-General, has already made a reputation for himself, and this he fully maintained both when out with Brigadier-General Macpherson's column and on subsequent occasions.

Major R. G. Kennedy, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, has served with me since the outbreak of the war in 1878. He is an invaluable staff officer, and I have great pleasure in recommending him for some mark of His Excellency's approval.

Major B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars, and Lieutenant C. H. Manners Smith, Deputy Assistant Quartermasters-General, have on all occasions acquitted themselves well, and are excellent officers.

Lieutenant J. P. Brabazon, 10th Royal Hussars, Brigade-Major of Cavalry, has proved himself an excellent staff officer, and has distinguished himself in the field. Brigadier-General Massy speaks of him in high terms of approbation.

In the late Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General J. H. Porter, Army Medical Department, I found an administrator of high capacity and experience. By his lamented death Her Majesty's service has lost a most distinguished officer.

The arrangements at the British and Native Field Hospitals, superintended by Surgeon-Major S. B. Roe, Army Medical Department, and Surgeon W. Coates, Indian Medical Department, respectively, were all I could wish.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Heathcote, Director of Transport, deserves high praise for the arrangements connected with the despatch of the various expeditions.

Major A. R. Badcock, Chief Commissariat Officer, fully maintains the good opinion which I formed of him during a former campaign. The collection of supplies under circumstances of difficulty has been steadily carried on, and I have been freed from much anxiety under this head. Captains H. V. Hunt and T. L. Lewis, Sub-Assistant Commissaries-General, have done excellent service both here and when out with moveable columns.

I cannot overrate the value of the work done by the Army Signallers with this force, and I consider that the success which has attended their efforts is mainly due to the energy and intelligence of Captain E. Straton, 22nd Regiment, the Superintendent of Army Signalling.

Captain T. H. Holdich, R. E., Major R. G. Woodthorpe, R. E., and Captain G. W. Martin, all of the Survey Department, having expressed a wish that their services might be utilised, I placed them at the disposal of Colonel Perkins, C. B., Commanding Royal Engineer, who testifies to the great assistance they afforded him, and also to the good service done by Lieutenant G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R. E.

Major M. P. Moriarty, Bengal Staff Corps, has carried on the duties of his department entirely to my satisfaction.

P. S. V. Luke, Esq., C. I. E., and H. A. Kirke, Esq., of the Government Telegraph Department, have worked well, and assisted me greatly by rapidly constructing a telegraph line which placed head quarters in direct communication with the sectional commands.

Revd. J. W. Adams, Chaplain Church of England, the Revd. G. W. Manson, the Presbyterian, and the Very Revd. Father Browne, the Roman Catholic, Chaplain were most attentive to the sick and wounded.

The great experience in political matters of Surgeon Major H. W. Bellew, C. S. I., and his knowledge of the Afghan character have been of greater service to me. I regret that ill health has compelled his return to India.

Major E. G. G. Hastings, Senior Political Officer, has afforded me every assistance, and by his quiet, kind way of dealing with the sirdars and other people of Afghanistan, has done much to reassure them. He desires to bring to favorable notice the services of Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Political Officer.

H. M. Durand, Esq., has been of the greatest use to me. He is able, intelligent and most reliable. He rendered valuable service on the 11th December, when aiding Colonel Macgregor in the recovery of the lost guns.

To Nawab Sir Gholam Hussein Khan, K. C. S. I., I am much indebted; his intimate acquaintance with the leading people of Afghanistan and his knowledge of the country generally have proved most useful.

Mahomed Hyat Khan, C. S. I., has on many occasions afforded me valuable assistance; his knowledge of the Afghan character has enabled him to keep me informed of the feelings of the people, and to procure reliable information.

My thanks are due to my personal staff—

Lieutenant J. Sherston, Rifle Brigade,
Captain R. Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards, } Aides-de-Camp,
Lieutenant Neville F. FitzG. Chamberlain, Assistant Political Officer, and
Surgeon Charles W. Owen.

I am much indebted to them for the accuracy and judgment with which they have ensured the fulfilment of my orders on all occasions.

I would also here mention Sirdar Ahmed Ali Jan, grandson of the late Amir Sher Ali. This young Sirdar has been attached to me as Honorary Aide-de-Camp from my first arrival at Kabul; he has shewn himself most anxious and willing to do service, and has made himself useful in many ways. On the 11th December, he was with me during the horse artillery and cavalry action, and had his horse shot under him.

94. I shall have the honor of submitting, on an early date, a separate report regarding the operations of the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Charles Gough, C. B., V. C., and of Colonel F. B. Norman.

95. The following appendices are attached—

1. Numerical roll of casualties.
2. Nominal roll of casualties.
3. Average effective strength between 15th and 23rd of December 1879.
4. Returns of gun, Henry-Martini, and Snider ammunition expended.
5. Plan of Sherpur and its vicinity, shewing position occupied by British force, December 1879.—Scale 12 inches = 1 mile.
6. Map of country round Kabul, explanatory of the military operations carried on in December 1879.—Scale 1 inch = 1 mile.
7. Panorama of Kabul as seen from Sherpur.

Numerical list of killed, wounded, and missing of the 1st Division, Kabul Field Force, during the operations around Kabul from the 10th to the 23rd December 1879.

Corps.	Killed. British Officers.	Killed. Native Officers.	Killed. Sergeants, Havildars.	Killed. Drummers.	Killed. Rank and File.	Killed. Lascars.	Killed. Bhisties.	Killed. Syces.	Killed. Muleteers.	Killed. Dooly Bearers.	Killed. Camp Followers.	Wounded. British Officers.	Wounded. Native Officers.	Wounded. Sergeants, Havildars.	Wounded. Drummers.	Wounded. Rank and file.	Wounded. Lascars.	Wounded. Bhisties.	Wounded. Syces.	Wounded. Muleteers.	Wounded. Dooly Bearers.	Wounded. Camp Followers.	Missing. British Officers.	Missing. Native Officers.	Missing. Sergeants, Havildars.	Missing. Trumpeters.	Missing. Rank and File.	Missing. Lascars.	Missing. Bhisties.	Missing. Syces.	Missing. Muleteers.	Missing. Dooly Bearers.	Missing. Camp Followers.	Total.
F-A, Royal Horse Artillery ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
G-3rd, Royal Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
No. 1 Mountain Battery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. 2 Mountain Battery ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
9th Lancers	3	...	3	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
5th Punjab Cavalry	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	11	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
12th Bengal Cavalry	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
14th Bengal Lancers	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Corps of Guides	...	1	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	2	33	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
7th Company, Sappers and Miners ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
67th Regiment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
72nd Highlanders	2	...	1	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
92nd Highlanders	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
23rd Pioneers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
28th Punjab Native Infantry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3rd Sikhs	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
5th Punjab Infantry	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	23	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
5th Goorkhas	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	†2	...	2	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Commissariat Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Royal Engineers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1st Bengal Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	10	2	10	1	74	...	1	2	...	...	3	15	9	19	5	194	1	4	6	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	366
	103											263											...											366

* Lieutenant Montanaro, since dead.
† Major Cook, v. c., since dead.

KABUL,
The 19th January 1880.

(Signed) G. DEC. MORTON, *Major,*
Asst. Adjt.-Genl.,
1st Divn. Kabul Field Force.

(Signed) FRED. ROBERTS, *Lieut.-Genl.,*
Commanding Kabul Field Force.

KABUL FIELD FORCE.

Casualties among Horses

Dates.	F-A Royal Horse Artillery.		9th Lancers.		5th Punjab Cavalry		Guides Cavalry.		14th Bengal Lancers.		Remarks.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	
11th December 1879 ...	9	4	35	10	.....	1	.....	.....	10	4	
13th " " ..	.....	.....	4	8	5	5	10	16	1	3	Total killed ... 83
14th " " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	3	" wounded ... 91
17th " " ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
19th " " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
20th " " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	
21st " " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
22nd " " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
23rd " " ...	.....	.....	.....	2	3	18	.....	2	2	1	
Total ...	9	4	39	20	10	32	12	18	13	17	

KABUL,
The 31st December 1879.

(Signed) G. DEC. MORTON, *Major,*
Asst. Adjt.-Genl.,
1st Division, Kabul Field Force.

(Signed) FRED. ROBERTS, *Lieut.-Genl.,*
Comdg. Kabul Field Force.

Nominal Return of Casualties of the 1st Division, Kabul Field Force, in the operations from the 10th to the 23rd December 1879 at and near Kabul.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.	Date.
F-A Royal Horse Artillery ...	Lieutenant	E. Hardy	Sword-cuts	11th December 1879.
Royal Engineers	Captain	J. Dundas, V.C.	Killed by untimely explosion of a mine ...	23rd ditto.
Ditto	Lieutenant	C. Nugent	Ditto ditto ditto ...	23rd ditto.
9th Lancers	Captain	S. G. Butson	Gun-shot wound, chest	13th ditto.
Ditto	Lieutenant	C. J. R. Hearsey	Ditto	11th ditto.
Ditto	2nd Lieutenant	W. P. Ricardo	Ditto	Ditto.
14th Bengal Lancers ...	Lieutenant	O. E. S. Forbes	Sword-cuts	Ditto.
72nd Highlanders... ...	Captain	N. J. Spens	Ditto	14th ditto.
Ditto	Lieutenant	C. H. Gaisford	Gun-shot wound. chest	Ditto.
92nd Highlanders	Ditto	St. J. W. Forbes	Gun-shot wound, head	13th ditto.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Corps.	Rank.	Name	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.	Date.
No. 2 Mountain Battery ...	Lieutenant ...	C. A. Montanaro	Dangerous ...	Gun-shot wound, chest, (*since dead*) ...	19th December 1879.
Royal Engineers ...	Ditto ...	J. Burn-Murdock	Slight ...	Bullet wound	23rd " "
Corps of Guides ...	Captain ...	F. D. Battye	Dangerous ...	Gun-shot wound	14th " "
9th Lancers .	Lieutenant-Colonel ...	R. S. Cleland	Severe ...	Ditto abdomen	11th " "
Ditto ...	Captain ...	J. A. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie ...	Ditto ...	Ditto knee	11th " "
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	J. J. S. Chisholme	Ditto ...	Ditto left leg	13th " "
Ditto ...	Lieutenant ...	C. J. W. Trower	Slight ...	Sword-cut, hand	13th " "
5th Punjab Cavalry ...	Ditto .	C. F. Gambier	Severe ...	Gun-shot wound, thigh	23rd " "
72nd Highlanders ...	Ditto ...	C. H. Fergusson	Ditto ...	Ditto face	12th " "
Ditto ...	2nd Lieutenant ...	L. Sunderland	Slight ...	Ditto right heel ...	18th " "
Ditto ..	Ditto ..	G. G. A. Egerton	Severe ...	Ditto chest	14th " "
92nd Highlanders ...	Captain ...	D. F. Gordon	Ditto ...	Ditto chest	14th " "
3rd Sikh Infantry ...	Lieutenant ..	W. Cook	Ditto ...	Ditto chest	11th " "
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E. J. N. Fasken	Ditto ...	Ditto thighs	12th " "
5th Goorkhas ...	Lieutenant-Colonel ...	A. FitzHugh	Slight ...	Ditto leg	10th " "
Ditto ...	Major ...	J. Cook, V.C. (*since dead*) ..	Dangerous ...	Ditto leg	11th & 12th ditto.

European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regiment.	No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.	Date.
9th Lancers	1460	Trumpet-Major ...	Harry Potter	Gun-shot wounds and sword-cuts ...	11th December 1879.
Ditto	722	Troop Sergeant-Major ...	Henry Spittle	Ditto ditto ...	13th " "
Ditto	1446	Lance-Sergeant ..	Edward Shepherd	Ditto ditto ...	11th " "
Ditto	1472	Lance-Corporal ...	Arthur Doncaster	Ditto ditto ..	11th " "
Ditto	1295	Ditto ...	Leonard Swann	Ditto ditto ...	11th " "
Ditto	1827	Ditto ..	William Tillotson	Ditto ditto ...	11th " "
Ditto	1036	Ditto ...	Robert Wilkinson	Ditto ditto ...	11th " "
Ditto	1683	Ditto .	Alfred Brown	Ditto ditto ...	13th " "
Ditto	1318	Private ...	John Gamble	Ditto ditto ...	11th " "
Ditto	1678	Ditto ...	James Longford	Ditto ditto ...	11th " "
Ditto	1828	Ditto ...	Thomas Russell	Ditto ditto ..	11th " "
Ditto	1772	Ditto .	William Newsome	Ditto ditto ...	11th " "
Ditto	1628	Ditto ...	Walter Lloyd	Ditto ditto ...	11th " "
Ditto	710	Ditto ..	Albert Smith	Ditto ditto ...	11th " "
Ditto	1495	Ditto ...	Cresswell Hedges	Ditto ditto ...	11th " "
Ditto	489	Ditto ...	Thomas Large	Ditto ditto ..	11th " "
Ditto	1695	Ditto ...	John Carlisle	Ditto ditto ...	11th " "
Ditto ...	1800	Ditto ...	John Harris	Ditto ditto ...	11th " "
Ditto	1010	Ditto ...	James Love	Ditto ditto ...	13th " "
Ditto	1012	Ditto ...	George Simkins	Ditto ditto ...	13th " "
Ditto	1028	Ditto ...	Thomas Mabon	Ditto ditto ...	13th " "
72nd Highlanders... ...	1400	Color-Sergeant ...	John Yule	Gun-shot wound, pelvis ...	14th " "
Ditto	23	Corporal ...	Alfred Wilson	Ditto left thigh ..	14th " "
Ditto	1161	Private ...	William Ritchie	Ditto body ...	14th " "
Ditto	1132	Ditto ...	John Taylor	Ditto head ...	14th " "
Ditto	1673	Ditto .	Josiah Light	Ditto chest ...	14th " "
Ditto	568	Ditto ...	John Fraser	Ditto ditto ...	14th " "
Ditto	1903	Ditto ...	Martin Mally	Ditto head ...	14th " "
Ditto	1294	Ditto ...	Edward Thomson	Ditto ditto ...	14th " "
Ditto	1165	Ditto ...	James Gray	Ditto abdomen ...	14th " "
Ditto	900	Ditto ...	Joseph Lees	Ditto ditto ...	14th " "
Ditto	472	Ditto ...	William Henry	Ditto ditto ...	14th " "
Ditto	1426	Ditto ...	George Miller	Ditto and sword-cuts ...	14th " "
Ditto	1290	Ditto ...	Peter Glen	Ditto chin ...	12th " "
Ditto	2022	Drummer ...	Frederick Adams	Ditto chest ...	14th " "
Ditto	1917	Ditto ...	Peter Girvan	Ditto head ...	14th " "
92nd Highlanders	488	Color-Sergeant ...	James Drummond	Ditto abdomen ...	13th " "
Ditto	2066	Private ...	Thomas White	Ditto heart ...	23rd " "
Ditto	56	Ditto ...	James Wood	Ditto arm ...	20th " "
Ditto	56B	Ditto ...	William Dirick	Ditto body ...	13th " "
	83				

Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men killed.

Corps.	Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.	Date.
No. 2 Mountain Battery ...	423	Gunner ...	Bhola Sing	Gun shot wound, chest ...	14th December 1879.
Ditto ...	29	Driver ...	Hyat Baksh	Ditto thigh ...	14th " "
Corps of Guides (Queen's Own)	.....	Subadar ...	Roop Sing	Ditto chest ...	14th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Havildar ...	Tail Sing	Ditto heart ...	14th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Narain Sing	Ditto chest ...	14th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Naik ...	Nihala	Bursting of shell ...	14th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Mir Baz	Gun shot wound abdomen ...	14th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Kallu	Ditto ditto ...	23rd " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Sowar ...	Gunesh Das	Sword-cuts	13th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Bud Sing	Ditto	13th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Juggut Sing	Ditto	13th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Chet Sing	Gun-shot wound. spine ...	23rd " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Sepoy ...	Abdulla	Ditto chest ...	14th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Karak Sing	Ditto abdomen ...	14th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Didu	Ditto thigh ...	14th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Gowhur	Ditto skull	14th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Goordit Sing	Ditto "	14th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ..	Lal Sing	Ditto abdomen ...	14th " "
5th Punjab Cavalry ...	.....	Kote-Duffadar ...	Jewant Sing	....	14th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Duffadar ...	Goorumuk Sing	Gun shot wound, body ...	12th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Sowar ...	Gholam Shah	Ditto chest ...	13th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Jewun Sing	Ditto) killed and carried off	
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ram Sing	Ditto) by enemy ...	13th " "
12th Pengal ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Kirpal Sing	Ditto)	
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Kishen Chand	Ditto) bodies not recovered	22nd " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Jewant Sing	Ditto)	
14th Bengal Lancers ...	.....	Duffadar ...	Umra Sing	Sword-cuts, gun shot wound thigh ..	11th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Sowar ...	Sowal Sing	Ditto ditto ...	11th " "
Ditto ditto ..	.....	Ditto ...	Kubbi Ram	Ditto ditto ...	11th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Munsoo Ram	Ditto ditto ...	11th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Kishen Ram	Ditto ditto ...	11th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Sulwunt Sing	Ditto ditto ..	11th " "
Ditto ditto ..	1020	Ditto ...	Rana Lall	Gun-shot wound	14th " "
3rd Sikh Infantry ...	.....	Sepoy ...	Lehna Sing	Ditto thigh	11th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Bhoop Sing	Ditto "	12th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Jewan Sing	Ditto head	12th " "
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ..	Sultan Ali	Ditto chest	12th " "
Ditto ditto ...	..	Dttto	Ram Ditta ..	Ditto abdomen ...	14th " "

5th Punjab Infantry ...	4126	Sepoy ...	Mahomed Yar	Body not recovered	11th " "
Ditto ditto ...	4156	Ditto ...	Buddu	....	14th " "
Ditto ditto ...	3843	Ditto ...	Dewa Sing...	....	18th " "
5th Goorkhas	44	Subadar ...	Raghubir Nagarkoti	Gun-shot wound, chest ...	14th " "
Ditto	1192	Sepoy ...	Dulbir Thapa	Ditto thigh ...	14th " "
Ditto	1728	Ditto ..	Puran Sing Thapa	Ditto chest ...	14th " "
Ditto	1394	Ditto ...	Dhani Ram Goorung	....	12th " "
Ditto	1857	Ditto ...	Lanto Eurathoki	....	11th " "
			Camp Followers.		
9th Lancers	.....	Syce ...	Mahomed Gul	Gun-shot wound, chest ...	23rd " "
Ditto	.....	Bearer ...	Simtab	Ditto thigh ...	11th " "
92nd Highlanders	.....	Kahar ...	Heera	Ditto chest ...	23rd " "
G-3rd Royal Artillery ...	.....	Servant ...	Mahomed Daood	Ditto thigh ...	23rd " "
5th Punjab Cavalry ...	.....	Syce ...	Ali	Ditto " ...	23rd " "
5th Punjab Infantry ...	.....	Mule Syce ...	Kishen Singh	....	19th " "
Unknown	.....	Kahar ...	Unknown	Gun-shot wound, head ...	23rd " "

European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.

Corps.	Regd. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous severe, or slight.	Nature of wound	Date.
F.-A. R. Horse Artillery	3082	Gunner	P. Keegan	Slight	Gun-shot wound, shoulder	11th December 1879.
Ditto	937	Driver	J. Trench	Severe	Ditto arm	23rd " "
G.-3rd Royal Artillery	...	Gunner	J. Holt	Ditto	Ditto abdomen (since dead)	....
9th Lancers	157	Corporal	J. Burn	Ditto	Ditto fingers and chest	11th " "
Ditto	930	Private	J. Smith	Ditto	Lance wound, chest	11th " "
Ditto	1334	Ditto	J. Cavanana	Ditto	Gun shot wound, left leg	11th " "
Ditto	1819	Ditto	H. Lorrick	Slight	Contusion	11th " "
Ditto	1588	Ditto	W. Bidwell	Severe	Sword-cut, neck	11th " "
Ditto	1652	Ditto	W. Wilson	Ditto	Ditto left hand	11th " "
Ditto	1934	Ditto	C. Wilks	Ditto	Gun shot wound, back	11th " "
Ditto	1531	Lance-Corporal	J. Wright	Ditto	Sword-cut, right arm	11th " "
Ditto	703	Troop Sergeant-Major	R. Young	Slight	Ditto right thumb	11th " "
Ditto	728	Band Sergeant	G. Kent	Severe	Gun-shot, left chest	13th " "
Ditto	1924	Lance-Corporal	T. Williamson	Ditto	Sword cut, right arm	13th " "
Ditto	1899	Private	G. Parlington	Ditto	Gun-shot wound, left thumb	13th " "
Ditto	1783	Ditto	R. Williams	Ditto	Ditto thigh	13th " "
Ditto	1024	Ditto	W. Hoyle	Ditto	Ditto left hand	13th " "
Ditto	1595	Ditto	A. Coyle	Dangerous	Ditto " thigh	13th " "
Ditto	1684	Ditto	A. Tulcher	Severe	Bayonet wound, right cheek	13th " "
Ditto	1794	Ditto	T. Holden	Ditto	Ditto " hand	13th " "
Ditto	203	Lance Corporal	W. Bridgman	Ditto	Gun shot wound, chest	13th " "
Ditto	1230	Private	J. Paice	Ditto	Ditto right foot	23rd " "
67th Foot	1634	Ditto	G. May	Slight	Sword-cut, hand	10th " "
Ditto	1251	Color Sergeant	J. Hennessy	Severe	Gun shot wound, scalp	11th " "
Ditto	476	Private	J. Lower	Ditto	Ditto right leg	14th " "
Ditto	429	Lance Corporal	T. Gannon	Ditto	Ditto ditto	14th " "
Ditto	1994	Private	H. Cannon	Slight	Ditto contusion	14th " "
Ditto	1057	Ditto	H. Kimber	Ditto	Ditto left ankle	14th " "
Ditto	2341	Ditto	H. Webb	Ditto	Ditto ankle	14th " "
Ditto	478	Ditto	J. Ward	Ditto	Ditto thumb	14th " "
Ditto	1969	Ditto	J. Cook	Severe	Ditto eyebrow	19th " "
Ditto	2093	Ditto	W. Lever	Ditto	Ditto face	19th " "
Ditto	1762	Ditto	G. Goodyear	Ditto	Ditto leg	19th " "
Ditto	193	Ditto	S. Thornhill	Ditto	Ditto elbow	19th " "
Ditto	487	Ditto	W. Clery	Slight	Ditto slight	23rd " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	H. Smith	Severe	Ditto thigh	21st " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	A. Knaggs	Ditto	Ditto knee	19th " "
72nd Highlanders	968	Corporal	W. Adams	Slight	Ditto contusion	14th " "
Ditto	1673	Ditto	W. Doughty	Ditto	Ditto left foot	14th " "
Ditto	1499	Lance Corporal	G. Sellar	Severe	Ditto severe	14th " "

Ditto	...	594	Ditto	...	P. McManus	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	right leg	...	14th	"	"
Ditto	...	1988	Private	...	J. Bridges	..	Slight	..	Ditto	left breast	...	14th	"	"
Ditto	...	746	Ditto		J. Pattison	..	Severe	..	Ditto	" hand	...	14th	"	"
Ditto	...	177	Ditto	...	J. Mills	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	" thigh	...	14th	"	"
Ditto	..	32	Ditto	...	R. Harearly	.	Ditto	...	Ditto	right "	...	14th	"	"
Ditto	.	764	Ditto	..	D. Duffy	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto	...	14th	"	"
Ditto	...	695	Ditto	...	R. Kennard	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	left knee	...	14th	"	"
Ditto	...	31	Ditto	...	W. Stewart	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	face and hand	...	14th	"	"
Ditto	...	1760	Ditto		W. Foster	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	right knee	...	14th	"	"
Ditto	...	1604	Ditto	...	W. Fitzgerald	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	neck	...	14th	"	"
Ditto	...	1039	Ditto	...	J. McKinlay	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	severe	...	14th	"	"
Ditto	...	1590	Ditto	...	J. Knox	..	Slight	...	Ditto	left arm	...	14th	"	"
Ditto	...	191	Ditto	...	J. Kole	...	Severe	...	Ditto	through neck	..	14th	"	"
Ditto	...	1308	Ditto	..	F. M'Quellan	...	Slight	...	Ditto	face	...	18th	"	"
Ditto	...	906	Ditto	..	F. Smith	...	Severe	...	Ditto	"	.	11th	"	"
Ditto	...	1483	Ditto	...	C. Halket	...	Ditto	..	Ditto	contusion	...	11th	"	"
Ditto	...	1966	Ditto	...	C. Osborne	..	Ditto	...	Ditto	left calf	...	12th	"	"
Ditto	...	465	Ditto	...	J. McGomlick	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	right arm	...	11th	"	"
Ditto	...	218	Corporal	...	R. Newton	...	Slight	...	Ditto	" shoulder	...	11th	"	"
92nd Highlanders	...	1321	Private	...	C. Hensly	...	Severe	...	Ditto	arm	...	13th	"	"
Ditto	...	900	Corporal	...	E. Kilkenny	..	Ditto	...	Ditto	left thigh	...	13th	"	"
Ditto	..	1249	Private	..	J. Munro	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	abdomen	...	13th	"	"
Ditto	...	2136	Ditto	...	W. Davis	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	chest	...	13th	"	"
Ditto	...	248	Ditto	...	J. Scott	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	abdomen	...	13th	"	"
Ditto	...	190	Ditto	...	W. Norman	..	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto	...	13th	"	"
Ditto	...	105	Ditto	...	J. Sharp	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	left leg	...	13th	"	"
Ditto	..	1402	Color Sergeant	...	R. Hart	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	right wrist	...	13th	"	"
Ditto	...	1644	Private	...	J. Bridgman	..	Slight	...	Ditto	abrasure	...	13th	"	"
Ditto	..	1846	Ditto	...	J. Johnston	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto	...	13th	"	"
Ditto	...	1058	Ditto	...	H. Hawkes	...	Ditto	..	Ditto	ditto	.	13th	"	"
Ditto	...	698	Ditto	...	H. Mackenzie	.	Ditto	...	Ditto	right wrist	...	13th	"	"
Ditto	...	1165	Ditto	...	J. Sinclair	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	" ankle	...	13th	"	"
Ditto	...	159	Ditto	...	L. Robertson	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	" thumb	...	13th	"	"
Ditto	...	1938	Lance Sergeant	...	M. Thompson	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	" leg	...	13th	"	"
Ditto	...	1192	Color Sergeant	...	W. Stewart	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	" knee	...	13th	"	"
Ditto	...	1712	Private	...	J. Jerwood	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto	...	13th	"	"
Ditto	...	627	Ditto	...	C. Jeffries	..	Ditto	...	Ditto	left wrist	...	13th	"	"
Ditto	...	514	Ditto	...	D. McLennan	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	abdomen	...	13th	"	"
Ditto	...	2330	Corporal	...	J. Calder	...	Ditto	...	Sword-cut, left hand		...	14th	"	"
Ditto	...	2026	Private	...	J. Wright	...	Ditto	...	Gun-shot, wound, spine and chest		...	14th	"	"
Ditto	...	1277	Ditto	...	J. Brown	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	right fore-arm	...	14th	"	"
Ditto	...	82	Ditto	.	J. Gould	...	Severe	...	Ditto	back	...	14th	"	"
Ditto	...	88	Ditto	...	J. Masterton	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	arm	...	23rd	"	"
Ditto	...	614	Ditto	...	A. Carson	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	"	...	23rd	"	"
Ditto	...	1714	Ditto	..	W. Henderson	...	Slight	...	Ditto	left shoulder	...	23rd	"	"
Ditto	...	668	Ditto	...	A. Geunnell	...	Severe	...	Ditto	leg	...	23rd	"	"
Ditto	...	$\frac{56}{449}$	Ditto	...	W. Grant	..	Slight	...	Ditto	right leg	...	12th	"	"
Ditto	...	1883	Ditto	...	W. Mackenzie	...	Severe	...	Ditto	" knee	...	12th	"	"

Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.

Corps.	Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.	Date.
No. 1 Mountain Batty.	.....	Gunner	Hyder Shah	Severe	Gun-shot wound, back	23rd December 1879.
No. 2 Ditto	.....	Havildar	Jowalla Sing	Ditto	Ditto leg	14th " "
Ditto	.....	Naik	Pahilwan Sing	Ditto	Ditto thigh	14th " "
Ditto	.....	Lance-Naik	Golam Mahomed	Ditto	Ditto buttock	14th " "
Ditto	.....	Gunner	Wassawa	Dangerous	Ditto arm	14th " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	Abjulla	Ditto	Ditto chest	14th " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	Ditta	Ditto	Ditto skull	14th " "
Ditto	.....	Driver	Fazl Khan	Severe	Ditto leg	14th " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	Heera	Slight	Ditto "	12th " "
12th Bengal Cavalry	.....	Sowar	Alla Dad Khan	Severe	Ditto "	23rd " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	Goormuk Sing	Ditto	Ditto shoulder	22nd " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	Kishen Sing	Ditto	Ditto face	22nd " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	Mussa Sing	Ditto	Ditto arm	19th " "
14th Bengal Lancers...	.....	Jemadar	Gopal Sing	Dangerous	Ditto temple	14th " "
Ditto	.....	Duffadar	Kulloo	Severe	Ditto thigh	11th " "
Ditto	.....	Sowar	Bhopal Sing	Ditto	Ditto shoulder	14th " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	Bhurt Sing	Ditto	Ditto arm	11th " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	Dutteo Ram	Ditto	Ditto leg	11th " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	Jus Ram	Dangerous	Ditto right hand	14th " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	Mottee Ram	Severe	Ditto chest	13th " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	Ram Jellal	Ditto	Ditto leg	14th " "
Ditto	1183	Ditto	Ram Lall	Dangerous	Ditto chest (since dead)	14th " "
5th Punjab Cavalry ...	.....	Resaldar	Ameer Ali Shah	Severe	Ditto "	14th " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	Jemajat Sing	Slight	Punctured wound, face	20th " "
Ditto	.....	Jemadar	Jhunda Sing	Severe	Gun-shot wound, arm	14th " "
Ditto	.....	Kote-Duffadar	Sahail Khan	Ditto	Ditto head	14th " "
Ditto	.....	Sowar	Sunt Sing	Ditto	Ditto foot	12th " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	Ursa Sing	Ditto	Ditto thigh	14th " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	Bussawa Sing	Ditto	Ditto wrist	14th " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	Goojor Sing	Ditto	Ditto thigh	14th " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	Miah Sing	Ditto	Ditto groin	14th " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	Akmut Khan	Ditto	Ditto thigh	20th " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	Chet Sing	Ditto	Ditto foot	20th " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	Budri	Ditto	Sword cut, face	20th " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	Kadir Bux	Slight	Ditto chest	20th " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	Luckoo Sing	Ditto	Ditto face	20th " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto	Urjun Khan	Ditto	Ditto scalp	20th " "
Corps of Guides	.....	Subadar	Jowalla Sing	Dangerous	Gun-shot wound, thigh (died 18th Dec. '79)	14th " "
Ditto	.....	Jemadar	Jug Bahadur	Ditto	Ditto neck (" 24th " ")	23rd " "

Ditto	...	.....	Kote Duffadar	...	Boop Sing	...	Slight	...	Ditto arm ... 13th December 1879.
Ditto	...	.....	Havildar	...	Narain Sing	...	Ditto	...	Ditto eyelid ... 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Jowalla Sing	...	Ditto	...	Ditto abdomen ... 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	..	Bahadur Sing	...	Ditto	...	Ditto thigh ... 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Naik	...	Nahir Sing	..	Severe	...	Ditto cheeks ... 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Rahim Dad	...	Dangerous	..	Ditto chest (died Dec. 15, '79) 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Lance Naik	...	Lehna	...	Severe	...	Ditto leg ... 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Nand Sing	...	Ditto	...	Ditto hip ... 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Sowar	...	Abdulla	...	Slight	...	Bayonet wound, thigh ... 13th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Darmanda Sing	...	Ditto	...	Sword cut, head and shoulder ... 13th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Natha Sing	...	Severe	...	Gun shot wound, arm ... 13th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Suleman	...	Slight	...	Ditto hand ... 13th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Wadhama Sing	...	Severe	...	Ditto arm ... 13th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Zeidulla	...	Ditto	...	Ditto " ... 13th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Sepoy	...	Jodha	...	Ditto	...	Ditto " . 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Kapuri	...	Slight	...	Ditto abdomen ... 14th " "
Ditto	.	.....	Ditto	..	Randhari	...	Ditto	...	Ditto nose ... 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Phitha	...	Ditto	...	Ditto thigh ... 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Sonu	...	Severe	...	Ditto forearm .. 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Golab Shah	...	Ditto	...	Ditto finger ... 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Mussa Khan	...	Ditto	...	Ditto arm ... 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Gul Sher Khan	...	Ditto	...	Ditto thigh ... 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Shah Baz	...	Slight	...	Ditto foot ... 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Bir Sing	...	Severe	...	Ditto knee .. 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Bahadur Sing	...	Slight	...	Ditto thigh ... 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Budh Sing	..	Severe	...	Ditto chest .. 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Julleh Sing	...	Ditto	...	Ditto hip ... 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Gopal Sing	...	Ditto	...	Ditto hand ... 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Boor Sing	...	Ditto	...	Ditto nose .. 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Utter Sing	...	Slight	...	Contusion, thigh ... 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Jurai	...	Ditto	...	Gun-shot wound, side .. 13th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Fakir Muhamad	...	Severe	...	Ditto chest (died Dec. 15, '79) 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Wazir Sing	...	Slight	...	Ditto arm ... 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Ganda Sing	...	Ditto	..	Ditto " ... 14th " "
Ditto	..	.....	Ditto	...	Narain Sing	...	Ditto	...	Ditto " ... 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Jeitha Sing	...	Dangerous	..	Ditto abdomen (died Dec. 15, '79) 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Hardit Sing	...	Severe	...	Ditto skull .. 23rd " "
Ditto	...	.....	Trumpeter	...	Kirpa Ram	...	Ditto	...	Ditto leg ... 13th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Bugler	...	Ditta	...	Ditto	...	Ditto arm ... 14th " "
Sappers and Miners	...	.....	Sepoy	...	Roora	...	Ditto	...	Ditto chest ... .
23rd Pioneers	...	.....	Havildar	...	Bussawa Sing	...	Ditto	...	Ditto face ... .
28th Punjab Native Infantry.		.....	Ditto	...	Ram Sing	...	Ditto	...	Ditto " ... .
3rd Sikh Infantry	...	.....	Subadar	...	Syud Amir	...	Ditto	...	Ditto jaw ... 12th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Jemadar	...	Sher Mahomed	...	Slight	...	Ditto back ... 14th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Ditto	...	Sahel Sing	...	Severe	...	Ditto thigh ... 11th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Havildar	...	Herman Sing	...	Slight	...	Ditto left shoulder ... 13th " "
Ditto	...	.....	Naik	...	Said Gul	...	Ditto	...	Ditto " ... 10th " "

Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.

Corps.	Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.	Date.
3rd Sikh Infantry ...	.....	Naik ...	Bhoota Sing ...	Severe ...	Gun-shot wound, leg ...	10th December 1879.
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Neaz Mahomed ...	Ditto ...	Ditto back ...	19th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Sepoy ...	Babat Khan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto " ...	10th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ..	Sudder Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto arm ...	10th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Nund Sing ...	Ditto ..	Ditto foot ...	10th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Abdoola Khan ...	Slight ..	Ditto thigh ...	10th " "
Ditto ..	.....	Ditto ...	Nuttha Sing ...	Ditto .	Ditto " ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ..	Fazl Din ...	Ditto .	Ditto leg ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Said Noor ...	Severe ...	Ditto arm ...	19th " "
Ditto ..	.....	Ditto ...	Wazir Sing ...	Slight ...	Ditto thigh ...	19th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Quari Sing ..	Ditto ..	Ditto " ...	19th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Anoke Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto foot ...	19th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto .	Hyat Khan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto " ...	19th " "
Ditto ..	.....	Ditto ...	Nur Mahomed ...	Dangerous ...	Ditto thigh (since dead) ...	23rd " "
Ditto ...	.....	Bugler	Badawa Sing ...	Severe ..	Ditto shoulder ...	23rd " "
5th Punjab Infantry...	2440	Havildar ...	Sham Sing ..	Ditto ...	Gun shot wound and sword-cut. face and head, (since dead).	13th " "
Ditto ..	2483	Ditto ...	Hurreef ...	Ditto ...	Gun-shot wound, leg ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	2923	Naik ...	Ruhdoo ..	Ditto ..	Ditto abdomen, (since dead)	14th " "
Ditto ...	1892	Ditto ...	Chanda Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto thigh ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	3371	Ditto ..	Hassun ..	Ditto ...	Ditto arm ...	14th " "
Ditto ..	3833	Sepoy ...	Nial Sing ..	Dangerous ...	Ditto leg ...	11th " "
Ditto ..	3256	Ditto ...	Sahail Sing ..	Severe ...	Ditto " (since dead) ..	11th " "
Ditto ...	3633	Ditto .	Saif Ali ..	Ditto ...	Ditto finger ...	11th " "
Ditto ...	3795	Ditto ..	Wassim ..	Ditto ...	Ditto chest, (since dead) ..	11th " "
Ditto ...	3560	Ditto ..	Mahomed Ali ...	Slight ..	Ditto eyelid ...	11th " "
Ditto ..	4024	Ditto ..	Korban Ali ...	Severe ...	Ditto thigh ...	13th " "
Ditto ...	4017	Ditto ...	Awal Khan ...	Ditto ...	Bayonet wound, forehead ...	13th " "
Ditto .	3222	Ditto ...	Assa Sing ...	Slight ...	Gun shot wound, hand ...	13th " "
Ditto ...	4129	Ditto .	Mahtab ...	Severe ..	Ditto ankle ..	14th " "
Ditto ...	3740	Ditto ...	Aga Ram	Ditto ...	Ditto thigh ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	3778	Ditto ...	Kassim ...	Ditto ..	Ditto abdomen, (since dead)	14th " "
Ditto ...	4302	Ditto ...	Lall Sing ..	Ditto ...	Ditto arm, (since dead) ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	3268	Ditto ...	Kowda ...	Ditto ...	Ditto buttock ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	3303	Ditto ..	Heera ...	Ditto ...	Ditto eye ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	4201	Ditto ...	Emam Bux ...	Ditto ...	Ditto forehead ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	3485	Ditto ...	Kantha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto leg ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	4136	Ditto ...	Noor Khan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto arm ...	14th " "
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto	Ditto leg ...	17th " "

Ditto ...	4292	Ditto ...	Sham Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto hand ...	23rd " "
Ditto ...	4260	Ditto ..	Issar Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto thigh ...	23rd " "
5th Goorkhas ...	577	Havildar ...	Nund Ram Jaisi ..	Ditto ...	Gun-shot wound, face ..	14th " "
Ditto ...	892	Ditto ...	Birband Sahai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto arm ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	1732	Sepoy ..	Bhabeshwar Gharti ...	Slight ...	Ditto thigh ...	10th " "
Ditto ...	1280	Ditto ...	Dunber Lohar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto right ear ...	10th " "
Ditto ..	1557	Ditto ...	Kul Bir Thapa ...	Severe ...	Ditto cheek ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Kulbir ...	Ditto ..	Ditto " ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	1474	Ditto ...	Manaraj ...	Ditto ...	Ditto leg ...	10th " "
Ditto ...	1888	Ditto ...	Mohepatte Sahai ...	Slight ...	Ditto ear ...	10th " "
Ditto ...	1885	Ditto ...	Nunbir Thappa ...	Ditto ...	Ditto eyelid ...	10th " "
Ditto .	.....	Ditto ...	Pooran Sing ...	Severe ...	Ditto head ...	10th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Rada Kishen ...	Slight ...	Ditto shoulder ...	10th " "
Ditto ...	1075	Ditto ...	Kunbir Bhist ...	Ditto ..	Ditto arm ...	10th " "
Ditto ...	1581	Ditto ...	Shewdul ...	Severe ..	Ditto head ...	10th " "
			Camp-followers.			
9th Lancers ...	.....	Cooly ...	Hajec ...	Severe ...	Gun-shot wound, forearm ...	13th December 1879.
G-3rd Royal Artillery	.....	Bhisti ...	Khoda Bux ...	Ditto ...	Ditto leg ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Cooly ...	Moola Bux ...	Ditto ...	Ditto thigh ...	23rd " "
Ditto ...	.....	Grass-cutter ...	Talookee ...	Ditto ...	Ditto arm ...	23rd " "
No. 1 Mountain Battery	.....	Syce ...	Cheeta ...	Ditto ...	Ditto hip ...	23rd " "
72nd Highlanders ...	.....	Bhisti ...	Kharatee ...	Ditto ...	Ditto neck ...	14th " "
Guides ...	.....	Kahar ...	Nathoo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto face ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ram Ditta ...	Ditto ...	Ditto lungs ...	23rd " "
1st Bengal Cavalry ...	.....	Salutri ...	Russool Bux ...	Ditto ...	Ditto hand ...	23rd " "
12th Ditto ...	.....	Kahar ...	Nathoo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto head ...	23rd " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Badam ...	Ditto ...	Ditto shoulder ...	22rd " "
14th Bengal Lancers...	.....	Ditto ...	Moosoi ...	Slight ...	Ditto finger ...	18th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Grass-cutter ...	Binda ...	Severe ...	Ditto thigh ...	19th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Kahar ...	Pooran Sookh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto back ...	19th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Grass-cutter ...	Pholu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto arm ...	21st " "
5th Punjab Cavalry...	.....	Sweeper ...	Nugger ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ankle ..	23rd " "
Ditto ...	.....	Syce ...	Ginda ...	Ditto ...	Ditto head ...	23rd " "
Ditto	.....	Ditto ...	Fallea ...	Ditto ...	Ditto arm ...	19th " "
23rd Pioneers ...	.....	Muleteer ...	Busham ...	Ditto ...	Ditto " ...	23rd " "
5th Punjab Infantry	.....	Bhisti ...	Bhagu ...	Ditto ...	Wound of leg severe (since dead) ...	11th " "
5th Goorkhas ...	.....	Kahar ...	Hur Nam ...	Ditto ...	Sword-cut, waist ...	14th " "
Commissariat ...	.....	Shepherd ...	Dowlut ...	Ditto ...	Gun-shot wound, right thigh ...	23rd " "
Servant of Captain ...	.....	Syce ...	Goolzar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto foot ...	23rd " "

Return of the average strength (effective) of the Troops in Sherpore Cantonments between 15th and 23rd December 1879.

Corps.		Total by Regiments.		Total Arms of the Service.		
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Staff, Divisional, Brigade, and Departmental...		86	.....	86	.....	Total Staff.
Artillery Division	F-A Royal Horse Arty.	4	121			
	G-3rd Royal Artillery	7	132			
	No. 1 Mountain Batty.	3	147			
	No. 2 Mountain Batty.	3	124	17	524	Total Artillery.
Cavalry Brigade...	9th Lancers ...	11	268			
	12th Bengal Cavalry...	6	329			
	14th Bengal Lancers ..	6	341			
	5th Punjab Cavalry...	8	389			
	Guide Cavalry ...	3	151	34	1,478	Total Cavalry.
Infantry Brigades	*1st Brigade.*					
	67th Regiment ...	19	613			
	92nd Highlanders ...	19	662			
	23rd Pioneers ...	5	401			
	28th Native Infantry	1	152			
	Corps of Guides ...	6	572			
	2nd Brigade.					
	72nd Highlanders ...	16	628			
	3rd Sikhs ...	7	654			
	5th Punjab Infantry	6	605			
	5th Goorkhas ...	6	509			
	No. 7 Company Sappers and Miners ...	3	84	88	4,880	Total Infantry.
	Grand Total ...	225	6,882	225	6,882	

Examined.

KABUL, *The 19th January* 1880.

(Sd.) G. DEC. MORTON, *Major, Asst. Adjutant-General, 1st Division, Kabul Field Force.*

(Sd.) FRED. ROBERTS, *Lieut.-Genl., Commanding Kabul Field Force.*

Expenditure of Ammunition by Batteries of Artillery during the recent operations from 10th till 23rd December 1879.

Dates.	F-A, Royal Horse Artillery.			G-3rd, Royal Artillery.			No. 1 Mountain Battery.			No. 2 Mountain Battery.			Heavy Ordnance.			Remarks.
	Shell. Common.	Shell, Shrapnell.	Case.	Shell, Common.	Shell, Shrapnell.	Case.	Shot.	Shell.	Case.	Shot.	Shell.	Case.	Shot.	Shell	Case.	
10th December 1879 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11th " ...	32	97	16	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	
12th " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	
13th " " ...	...	...	...	71	55	...	...	94	...	...	132	...	...	...	...	
14th " " ...	38	54	...	50	230	...	...	90	...	...	307	18	...	...	...	
15th " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16th " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17th " " ...	5	7	..	3	5		...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
18th " " ...	33	21	...	1	7	...	...	3	...	...	11	...	2	10	...	
19th " " ...	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	
20th " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	13	...	
21st " " ...	2	5	...	22	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	
22nd " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23rd " " ...	1	40	...	12	39	...	...	177	...	...	23	..	49	16	...	
Total ...	142	225	16	159	352	...	...	620	...	...	554	18	85	43	...	

(Signed) G. DEC. MORTON, *Major,*
Assistant Adjutant-General, Kabul Field Force.

(Signed) FRED. ROBERTS, *Lieut.-Genl.,*
Commanding Kabul Field Force.

Expenditure of Martini-Henry Ammunition in the operations near Kabul from 10th till 23rd December 1879.

Corps.	10th December.	11th December.	12th December.	13th December.	14th December.	15th December.	16th December.	17th December.	18th December.	19th December.	20th December.	21st December.	22nd December.	23rd December.	Total.
	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.			Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.
9th Lancers ...	.....	1,453	.....	870	.....	...	...	11	95	19	33	17	...	1,663	4,161
67th Regiment ...	760	824	2,798	9,830	19,026	...	...	325	1,293	1,087	...	172	570	8,288	44,973
72nd Highlanders ...	.....	600	5,400	800	12,400	...	...	...	81	...	...	551	...	3,722	23,554
92nd Highlanders ...	.....	.....	.....	11,600	574	...	...	390	134	153	...	61	...	6,124	19,036
Total ...	760	2,877	8,198	23,100	32,000	...	...	726	1,603	1,259	33	801	570	19,797	91,724

KABUL,
The 16th January 1880.

(Signed) G. DEC. MORTON, *Major,*
Asst. Adjutant-General,
1st Division, Kabul Field Force.

(Signed) FRED. ROBERTS, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kabul Field Force.

Return of Expenditure of Snider Ammunition in the operations near Kabul between the 10th and 23rd December 1879.

Corps.	10th December.	11th December.	12th December.	13th December.	14th December.	15th December.	16th December.	17th December.	18th December.	19th December.	20th December.	21st December.	22nd December.	23rd December.	Total.
	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	
5th Punjab Cavalry ...	..	700	900	2,000	2,000	...	20	..	...	40	...	...	...	960	6,620
12th Bengal Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...		...	..	..	...	...	...	...	999	...	999
14th „ Lancers ...	...	808	1,232	...	806	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	2,846
Guides Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	530	...	1,211	...	51	...	...	309	2,601
„ Infantry ...	...	...	...	2,070	12,000	..	300	...	...	...	30	...	...	5,900	20,300
23rd Pioneers (P. N. I.) ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	1,930
28th Punjab Native Infantry	...	...	..	...	...	39	607	32	..	...	...	...	...	4,183	4,861
3rd Sikhs	3,000	4,361	4,000	2,000	2,016	...	...	...	1,553	...	581	145	...	184	17,840
5th Punjab Infantry ...	...	5,000	6,000	2,000	11,000	...	..	36	2,000	...	...	158	...	112	29,306
5th Goorkhas ...	2,000	...	1,000	1,000	2,000	..	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,003
7th Company, Sappers and Miners .. .	...	...	...	..	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360
Total ...	5,000	10,869	13,132	9070	33,182	539	2,759	69	4,764	40	662	303	999	12,278	93,666

Kabul,
The 19th January 1880.

(Signed) G. de C. MORTON, *Major,*
Asst. Adjutant-General,
1st Division, Kabul Field Force.

(Signed) Fred. ROBERTS, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kabul Field Force.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 138.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Captain Norman Robert Stewart, 68th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry,—30th October, 1879.

No. 139.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

The under-mentioned officers, probationers for the Military Accounts Department, are confirmed in their appointments as Assistant Military Accountant, with effect from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant H. T. G. Burne,—20th December, 1878.
Lieutenant H. F. Cadell,—27th January, 1879.
Major F. W. Major,—15th February, 1879.

No. 140.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Goorkha Regiment.

(The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Major J. M. Sym, Wing Officer, and Officiating Wing Commander, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Major J. Cook, V.C., died of wounds received in action at Kabul.

Lieutenant C. C. Chenevix-Trench, Officiating Wing Officer and Officiating Quartermaster, to be Wing Officer and Quartermaster.

The above appointments will have effect from the 20th December, 1879.

No. 141.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Agra Volunteer Rifles and Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain H. D. Hutchinson, S. C., Wing Officer, 10th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain E. W. H. Crofton, deceased.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 142.—First Class Assistant Apothecary William Quinn is removed from the list of the Subordinate Medical Department.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 143.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Tierney, R.A., Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore, (p. a.) from date of embarkation to the 24th November, 1880, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Willoughby-Osborne, Infantry, (m. c.) for 2 years,—9 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Major R. G. Smyth, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Bengal, (p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain A. C. Toker, S. C., Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd Grade, Bareilly, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (m.c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon A. Duncan, M.D., (m. c.) for 1 year under the ruling on Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the date of embarkation.

PENSIONS.

No. 144.—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary David Oliver, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment, under the terms of the Resolution in the Department, No. 342-47G., dated the 3 February, 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 145.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major James Nicholas Brutton Hewett,—4t March, 1880.

To be Major.

Captain (Brevet Major) Andrew Scott, V.C —4th March, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles Lewis Prendergast, General List, Infantry.
Captain Revell Eardley-Wilmot, General List, Infantry.
Captain Henry Lachlan Young, General List, Infantry.
— 4th March, 188

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Arthur Currie, C.B Bengal S.C.,—2nd March, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Kincaid, Madras S.C.
Lieutenant-Colonel William George Malcolm Strickland, Madras S.C.
— 3rd March, 188

No. 146.—STAFF CORPS—

Government General Order No. 632 of 187 antedating the Commissions as Captain of Captains H. B. Hanna and F. Knowles, Bengal Staf Corps, is cancelled.

No. 147.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 23rd January, 188 page 343.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on the 17th Decembe 1879, of Lieutenant-General William Frederic Marriott, C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps :—

Major-General Robert Napier Raikes, Benga Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-General. Date 18th December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Montagu James Turnbull, Bengal Staff Corps, to b Major-General. Dated 18th December, 187

* * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 3rd February, 1880, page 504.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Charles James Robarts, 3rd Hussars. Dated 12th February, 1873.

Lieutenant Edmund Walter St. George Welchman, 51st Foot. Dated 11th July, 1874.

No. 148.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

First Class Assistant Apothecary Henry Walmsley, to be 2nd Class Apothecary, from the 5th December, 1879, *vice* Apothecary J. Holden, discharged.

Passed Hospital Apprentice George Kirby, to be 2nd Class Assistant Apothecary, from the 7th November, 1879, *vice* Assistant Apothecary J. Alfrey, dismissed.

Passed Hospital Apprentice George S. O'Neal, to be 2nd Class Assistant Apothecary, from the 5th December, 1879, *vice* Assistant Apothecary H. Walmsley, promoted.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 149.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 130 of 1880, the under-mentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1188 of 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Herbert Frederick Disbrowe, Bombay S.C.,—1st March, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Osborn Wilkinson, C.B., Bengal Cavalry,—6th March, 1880.

REWARDS.

No. 150.—ORDER OF MERIT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Ressaidar Báháwaldin Khan, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry at the storming of a fortified *Serái* near Kabul, on the 13th December, 1879.

No. 151.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following admissions to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit :—

44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Jemadar Rajman Rai ...	For conspicuous gallantry at the attack on Konoma, in the Naga Hills, on the 22nd November 1879.
Havildar Jumon Sing Thakur ...	
Sepoy Kuhernidi Tewari ...	
„ Madan Sing Bandari ...	
„ Kubberaj Karkie ...	

No. 152.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the under-mentioned recruits of the 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action at the Sarkái Kotal, on the 14th October 1879 :—

Shér Khan.
Fatéh Khan.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 153.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Corps at Lahore, from that portion of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps composed of employés of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company and lines worked by them, and of members of the civil community residing at stations along the line from Delhi to Karachi, to be designated the "3rd or Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps," and to notify the following appointment :—

To be Commandant.

Roscoe Bocquet, Esq., Agent, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th March, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 27th February to 4th March, 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Brigadier General J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C.	14th Feb., 1880	Thull, Afghanistan	Not known.	
43rd Foot ...	Lieutenant G. H. Lumsden ...	20th Feb., 1880	Kurrum, Afghanistan.	Ditto.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 27th February to 4th March, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.					Rs. A. P.		
E. Allfrey (a)	Lieutenant	17th Foot	13th May, 1879 ...	No will found...	734 8 0		
N. C. Wiseman ...	Lieutenant	17th Foot	2nd April, 1879 ...	Ditto ...	744 8 0		
E. P. Ventris (b) ..	Lieutenant	3rd Foot	11th April, 1879 ..	Intestate ...	739 8 0		
F. C. Clarke ...	Captain ...	Royal Artillery ...	6th June, 1879 ...	Not known ...	126 6 8		
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.							
H. Thom, M.D. (c) ...	Surgeon-Major.	Indian Medical Department.	11th November, 1879	No will found .	3,771 10 0	...	4th May, 1880.
W. F. Hennell ...	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps ...	22nd July, 1879 ...	Not known ...	164 10 0		
J. Lynch .	Assistant Apothecary.	Subordinate Medical Department.	25th June, 1879 ..	No will found	424 1 0		

(a)—*Next-of-kin. Father*, Henry Allfrey, Esq., Hunningford, Alveston, Stratford-on-Avon.—Administrator General, Bengal, administering.
(b)—*Next of-kin.—Father*, Revd. Edward Ventris, Aston, Rectory, Salop.
(c)—*Next-of-kin.—Mother*, supposed to be living.
Brother, J. Thom, Esq., 151, Piccadilly, London

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 5th March, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 6.—Mr. William Cunliffe Parker to be a 3rd Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, and is posted to the I. G. S. *Dagmar.*

PROMOTIONS.

No. 7.—Mr. J. P. Casey, 4th Grade Officer, I. G. S. *Hugh Rose*, attached to Tender *Constance*, to be a 3rd Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, and is posted to I. G. S. *Czarewitch.*

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 8.—The services of Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Officiating 1st Grade, Marine Survey of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Admiralty, with effect from the date of his embarking for England.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd March 1880.

No. 72.—The following arrangements are ordered by the Governor General in Council consequent on the appointment of Major-General A. Fraser, C.B., R.E., as temporary Member of the Council of the Governor General :—

Major-General J. S. Trevor, R.E., will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

Mr. G. L. Molesworth, C.I.E., will officiate as Director General of Railways, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

Mr. W. C. Furnivall will be temporarily attached to the Office of the Director General of Railways as Director of Construction, with temporary rank and pay of Chief Engineer, Class II.

Colonel F. S. Taylor, R.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, will hold the temporary rank of Chief Engineer, Class I.

The foregoing orders take effect on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

No. 73.—Mr. R. H. Rhind, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, is promoted temporarily to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st January 1880.

The 4th March 1880.

No. 74.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 2, dated 6th January 1880, Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E., was relieved of his special duties in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department on the afternoon of this day.

The 5th March 1880.

No. 79.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 67, dated the 20th February 1880, Mr. A. E. Adie, Officiating Traffic Superintendent, Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway, is confirmed in Class III of the Revenue Establishments for State Railways.

GENERAL.

The 4th March 1880.

No. 75.—The services of Mr. C. B. Target, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Mysore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Finance and Commerce for employment at the Calcutta Mint. Mr. Target took charge of the duty on the forenoon of the 2nd March.

The 5th March 1880.

No. 76.—The appointment of Lieutenant A. Mason, R.E., to the Public Works Department as Temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade (Public Works Department Notification No. 57 of 17th February 1880), is cancelled.

No. 77.—Mr. J. R. Bell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is to have the rank of Superintendent of Works while employed on the Sukkur Bridge, Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Kandahar State Railway, is appointed Superintendent of Works of the Hurnai Section of that Line.

No. 80.—Mr. J. H. Allen, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Indus Valley State Railway, is promoted from Class IV to Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment for State Railways.

No. 81.—With reference to Bombay Government General Order No. 1024, dated 11th December 1879, Lieutenant H. H. Barnett, R.E., is appointed an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 4th idem, and placed under the orders of the Director General of Railways.

No. 82.—Referring to Bombay Public Works Department Notification No. 8 of 1880, the services of the following Officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Director General of Railways, with effect from the dates they were relieved of their duties under the Bombay Government:—

Lieutenant W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant C. F. Fuller, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. S. Rebsch, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.

Lieutenant J. Neville, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 83.—The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr. H. E. Fitzsimon, temporary Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade.

TELEGRAPH.

The 5th March 1880.

No. 78.—Mr. Mackay is transferred from the Indo-European to the Indian Telegraph Department, with the rank of Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. J. M. Rutherford, Assistant Superintendent, transferred to the Railway Department.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1880.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. D. E. Burne, from Head Office, to be, until further orders, Acting Agent at Lahore, *vice* Mr. C. J. Cooke.

Mr. F. M. Young, on his return from leave, has been appointed Accountant at Lucknow.

R. HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1880.

Offices opened and closed during the month of February 1880:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
Dadur	Beluchistan	19th	Closed.
Dinapur	Assam	13th	Opened.
Dormuta	Afghanistan	5th	Closed.
Gulistan Karez	Beluchistan	26th	Ditto.
Hangu	Punjab	22nd	Ditto.
Killa Abdulla	Beluchistan	26th	Opened.
Luchunn	Afghanistan	3rd	Ditto.
Nichu Guard	Assam	20th	Ditto.
Sibi	Beluchistan	3rd	Ditto.
Zumha	Assam	26th	Ditto.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*

Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 1st March 1880.

No. 323.—Surgeon-Major W. E. Allen, Medical Officer, Bhopal Battalion, and in charge of the Bhopal Political Agency, is granted ten days' privilege leave from the 24th February 1880.

H. L. ST. BARBE,

2nd Asstt. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th February 1880.

No. 12.—Mr. J. C. Wyatt, Assistant Engineer, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 3rd November 1879.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 24th February 1880.

No. 420.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 3, dated 8th January 1880, transferring Mr. R. J. Bailey, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), from the Meerut to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, this Officer reported himself at Rawalpindi on the afternoon of the 21st February 1880, and is posted to the Rawalpindi Division, Military Works, which division he joined on that date.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 26th February 1880.

No. 65.—Mr. M. R. Lackerstein, Executive Engineer, Lahore Division, Military Works, made over, and Captain Hildebrand, R.E., Executive Engineer, Umballa Division, Military Works, received, charge, as a temporary measure, of the Firozepore Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 21st February 1880.

D. WARD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1880.

No. 41.—The under-mentioned transfer is made :—

Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), from the Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi-Kohat Section, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Salt Branch.

No. 42.—Mr. J. Tait, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Kandahar State Railway, is granted leave to Europe on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 43.—The under-mentioned Officer passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 28th January 1880 :—

Mr. F. Lang, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 44.—Mr. T. Wood, Port Store-keeper, Bombay, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. G. Hiley, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, and Stock-verifier, is appointed to officiate as Port Store-keeper, Bombay, *vice* Mr. Wood, or until further orders.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Capt., R.E.,*
for *Director General.*

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 1st March 1880.

No. 3.—With reference to Notification No. 20, dated 5th February 1880, of the Director General of Railways, Mr. L. E. H. Yates, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 22nd February 1880.

No. 4.—With reference to Notification No. 27, dated 24th February 1880, of the Director General of Railways, Mr. J. Rickie, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, reported his arrival at Adamwahan on the afternoon of the 17th February 1880.

No. 5.—With reference to Notification No. 33, dated 20th February 1880, of the Director General of Railways, Mr. D. F. Powell, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 25th February 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 1st March 1880.

No. 2.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 24, dated 18th ultimo, Mr. Wolley-Dod, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Way and Works Department of this Railway on the forenoon of the 17th January 1880.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

SUKKUR-KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Jacobabad, the 28th February 1880.

No. 1.—With reference to Notification No. 32, dated 20th instant, by the Director General of State Railways, Mr. J. P. Vansittart, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Jacobabad, to join this Railway, on the afternoon of the 27th idem.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,
Southern Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ahmedabad, the 19th February 1880.

No. 2.—Mr. A. E. Behrmann, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to Marwar Division, returned on the afternoon of 9th instant from privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No. 1, dated 14th January 1880: the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

The 21st February 1880.

No. 3.—Mr. E. R. S. Lloyd, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Section, to Serohi Division. This transfer is for the benefit of the public service.

No. 4.—Mr. H. N. C. Cloete, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, returned from three months' privilege leave on the forenoon of 28th November 1879.

No. 5.—Mr. Baboo Mal, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Serohi Division, returned from three months' privilege leave on the forenoon of 11th October 1879.

W. H. PARKER,
Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Sec.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for Honours in Arts:—

ENGLISH.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maitra, Herambachandra ... Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Bhupendranath ... Presidency College
Chattopadhyay, Pankajakumar... Ditto.
Ray, Sasadhar ... Ditto.
Ghosh, Ramottam ... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Sarkar, Jaganmohan ... Dacca College.
Basu, Kritantakumar ... Presidency College.

HISTORY.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Ghosh, Manmathanath ... Free Church Institution.
Chaudhuri, Tarapada ... Presidency College.

PHILOSOPHY.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chaudhuri, Tarakisor ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Mukhopadhyay, Krishnadhan ... Presidency College.
Sengupta, Kisorimohan ... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Mitra, Amulyacharan ... Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Datta, Brajaballabh ... Presidency College.
Das, Gobindachandra ... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Sarkar, Charuchandra ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Rajendranath ... Ditto.
Babbu Singh ... Muir Central College.
Bagchi, Kedarnath ... Ditto
Basil, M. M. ... Presidency College.
Ray, Atulkrishna ... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Pal, Maniklal ... Hugli College.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of M. A.:—

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Kedarnath ... Sanskrit College.
Bhattacharyya, Jugadas ... Cathedral Mission College.
Chaudhuri, Mahinimohan ... Krishnaghur College.
De, Narendralal ... Presidency College.
Gangopadhyay, Narendranath ... Muir Central College.
Maitra, Upendranath ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Chandrasekhor Teacher.
" Mukundadeb ... Hughli College.
Ray, Kaliprasanna ... Presidency College.

The under-mentioned Licentiates in Civil Engineering have fulfilled the conditions required under paragraph 8 of the Regulations for admission to the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering:—

Chattopadhyay, Bhutnath ... Presidency College.
" Upendranath ... Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE, CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
The 23rd February 1880. *Registrar.*

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House on Saturday, the 13th March, at 4 P.M.

Graduates of the University in academic costume are admissible on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 3 P.M.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 4th March 1880.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.
4, CHURCH LANE.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1880.

The Stationery Store will be closed for the annual stock-taking from the 16th to the 31st March 1880, both days inclusive, during which period no stationery can under any circumstances be issued.

J. B. ROBERTS,
Superintendent.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February 1880.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans: Of 1824-25	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1864-65.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1873.	4½ per cent. Loans: Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings Sterling per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Debenture for 10 years, Re-payable June 1892.	5 per cent Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 31st January 1880	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,68,640	30,83,200	2,56,41,200	1,13,53,700	2,05,79,300	3,20,68,300	40,20,200	3,61,500	99,44,200	7,94,51,300	59,700	33,76,000	68,800	4,34,600	19,21,07,092
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th February 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th February 1880	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	22,000	...	...	...	...	26,100
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February 1880	...	...	...	1,600	13,800	60,300	54,100	1,51,300	2,18,500	71,600	..	49,400	3,25,600	...	...	...	...	9,46,200
	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,70,240	30,97,000	2,57,04,600	1,14,07,800	2,07,36,600	3,22,89,300	40,91,800	3,61,500	99,94,600	7,97,98,900	59,700	33,76,000	68,800	4,34,600	19,30,87,892
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	..	.	60,900	2,500	1,25,000	41,400	900	...	10,000	1,40,000	...	...	...	67,000	5,37,900
Balance on 15th February 1880	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,70,240	30,97,000	2,56,43,900	1,14,05,000	2,06,11,600	3,22,47,900	40,90,900	3,61,500	98,94,600	7,96,58,900	59,700	33,76,000	68,800	3,67,600	19,25,49,992

NOTE.—From 8th June 1867 to 15th Dec. 1879, enfaced from India, 3,723 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,165 lakhs.
" 16th Dec. 1879 to 31st " " " 5 " " " 7 "
" 1st Jan. 1880 to 15th Jan. 1880 " " 18 " " " 2 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " 7 " " " 6 "
" 1st Feb. " to 15th Feb. " " " 9 " " " 5 "
3,768 lakhs. 3,188 lakhs.
3,188 "
Balance against India . 580 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 28th February 1880.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd March 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,90,090	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 87,65,646 3 5)	1,99,26,786	10	5
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,11,61,140 7 0)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,51,92,243	1	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,19,024	2	3
Sundries	11,58,447	3	9
RUPEES	6,93,86,591	2	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	98,08,529	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	72,81,872	6	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	64,33,691	1	5
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,99,69,350	4	4
Balances with other Banks	3,25,991	1	8
Bullion	25,551	14	0
Dead Stock	10,04,183	15	4
Stamps	9,183	7	6
Sundries	4,63,225	1	0
	4,53,21,528	3	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 75,47,496 15 11)	2,40,65,062	14	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,65,17,565 14 10)			
RUPEES	6,93,86,591	2	1

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 4th Mar. 1880.*

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 4th March 1880 ... Rs. 98,41,003-6-1

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *The 5th March 1880.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON General Treasury.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON Currency Department.	BALANCE OF BULLION Under Assay.	BALANCE OF BULLION Assayed.	BALANCE OF BULLION Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 23	...	...	...	1,52,810	58,10,224	11,62,987
„ 24	...	...	...	1,52,810	57,23,907	11,62,987
„ 25	...	...	...	1,52,810	59,21,123	11,62,987
„ 26	...	...	...	1,52,810	58,40,666	11,62,987
„ 27	1,11,700	...	1,62,448	1,11,788	59,11,973	13,15,398
„ 28	5,92,880	...	93	7,04,580	58,10,070	13,15,486

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 1st Mar. 1880.*

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
243	D 12—10035	5	Mohomed Ismail, Allahabad.
244	D 12—17424	5	J. Morgan, Esq., Saharunpur.
	D 5 98998	20	
245	D 7—54678	100	Beharee Lall, Moorshedabad.
246	D 16—05501	10	Hydut Chuprasee, Calcutta.
39	D 16—07954 *	10	The Station Master, Nagpur.
	„ —07964		

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD, *The 3d March 1880.*

W. PIERCY, *A. A.-G., In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W14	M 33—60822	20	Lieutenant W. T. Davies, Ahmedabad.
	M 45—07583	10	
W15	M 36—42769	100	District Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee.
	M 35—84076	50	
	„ —86846	50	
W16	M 37—99942	100	Krishnarao Narsinh, Bombay.
	M 34—07018	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
H42	M 47—61026	10	Luxomun Moreshwer, Nagpur.
	M 2—15522	5	
H43	M 48—12504	10	Luximidass Maneeklal, Indore.
H44	M 48—60683	10	Revd. J. Kunzler, Poona.
H45	M 45—67713	10	Cowasji Dinshaw, Bombay.
	M 8—78931	5	
H46	M 33—32548	20	Abdul Karim Abbon, Bombay.
H47	M 33—97721	20	Shawakshaw Cooverjee, Mhow.
H48	M 47—09751	10	Martha Anne Jonge, Jullundur.

BOMBAY, *The 2nd March 1880.*

W. WELLS, *Asst. Commissioner.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
416	O 35—74927	100	Babu Noffer Chunder Roy.
417	O 67—53771	100	Babu Jogendra Nath Sircar.
418	O 50—11308	10	Noorbux Beparee.
419	L 26—13545	5	Sridam Chunder Pakhira.
420	O 67—82001	100	Mr. F. Moore.
421	O 31—31369	50	Mr. G. Ingle.
422	L 31—86728	5	The Manager of the Indian Railway Service Press, Allahabad.
	O 52—79678	10	
	O 53—40807	10	
	O 52—74070	10	
	O 58—08622	20	
	O 45—39778	10	
423	O 57—39091	20	Apothecary J. H. Munrowd.
	O 36—18636	5	
424	L 93—20042	50	The Political Agent, Bundelkhund.
425	O 58—95961	20	Mrs. Fox.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
252	L 56—30378	5	Babu Pran Kristo Dey.
	„ —30379		
253	O 46—11304	10	Babu Doyal Chand Haldar.
	„ —11305		
255	L 23—22792	5	Babu Radhasham Gooye.
	„ —22786		
	L 20—54386	5	
	„ —54383		
	L 16—28336	5	
	E 7—20919		
256	O 15—80639	10	The Treasury Officer, Muttra.
	„ —80636		
257	L 55—25825	5	Babu Sarodaprosad Dutt.
	„ —25822		
258	L 4—75636	10	Prush Ram.
	L 32—39692		
	L 16—83684	5	
	L 10—84906		
	A 31—40771	10	
	„ —40758		
497	L 54—44267	5	Babu Chintamony Ghose.
498	A 89—66325	500	Lala Behari Lal.
	L 50—86955	100	
499	O 41—99327	10	Sridam Chunder Pakhira.
500	O 18—54156	10	Hurdyal.
501	O 56—03423	20	Babu Joggobundu Mukerjee.
	A 93—06266		
502	L 26—37463	5	Babu Haran Chunder Sanyal.
503	O 42—48562	10	Lt. H. J. Harman.
	O 11—24291	10	
504	O 49—36548	10	Babu Mohesh Chunder Sarkar.
	O 45—63177	10	
505	O 24—60453	20	Babu Radhasham Gooye.
	L 31—85258	5	
506	O 58—26382	20	Revd. A. W. Baumann.
507	O. 67—59084	100	Bhageeruth Das Kaith.
508	L 92—36540	50	Gopal Rao.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th March 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 13—43228	5	Mr. G. T. Smith, Accountant, P. W. D., Shikarpur.

KURRACHEE,
The 25th February 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asstt. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
106	B 46—80263	5	Inspector of Post Offices, Bangalore Division.
107	B 62—50352	100	Nangappah Rao Brothers, Coimbatore.

Madras Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
222	B 36—52197	5	Mr. Richmond F. Hayes, Bangalore.
	B 39—93956	5	
223	B 59—87493	100	Kristnapachetti, Vellore, North Arcot District.
224	B 61—25138	50	S. R. Subraya Aiyar, Munsif of Seringapatam, Bangalore.
225	B 60—24870	10	M. Canagaswami, care of H. DeCloseta, Esq., Madras.
226	B 56—77227	10	Miss B. C. Smith, Sunny Dale, Nellore.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 23rd February 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt. to Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Offg. Commissioner.*

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ،

يهه دوا كوئينائين كے خوب قايم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گاردن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے هركوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گاردن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه،

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه ،

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1880.

BULLOCK TRAIN.

Consequent on increased expenditure in maintaining Bullock Train establishments owing to the demand for cattle and the high cost of gram and fodder, the road mileage rates of Bullock Train charges have been increased by 1½ pie per maund per mile on the line between Jhelum and Peshawar and on the branches to Murree and Thull.

2. Opportunity has also been taken to increase the rates between Lahore and Wazirabad and stations beyond, owing to corresponding increases in railway rates.

3. The following revised portion of the table of rates for the main line, as well as the branch line, tables Nos. 6 and 7, will be adopted immediately :—

Main Line between Calcutta and Peshawar (portion revised).

N.B.—Special attention is directed to the fact that undeclared goods are charged at the highest or fifth class rates.

	Distance in miles.	Up rates per maund from Calcutta to the places mentioned.				Down rates per maund to Calcutta from the places mentioned.			
		5th class.	4th class.	3rd class.	2nd class.	5th class.	4th class.	3rd class.	2nd class.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Wazirabad	1,340	7 15	6 10	5 5	4 1	7 15	6 10	5 5	4 1
(For packages to Sialkot, add 8 annas 1 pie to Wazirabad rate, and for packages from Sialkot, add 4 annas 1 pie to Wazirabad rate.)									
Jhelum	1,381	8 2	6 13	5 8	4 3	8 2	6 13	5 8	4 3
Rawalpindi	1,449	9 12	8 7	7 2	5 13	9 3	7 14	6 9	5 4
(For Murree *viâ* Rawalpindi, *see* separate Table No. 6; for Kohat and Thull *viâ* Rawalpindi, *see* separate Table No. 7.)									
Huttee	1,492	10 13	9 8	8 3	6 14	9 14	8 9	7 4	5 15
Attock	1,505	11 2	9 13	8 8	7 3	10 2	8 13	7 8	6 3
Nowshera	1,524	11 9	10 4	8 15	7 10	10 7	9 2	7 13	6 8
Peshawar	1,550	12 3	10 14	9 9	8 4	10 13	9 8	8 3	6 14

6.—Branch Line between Rawalpindi and Murree.

	Distance in miles.	Outward rate per maund from Rawalpindi to Murree.	Inward rate per maund to Rawalpindi from Murree.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Murree	40	1 10	0 15

Note.—In the months of September, October and November the outward and inward or return rates on this Branch Line are transposed.

7.—Branch Line between Rawalpindi and Kohat and Thull.

[This is a temporary military line, the rates for which are as follows.]

	Distance in miles.	Outward rate per maund from Rawalpindi to the places mentioned.	Inward rate per maund to Rawalpindi from the places mentioned.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Kohat	108	4 10	2 12
Thull	172	7 10	5 12

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for *Offg. Deny. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

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The 5th March 1880.

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For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
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Persian Gulf	6 „	6th „	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 „	8th „	*Chindwara.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong Kong, for Yokohama: also *viâ* Torres Straits, for Palmerston, Port Darwin and Queensland	6 „	9th „	From Bombay.
Australian Colonies	6 „	9th „	Do. do.*
Foreign Mail *viâ* Bombay	6 „	10th „	Do. do.†
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6 „	9th „	Do. do.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 „	11th „	*Mecca.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Bassein and Rangoon	..	12th „	*Bushcer.*
Persian Gulf	6 „	13th „	From Bombay.

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† Mails for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope; also *viâ* Aden, for Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles) and Réunion, can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign Letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover will be received up to 6-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P. M.

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Baird, Major.
Ball, H.
Baptist, Edward.
Beed, G.
Bebin, J. J.
Boyce, Mrs.
Briggs, P. F.
Cadaroni, F.
Corneline, P.
Curling, Capt.
Curran, Peter.
David, Arthur.
Decruz, A. A.
DeCruz, Mrs. E.
DeFonseka, H.
Demetro Vizt, Nicola.
D'Silva, P.
D'Souza, Miss A.
Flagg, Mrs. A.
Ford, Colonel.
Frye, C. T.
Green, Henry.
Henwood, G.
Hutchinson, Dr.
Jacob, A. M.
Johnson, Mrs. C. C.
Kennedy, G.
Lavett, Mrs.
Lee, G.
MacDonald, Mrs. M.
Martin, Mrs. A.
McClean, Mrs. E.
McKinnon, W. M.
Mercado, Mrs.
Murray, Capt. C. W.
Pardo, Abraham Sigr.
Pereira, William.
Rollo, Miss Sorah.
Stimpson, R.
Tonnet, Monsieur T.
Walter, Thomas.
Watson, Alick (steam boat).
Williams, G. R. W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. H. M.
Anderson, Capt. A. D.
Bank, Thos.
Bartlett, William.
Bath, Miss C.
Belgey, Mary Ann.
Berlengsiri, Andera Signor.
Bloomfield, Julina Signora.
Bullen, F. T.
Chohmondeley, Reginald.
Chuckerapany
Clare, Miss.
Clements, Miss Bella.
Crafton, George.
Crogban, W. J.
Coton, George.
Crodiero, Antonio E.
Cruise, Mrs. F.
D'Arcy, F.
D'Cruz, Emile.
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Massa, Franco.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

In the Goods of SHAIK DAEM, late of Nuskerpore in 24-Pergunnahs, deceased.

Application has this day been made to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, for letters of administration in the above Goods to be granted to Shuryphan Bibee, the widow of the deceased above-named, dated this 3rd day of March 1880.

G. JARDINE PRESSWELL,
Attorney-at-Law.

East Indian Railway.

Goods lost or damaged.

All persons having claims against the East Indian Railway Company, in respect of any loss or damage to goods carried over the East Indian Railway previous to the 1st January of the present year, are requested to send particulars of such claims to the office of the undersigned within one month from this date.

BRADFORD LESLIE,
Agent.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th February 1880.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, dated the 1st February 1843, originally standing (I believe) in the name of General Avitabilli, and last endorsed to (the late Rao) Joti Pershad, the proprietor, by whom (as far as I have been able to ascertain) they were never endorsed to any other person, the loss of which has been duly reported to the Comptroller General, and payment of the Notes and interest thereupon stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate Notes in favour of the proprietor :—

First No.	Second No.	Value of Note. Rs.
3200	11504	1,50,000
3275	12475	1,50,000
3277	12475	1,50,000
3278	12475	1,50,000
1661	...	1,50,000
16441	...	1,50,000
3270	14632	1,50,000

These Notes were renewed in 1842-43.

T. ALLEN BROWN,
Manager of the Estate of the late Rao Joti Pershad, of Agra.

AGRA,
The 13th February 1880.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At a Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, Calcutta, held at the Town Hall on Saturday, the 31st January 1880.

PRESENT :—The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson, C.I.E.; the Hon'ble C. T. Buckland ; the Hon'ble H. L. Dampier ; T. E. Ravenshaw, Esq.; the Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, V.C.; R. B. Chapman, Esq., C.S.I.; the Hon'ble B. W. Colvin ; W. Waterfield, Esq.; H. A. Cockerell, Esq.; S. H. C. Tayler, Esq.; J. F. Browne, Esq.; A. C. Lyall, Esq.; the Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep ; the Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham ; H. Hankey, Esq. (Annuitant) ; H. J. Reynolds, Esq.; the Hon'ble A. T. Maclean ; R. G. Currie, Esq. ; C. E. Bernard, Esq., C.S.I.; the Hon'ble C. Grant ; J. D. Maclean, Esq.; J. Monro, Esq.; the Hon'ble C. D. Field, LL.D.; H. L. Harrison, Esq.; L. H. Griffin, Esq.; H. Beverley, Esq.; the Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy ; R. H. Wilson, Esq.; the Hon'ble A. Mackenzie ; J. Westland, Esq.; W. M. Souttar, Esq.; W. H. Verner, Esq.; J. Scobell Armstrong, Esq.; A. Forbes, Esq.; J. Crawfurd, Esq.; W. Fiddian, Esq.; W. H. Page, Esq.; Colman Macaulay, Esq.; C. E. Buckland, Esq.; S. Jacob, Esq.; G. Stevenson, Esq.; H. M. Kisch, Esq.; H. H. Risley, Esq.; G. Godfrey, Esq.; and E. W. Collin, Esq.

S. H. C. Tayler, Esq. in the Chair.

The following report was submitted by the Managers :—

REPORT.

1. THE Managers submit the proceedings for the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of the meeting.

2. Subject to the approval of the subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families :—

The widow of the late Mr. F. Macnaghten (an Invalid Annuitant of 1871), who died at Montreal, Canada, on the 1st May last. Mrs. Macnaghten is entitled to quarter pension, or £75 per annum, her husband having at the time of his retirement made up his subscription balance to Rs. 6,250.

Mrs. Macnaghten	£75

The widow and three children (a son and two daughters) of the late Mr. J. H. Bax-Ironside (Annuitant of 1874), who died in England on the 12th May last.

Mrs. Bax-Ironside	£300
Three children	„300
Total ...	£600

The widow of the late Mr. W. H. Smith, who died in Paris on the 1st June last.

Mrs. Smith	£300

The widow and two children (a son and daughter) of the late Lord Lawrence (Annuitant of 1859), who died in England on the 27th June last.

Lady Lawrence	£300
Two children	„200
Total ...	£500

The widow and four children (three sons and one daughter) of the late Mr. F. M. Lind, who died in England on the 13th August last.

Mrs. Lind	£300
Four children	„360
Total ...	£660

The widow of the late Mr. G. H. Damant, who died in Assam on the 14th October last. Mrs. Damant was an incumbent under the new Rules, as the widow of Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw, from 4th March 1874, and since her marriage to Mr. Damant (25th May 1878) has continued to receive the half of her former pension of £300.

Mrs. Damant	£300

The widow and three children (a son and two daughters), one a posthumous child of the late Mr. T. F. Harkness, who died at Mozuffernuggur on the 18th October last.

Mrs. Harkness	£300
Three children	„ 90
	£390
Less ⅙ under Rule 7	„ 65
Total ...	£325

The posthumous daughter of the late Mr. Gore Ouseley, admitted from the date of her birth, viz. 8th May last, in addition to the widow and five daughters who were admitted by the last meeting from the date of Mr. Ouseley's decease, viz. 4th January 1879.

3. The votes of subscribers have affirmed the resolution "that the interest to the contingent benefits of the Fund of Miss Amy Augusta Lawford be restored, and that, on the arrears of subscription with interest being paid up, she be admitted to the benefits of the Fund." The votes were 204 for and 5 against. Miss Lawford has accordingly been admitted on the Fund from the 12th May 1878, in addition to the widow and two children of the late Mr. H. B. Lawford, who were admitted by the meeting of the 24th July 1878.

Miss Lawford	£100

4. The votes of subscribers have affirmed the resolution passed for the amendment of Article V (6) by the addition of the following clause :—

Every married subscriber shall be at liberty to submit for the examination of the Managers a certificate of his marriage and a certificate of baptism or of birth of his wife. Should such certificate be accepted, the dates shall be recorded, and it shall not ordinarily be [illegible]

The votes were 206 for and none against.

5. The votes on the proposal to amend Article 25 by the insertion of the words "or of birth" after the word "baptism" were 206 for and one against.

6. The widow of the late Mr. H. Brownlow having applied for the continuance of her son Herbert's pension beyond the age of 21 years, as provided for in Article 30 of the rules, in consequence of his incapacity to gain his livelihood, the Managers required a certificate from Sir Joseph Fayrer. They have now decided to continue the pension up to 1st January 1883, a further certificate from Sir Joseph Fayrer being then required. The Managers have determined to pay the fee for such examinations, and the agents have been instructed in future, before forwarding any application of this nature made through them, to refer the case on behalf of the Managers to Sir Joseph Fayrer.

7. Mr. D. C. Halkett retired on an annuity on 4th April 1877, and Captain C. H. Craigie Halkett has applied to the Managers on his behalf to be permitted to make up the subscription balance to Rs. 25,000. It is urged that Mr. Halkett was ill before he retired, and that since his retirement his health has been so shattered that he has been unable to manage his own affairs. His eldest brother who was entrusted with the management of affairs appears to have neglected them. The Managers have under these circumstances agreed to comply with the application and Captain Halkett has been asked to pay up the sum due with interest at 8 per cent.

8. Mr. W. Wavell retired from the service on 31st December 1877, and elected to make his subscription balance up to Rs. 12,500, thus securing half benefits. He now reports that it would have been extremely inconvenient, if not impossible, for him to pay the sum required to secure full privileges, but that for various reasons it is desirable that he should now do so, and he requests permission to make good the difference. As Mr. Wavell's original choice was deliberate and made with full knowledge, the Managers have not been able to entertain this application.

9. The Managers have received the docket No. 2746, dated 15th September 1879, from the Government of India, Financial Department, and with it a despatch, No. 5, dated 7th August 1879, in reply to their letter of 26th March 1879, which they lay before the subscribers for their information.

No. 5, dated India Office, London, the 7th August 1879.

From—The RIGHT HON'BLE VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secy. of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

I HAVE considered in Council your financial letter, dated the 15th May last, No. 136, submitting for the decision of Her Majesty's Government a request which has been preferred by the Managers of the Bengal Civil Fund to be furnished with a copy of the Financial Despatch to your Government, dated the 20th February last, No. 65, relative to the Covenanted Civil Service Family Pension Funds of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

2. This request of the Managers has resulted from the letter sent to them by your Government on the 20th March last, informing them of the decision of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the closing of the existing Civil Funds, and requesting certain statistical information requisite for a complete valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Bengal Civil Fund on the 1st April 1875.

3. As the information now required from the Managers does not involve any matter of principle, but is confined solely to facts and figures necessary for actuarial purposes, I do not consider it necessary that they should be furnished with a copy of the despatch from the Home Government in which that information was asked for.

10. On the 13th October last the Managers issued a circular to the service on the subject of the disposal of the surplus, and on the 22nd November they laid before the subscribers a statement of the opinions which had then been elicited. Steps have now been taken to place before this meeting, in the form prescribed by Article 17 of the rules, those proposals which appear to commend themselves to the majority of the subscribers. The Managers will accordingly move the adoption of the following measures:—

(1)—Remission of annuitants' subscriptions for wives and children existing at the time of retirement, and for children born of such wives after retirement.

(2)—Modification of the rule regarding minimum payments in the case of invalid annuitants, so as to secure half benefits in all cases to their wives and children existing at the time of retirement, and to children born of such wives after retirement.

(3)—Donation of £300 to the family of a subscriber dying in the service, and of £200 to the family of subscriber dying after retirement.

(4)—Increase of the allowances of motherless orphans by 50 per cent.

(5)—Increase of sons' allowances by £50 between the ages of 16 and 21.

(6)—Abolition of the rule regarding one-sixth deductions.

In order to give effect to these proposals the following additions to, and amendments of, the rules will be proposed by the Managers:—

(1) Article IV.—Omit the words "the subscriptions of annuitants or retired subscribers shall be regulated in the manner provided in Article VIII."

(2) Article VII.—Omit the whole.

(3) Article VIII.—Substitute—

"*First.*—Subscribers who may hereafter retire from the service on annuities, wishing to secure to their widow and children the full benefits of the Fund, must, on retirement, make up the amount of their subscriptions with interest to Rs. 25,000.

"*Second.*—Subscribers hereafter so retiring from the service may at their option, by making up the amount of their subscriptions with interest either to Rs. 18,750, or to Rs. 12,500, or to Rs. 6,250, secure to their families in the first case three-quarters, and in the second one-half, and in the third one-quarter, of the amount of pensions and other allowances granted to the family of a subscriber dying in the service, or of an annuitant who has made up on retirement the full amount of Rs. 25,000 :

"Provided that in the case of a subscriber compelled to retire on an invalid allowance, no payment shall be required to secure half benefits to a wife or children existing at the time of retirement, and to children born of such wife after retirement.

"*Third.*—In the case of a subscriber marrying after retirement, he shall contribute for his wife and for his children the issue of such marriage, at the rates levied from subscribers in the service on their allowances; an option being allowed to each subscriber of paying up once for all, either at the time of his marriage or at any subsequent period the value of his contributions according to tables of mortality which, upon the advice of an actuary, may be adopted by the Managers. This commutation will be calculated at 5 per cent. in the following manner: additional subscriptions on the joint lives of husband and wife, and extra contribution for children on the joint lives of father and child. Every retired subscriber so commuting will also be liable to pay or commute for each child afterwards born, and, in case of subsequent marriage, for the wife so married. Provided that no subscriber so contributing, or commuting, shall obtain for his family a higher scale of benefits than that secured by him at retirement under the first and second clauses of this Rule."

(4) Article XXV.—For the words "Articles VII and VIII" substitute "Article VIII."

(5) Article XXIX.—After the words "or £100 a year in England" add "and these allowances shall be increased by one-half if, or after, the wife or widow of such member shall have died."

(6) Article XXX.—For the word "twenty-first" substitute "sixteenth." After the words "£100 a year in England" add—

"And these allowances shall be increased by one-half if, or after, the wife or widow of such member shall have died.

"From the commencement of the 17th to the end of the 21st year the allowance shall be Rs. 90 a month in India, or £150 a year in England, and this allowance shall be increased by Rs. 30 a month in India, or £50 a year in England, if, or after, the wife or widow of such member shall have died."

(7) After Article XXX insert a new article in the following terms :—

"On the death of a subscriber a donation shall be paid to his widow, or, if there be no widow, to his surviving child or children who by his death become entitled to receive allowances from the Fund, according to the following scale :—

(1) If the subscriber dies before retirement, £300 sterling, or the equivalent thereof at the rate of exchange of the day.

(2) If the subscriber dies after retirement, £200 sterling, or the equivalent thereof at the rate of exchange of the day.

It shall be in the discretion of the Managers to pay this donation in anticipation of the receipt of the formal evidence required for the admission of the family to the benefits of the Fund."

(8) Article XLI.—Omit the words "by which the tables of one-third minimum value shall also be determined."

The Managers will also propose that such of the above additions and amendments as may be adopted shall have retrospective effect from 1st April 1878.

11. A memorandum by Mr. Westland, showing the cost of the managers' proposals, is now submitted.

12. Mr. Westland has given notice to the Managers that he will propose at the Half-yearly General Meeting that ordinarily no person shall be qualified to hold the Secretaryship who draws a salary (including pay and acting allowance) over Rs. 1,500, provided that if any person is obliged by this rule to give up the Secretaryship, in consequence of an acting appointment which, in the opinion of the Managers, is of a temporary nature, the Managers may permit him to retain a lien on the appointment (but without remuneration) so long as he does not leave Calcutta on furlough or special leave. Mr. Westland has now informed the Managers that he is willing to acquiesce in the following amendment which has been suggested:—"Should the Secretary succeed either permanently or temporarily, to an office of which the salary exceeds Rs. 1,500, his appointment as Secretary shall become vacant, but the Managers shall be competent, if the interests of the Fund, in their opinion, require it, to reappoint him for a period of six months, and, if necessary, to continue such appointment for a further like period. But in no case shall any one hold the Secretaryship if he is at the time an *ex-officio* Manager."

13. The accounts of the year 1878-79 are submitted.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Bengal Civil Fund for 1878-79.

	Bearing interest at 8 per cent.			Bearing interest at 5 per cent.		
Unappropriated Funds.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
By balance, 1st April 1878 ...	36,74,632	7	4	44,40,483	14	0
,, interest ...	3,32,804	14	1	2,28,644	3	6
,, subscriptions during the year ...	2,66,049	0	4	2,02,651	14	4
,, payment by an annuitant in India to complete subscription balance to Rs. ...	4,433	0	10	.....		
,, composition payment by an annuitant in India ...	1,468	0	0	1,238	0	0
,, Ditto ditto from four in England ...	1,190	0	0	321	7	4
,, contributions by annuitants in India ...	4,259	11	2	3,939	6	9
,, Ditto paid in England and by absentees on furlough ...	20,234	12	10	17,798	7	10
,, recredit of overpaid pension from an incumbent in India ...	292	8	0	82	8	0
,, Ditto ditto in England ...	325	0	0	91	10	8
,, fine from subscribers, including for unequal age at marriage...	.....			3,878	10	0
,, Ditto from one in England ...	.....			2,525	6	8
,, transfer from Appropriated Funds of deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7 ...	17,207	15	11	4,853	8	5
,, amount granted by Government for the payment of pensions of families of those subscribers who were killed in the Mutiny ...	28,206	11	0	7,955	11	8
,, transfer from Annuity Fund ...	1,404	0	0	396	0	0
,, donation from the Government paid in England ...	25,000	0	0	.....		
	43,77,508	1	6	49,14,860	13	2
Deduct—						
To transfer to Appropriated Funds—						
,, value of pension of Mrs. H. B. Lawford, two daughters, and one son	35,351	2	7	12,554	15	9
,, Ditto of Lady W. Grey, widow, two daughters, and two sons of Sir William Grey (annuitant) ...	47,753	1	4	17,828	14	7
,, Ditto of Mrs. E. H. C. Monckton, widow of E. H. C. Monckton (annuitant) ...	20,624	12	2	7,254	11	6
,, Ditto of Mrs. C. Currie, one daughter, and one son ...	34,109	0	2	12,165	4	5
,, Ditto of Mrs. A. R. Young, widow, and two daughters, of A. R. Young (annuitant) ...	34,411	4	1	12,302	3	6
,, Ditto of Mrs. H. C. Sutherland ...	23,641	0	4	9,064	7	0
,, Ditto of Mrs. E. S. Moseley and two sons ...	33,539	3	6	12,620	12	7
,, Ditto of Mrs. G. Ouseley and five daughters...	58,289	6	4	22,123	10	0
,, Ditto of Mrs. R. Lowther, widow of R. Lowther (annuitant) ...	20,624	12	2	7,254	11	6
,, Ditto of Mrs. G. Butt, one daughter, and one son ...	34,140	15	10	13,140	2	6
,, Ditto of Mrs. H. W. Alexander ...	23,453	13	1	9,019	9	0
,, Ditto of Mr Herbert Stanley Brownlow ...	8,081	9	3	3,144	3	10
,, interest thereon ...	13,552	4	8	3,101	8	3
,, transfer to Appropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government ...	28,206	11	0	7,955	11	8
,, refund of overpaid subscriptions ...	1,180	5	8	616	13	7
,, establishment, &c. ...	8,859	7	9	2,398	3	9
,, printing charges ...	843	5	5	235	14	6
	4,26,662	3	4	1,52,781	13	11
Balance, 31st March 1879 ...	39,50,845	14	2	47,62,078	15	3
Appropriated Funds.						
By balance, 1st April 1878 ...	55,33,665	0	0	10,33,778	0	0
,, interest ...	4,10,710	11	11	49,627	2	10
,, transfer from unappropriated funds, values of pensions granted to the above twelve families within the year ...	3,74,020	0	10	1,38,473	10	2
,, interest thereon ...	13,552	4	8	3,101	8	3
,, transfer from unappropriated funds on account of pensions payable by Government ...	28,206	11	0	7,955	11	8
	63,60,154	12	5	12,32,936	0	11
Deduct—						
To pensions paid in England under old rules ...	1,55,000	0	0	.....		
,, ditto ditto new do. ...	4,99,054	10	11	1,72,632	2	5
,, ditto India ditto ...	15,142	11	2	4,271	2	9
,, transfer to unappropriated funds of the deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7 ...	17,207	15	11	4,853	8	5
	6,86,405	6	0	1,81,756	13	7
Balance, 31st March 1879 ...	56,73,749	6	5	10,51,179	3	4
Total Balance, 31st March 1879 ...	96,24,595	4	7	58,13,258	2	7

Investment of the above Balance.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Invested Treasury Notes at 8 per cent.	86,24,788	9	2
Uninvested at 8 per cent ...	9,99,806	11	5
Ditto at 5 per cent....	58,13,258	2	7
Total ...	1,54,37,853	7	2

Comparison of the Balance.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance, 31st March 1878 ...	1,46,82,559	5	4
Ditto, 31st March 1879 ...	1,54,37,853	7	2
Increase ...	7,55,294	1	10

E. E.
COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary and Accountant.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE;
The 31st January 1880.

Proposed by *Mr. L. R. Tottenham*, seconded by *Mr. J. F. Browne*, and carried—

"That the Manager's proceedings in admitting the families of the late Messrs. F. Macnaghten, J. H. Bax-Ironside, W. H. Smith, Lord Lawrence, F. M. Lind, G H. Damant, T. F. Harkness, and the posthumous daughter of the late Mr. Gore Ousely to the benefits of the fund be confirmed."

Proposed by *Mr. C. D. Field*, seconded by *Mr. L. R. Tottenham*, and carried—

"That the Manager's action in allowing Mr. H. Brownlow's name to remain upon the list of pensioners be approved and confirmed."

Proposed by *Mr. Monro*, seconded by *Mr. R. H. Wilson*, and carried—

"That Mr. D. C. Halkett be allowed to make up his subscription balance to Rs. 25,000."

Proposed by *Mr. H. Beverley*, seconded by *Mr. J. D. Maclean*, and carried—

"That the Manager's reply to Mr. W. Wavell be approved."

Proposed by *Mr. A. Mackenzie*, seconded by *Mr. J. Monro*, and carried—

"That the accounts of the past year 1878-79 be approved."

Proposed by *Mr. R. H. Wilson*, seconded by *Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep*, and carried—

"That the following gentlemen be elected Managers for the ensuing year:—Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jackson, C.I.E.; Hon'ble C. T. Buckland; Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, V.C.; Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, and J. Crawfurd, Esq.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson said that, as senior member amongst the managers of the Fund, he had been asked to lay before the meeting the proposals of the managers in regard to the disposal of the surplus which has been declared to be available for the purpose of providing additional benefits to the members of the service and their families. It had been the intention of the managers to bring forward the whole of the propositions that were specified in the paper which had been laid before the service as one large scheme. But it had come to the knowledge of the managers that a member of the service, Mr. Verner, was desirous to bring forward a proposition which was not included in that scheme, and which might be taken to be an amendment on the first of the proposals proposed by the managers. It had been already stated in the circular that it was their desire that Mr. Verner's proposal should receive the fullest consideration from this meeting, and therefore with a view to its convenient discussion, Mr. Jackson proposed on behalf of the managers to move, first, only the first of the proposed measures, that is—

(1)—Remission of annuitants' subscriptions for wives and children existing at the time of retirement, and for children born of such wives after retirement.

He did not think it necessary that he should make any observations, because what the managers had to say had already been stated in the circular which had been issued. All that he desired, before the meeting entered on the consideration of Mr. Verner's proposals, was to draw attention to the attitude which the managers had taken up in regard to this discussion. The discussion had continued for a good many months. The managers, who were mostly elected by the service itself, had taken these matters into their consideration, and without giving preference to any particular interests or to the views of any person or set of persons had adopted what appeared to them on mature consideration best for the interests of the entire service. The managers had neither agitated nor canvassed, except so far as the scheme was set forth in the circular, and they did not know what were the intentions of the service in respect to that scheme. They had carefully abstained from using their influence to obtain votes. He wished to add that the intention of the managers in separating the first from the other proposals with a view to the discussion of Mr. Verner's proposal, was that in case he should succeed in carrying the amendment which he intended to bring forward, they would at once unreservedly withdraw the whole of their proposals. The reason of that was that the financial effect of Mr. Verner's amendment was entirely unknown. The financial cost of their proposals had been calculated with some degree of certainty, but they did not know what Mr. Verner's proposal would cost. If it was carried it would still have to be referred back to the service to know what view the service took; and until this had been done, it would be premature perhaps to take an actuary's opinion upon it. Thus great loss of time would probably result. But, however that might be, it was the intention of the managers, if the amendments were carried, to withdraw the rest of their proposals.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier seconded the motion.

The Chairman then put the first proposition of the managers, namely that

(1)—Remission of annuitants' subscriptions for wives and children existing at the time of retirement, and for children born of such wives after retirement.

Mr. Verner said the managers had, he understood, through the gentleman who had just spoken, decided that the amendment which he had to propose must come upon the first proposal which had been put to the meeting by the Chairman.

[*The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson* remarked that the managers understood that Mr. Verner would think that a convenient mode of proceeding If Mr. Verner preferred to move his amendment upon any of the other proposals, the managers would have no objection].

Mr. Verner continued: The advertisement began thus:—"In accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the rules, the managers give notice that they will propose the following:—

(3.)—Article VIII, Clause 1.—Substitute—

"*First.*—Subscribers who may hereafter retire from the service on annuities wishing to secure to their widows and children the full benefits of the Fund must, on retirement, make up the amount of their subscriptions with interest to Rs. 25,000.

"*Second.*—Subscribers hereafter so retiring from the service may at their option, by making up the amount of their subscriptions with interest either to Rs. 18,750, or to Rs. 12,500, or to Rs. 6,250, secure to their families in the

first case three-quarters, and in the second one-half, and in the third one-quarter, of the amount of pensions and other allowances granted to the family of a subscriber dying in the service or of an annuitant who has made up, on retirement, the full amount of Rs. 25,000:

"Provided that in the case of a subscriber compelled to retire on an invalid allowance no payment shall be required to secure half benefits to a wife or children existing at the time of retirement and to children born of such wife after retirement.

"*Third.*—In the case of a subscriber marrying after retirement, he shall contribute for his wife and for his children, the issue of such marriage, at the rates levied from subscribers in the service on their allowances; an option being allowed to each subscriber of paying up once for all, either at the time of his marriage, or at any subsequent period, the value of his contributions according to tables of mortality which, upon the advice of an actuary may be adopted by the managers. This commutation will be calculated at 5 per cent. in the following manner:—Additional subscriptions on the joint lives of husband and wife and extra contribution for children on the joint lives of father and child. Every retired subscriber so commuting will also be liable to pay or commute for each child afterwards born, and, in case of subsequent marriage, for the wife so married."

That was the substantial proposal advertised. He was not sure whether he was in order, but he thought his proposal would come best as an amendment upon that proposal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson said Mr. Verner must be quite aware that all that the managers wished to know was how they stood; the sooner the question was brought to an issue the better.

Mr. Verner said he himself was personally in favor of the first proposal, and he should not therefore be necessarily compelled to bring his amendment upon that proposal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie said there were not two sets of proposals before the meeting. There were certain proposals which the managers would move the adoption of, and if those proposals were carried, they would move the adoption of certain formal alterations in the rules. The object was to discuss the principle of those proposals, and eventually to carry out certain mere formal amendments of the rules which would depend upon what was settled.

Mr. Verner observed that that would scarcely be according to the Articles of the Fund. He understood that it was now proposed on the part of the managers that the amendment he had to bring forward on behalf of many gentlemen was only to be brought forward on the first proposal of the managers, and on nothing else

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson said the managers were most anxious to meet Mr. Verner half way, if he would only come forward the other half. They were willing to adopt any procedure that was convenient. He should have no objection to allow Mr. Verner to fix upon any of the managers' proposals as an amendment to which he wished to bring forward his motion. All that Mr. Jackson wanted was that they should come to an issue as soon as possible.

A suggestion having been made by several members that the managers' proposals might be put *en bloc*, and Mr. Verner's amendment moved as an amendment to the whole—

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson said he was quite ready, on the part of the managers, to agree to all the managers' proposals being put *en bloc* and to Mr. Verner's amendment being then brought forward.

Mr. Verner having expressed his consent to this form of procedure—

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson said he hoped it would be understood that if the amendment was put and carried, it would be carried instead of the managers' proposals, and not in addition to them.

Mr. Verner said he thought his amendment should be taken instead of proposals numbers three and five of the managers.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson said he was willing that Mr. Verner's amendment should be taken as an amendment of the first proposal of the managers, or by way of substitution for the whole.

Mr. R. H. Wilson said he himself was personally in favor not only of the first proposal of the managers, but of all the others. But it seemed to him that by putting the several proposals separately, Mr. Verner and the members of the service whom he represented were practically deprived of an opportunity of putting forward their objections. It seemed to him that those members who attached great importance to Mr. Verner's proposals might wish to oppose some one, and some another of the managers' proposals, and therefore Mr. Wilson proposed as amendment that all the managers' proposals be put at once.

Mr. Harrison observed that what Mr. Wilson had said was very true. He himself would support the managers' proposals as a whole, but if any of them were to go he should be sorry to lose numbers three and five. He thought the meeting should adhere to the proposal which had been made that the managers' proposals, as a whole, should be put to the meeting.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson said, all that the managers desired was to get an expression of the sense of the meeting. If it was the wish of the meeting that the managers should bring forward their proposals as a body, they were perfectly content to do so. He believed the rest of the managers agreed to that course being adopted, and he would therefore ask the Chairman to bring forward, as a whole, the several proposals which had been put forward by the managers.

The Chairman then put to the meeting the whole of the proposals of the managers' which, he said, had been seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier.

(1)—Remission of annuitants' subscriptions for wives and children existing at the time of retirement, and for children born of such wives after retirement.

(2)—Modification of the rule regarding minimum payments in the case of invalid annuitants, so as to secure half benefits in all cases to their wives and children existing at the time of retirement, and to children born of such wives after retirement.

(3)—Donation of £300 to the family of a subscriber dying in the service, and of £200 to the family of subscriber dying after retirement.

(4)—Increase of the allowances of motherless orphans by 50 per cent.

(5)—Increase of sons' allowances by £50 between the ages of 16 and 21.

(6)—Abolition of the rule regarding one-sixth deductions.

Mr. Verner said he would propose as an amendment to the managers' proposals that they be modified in this wise—

Subscribers who retire on annuities after completing 25 years' service and 21 years' residence, secure to their families the full benefits of the Fund, whatever may be the amount of their subscriptions, but shall continue their contributions on their annuities at such rates as may be settled from time to time.

He would wish to explain why this proposal had come forward so late in the day. It was some years since the question of the disposal of the estimated surplus first came before the service. It was then proposed that there should be a distribution, but the majority of the service were of opinion that it would be better first of all, as a matter of ordinary business precaution, to take the opinion of an actuary. The service had then before them the opinion of a gentleman who belonged to their service, of whom, Mr. Verner for one was exceedingly proud—proud of his great actuarial abilities; and at the time it was, Mr. Verner was assured, with no wish to depreciate his judgment in any way, that the proposal to take the opinion of an actuary was brought forward, but simply as a matter of ordinary precaution from a business point of veiw. The great bulk of the service did not on that first occasion go into the question as to how the surplus was to be distributed. They put forward no proposals whatsoever; they only wished that there should be no distribution of any surplus until an actuary's opinion had been obtained. Now, when that opinion was obtained, the managers came forward with certain proposals which were avowedly based upon the proposals put forward by some members of the service six or seven years previously. The proposals of the managers were no doubt very good, but it seemed to some members of the service that there might be other proposals more for the general interests of the service. One of those proposals was to alter the present rules which in their working bore hardly upon persons who were obliged to retire in ill health, and another proposal to remove was the fixed minimum of Rs. 25,000 required from subscribers before they could retire upon annuities. The first of these proposals the managers had adopted in a modified form. The second, Mr. Verner had the honor to bring forward that day. This proposal had only come to light at a late period of the day for the reason he had already mentioned, namely that those who interested themselves in the matter some years ago did not bring it forward because it had not then come in issue. The only question then was whether there was a surplus or not.

The reason for the proposal was this, that the promotion and good fortune of men in the service in all these provinces varied very considerably. The promotion of one set of years might be very much better than another. One batch of men might find themselves, from a pecuniary point of view, during their period of service worse off than others; they might not be inferior men, but still they might be worse off. Again, some men (taking them individually) might suffer from ill-health or ill-fortune, or some other cause, and the result might be that they would draw very much less salary during their term of service, that is of obligatory service, than men of more fortunate years, or who were perhaps more capable. When they came to retire they would found that, owing to the circumstances which had been mentioned, their subscriptions fell short of the amount required, so that they would have to pay up a heavy sum of money. They would thus find themselves, by circumstances which were very often outside their own power, twice sufferers, namely, first in the receipt of less pay during the whole term of service; and secondly in being asked to pay up a large amount at a time when they were least able to do so. It was as regards these men that Mr. Verner asked the meeting to have some consideration. Many of the members attending this meeting were men who by their talents or their good fortune or industry, or for some other reason, had raised themselves somewhat above the general service, and in a pecuniary point of view were considerably above the members of the service in the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab. It was therefore that he, and those for whom he acted, asked them to consider the interests of persons who were less fortunate in the service. It was easy to point out how hard the present rule might be, though he could not now name particular cases.

While he admitted the duty of effecting the security of the Fund, he might say that during the short time while he acted as Secretary to the Fund, he knew of cases which pressed very hardly upon individual members when they had to pay up a sum of money. They could well understand that there were cases in which good men doing good work were suddenly stopped. The doctors had said that they must leave India at once. They might not have subscribed to the fund the minimum amount, and they required all they had saved. They had to set themselves up at home, to pay their passage home, and just when they required most ready money, they were obliged to pay down many thousand rupees to make up the amount of their subscription. If it was said that these cases did not occur often, then that proved that the Fund would not be a loser by showing some consideration in such cases; and therefore Mr. Verner asked the fortunate men there present to concede the point to the less fortunate men. It was not all of them who expected to have to pay to make up the Rs. 25,000, but even those whom it did not particularly effect should, in the interest, he would not say of justice, but of equity, wish to be considerate to the less fortunate men.

He had only one other remark to make If the gentlemen then present who were prudently minded did not desire this proposal in its integrity, it was open to them to propose that it should be brought forward in some modified form. The men whom Mr. Verner represented—a good number—would, he thought, be perfectly willing to accept a modification of his amendment by which in such cases men would have to pay not this considerable sum of money down, but at half rates during their term of retired service. Or else another form which his amendment might take would be this that the minimum amount of subscription should be less than Rs. 25,000, so that a man could hope that when he had done the 25 years' service and 21 years' residence which were absolutely obligatory, he might have little or nothing to pay under this provision of the rules.

Mr. Bernard seconded the amendment, which he said he did, not that he agreed in it, but in order that the subject might be discussed.

Mr Westland wished to say a few words on the mere figure part of Mr. Verner's proposal First of all he must say that it was very uncomfortable to be forced into the position in which Mr. Verner sought to place some of those who were then present, and who might oppose the amendment put forward. One was told, that one was rather a fortunate member, and was sitting upon those who were less fortunate. For his part Mr. Westland did not wish to look at the proposal in that light, but as far as he could from a purely indifferent point of view.

The gentlemen present had heard Mr. Verner say that during the time he was acting as Secretary of the Fund there were several cases in which the hardship of the Rs. 25,000 rule came before him Mr. Verner had been Secretary to the Fund for a short time during the last ten years; he did not know for what length of time. Mr. Westland found that only three cases had occurred during the last ten or twelve years in which, under the operation of that rule, subscribers had to pay up any money to make up the minimum subscription of Rs. 25,000. The first of these cases was in 1868-69, when a gentleman had to pay Rs. 3,470 to make up his subscription; one in 1871 72 in which a gentleman paid Rs. 475 (that almost amounted to nothing); the third case occurred in 1875-76 when a gentlemen paid Rs. 1,818. Those were the only three cases in which this Rs. 25,000 rule had operated in any way either hardly or tenderly.

In order to see how Mr. Verner's proposal would work, Mr. Westland had examined the registers of the Fund. He thought that when people made proposals affecting the assets of the Fund they ought to remember that the responsibility of the management was very considerable, and they ought, before making such proposals, to see that their proposals would not affect the safety of the assets. They ought to take steps to gather information as to the effect of their proposals. Mr. Westland had asked the Secretary whether Mr. Verner had made any inquiries which would justify his making the present proposal. But Mr. Westland regretted to find that no such inquiries had been made.

As he had said, he examined the registers, and taking the balances for March 31, 1878, the last date to which they had been listed, he made an examination of the amounts paid up by different members of the service, he found that he had to go down nearly sixty names before he found more than three balances less than Rs. 40,000. The subscription of nearly every person amongst those 60 would, by payment of "ordinary" subscriptions only, and without any "additional" amount to Rs. 25,000. Of the three whose cases he had referred to one had a residence of 21 years and 5 months, another 23 years, and another less than 21. The second had been a bachelor all his life, and therefore had subscribed only at unmarried rates. The third, whose subscriptions amounted to Rs. 29,000, had been married only for a year or two. Mr. Westland then went on to examine the next 40 names, that was to say, down to the end of the first hundred, to see how many were under Rs. 30,000 in their subscriptions. First were two unmarried men, neither of whom had completed 21 years' residence. Their subscriptions had not come up to Rs. 30,000. Then, there was a gentleman of 17 years' residence, whose subscription had not come up to Rs. 30,000, but who, as he had only subscribed Rs. 75 to the additional fund, appeared to have been married only for a month or two. There were also two bachelors of 18 and 19½ years' residence respectively, and lastly one of 19 years' residence, who had only Rs. 27,400 subscription. This brought Mr. Westland down to men of 22 years' service and of 17 or 18 years' residence, and even below that point there were some who had topped Rs. 30,000; one who had topped Rs. 40,000; and one who, though he had not quite done so in 1878, must have done it by 1879.

He might be told that that was the result of an exceptional state of things, and that future subscribers would not have subscribed the same amounts as the subscribers of the past. He therefore examined the accounts of the gentlemen of the cold weather of 1863-64 taking their "ordinary" subscriptions only so as to leave out of consideration every thing but comparative rates of salary. Those were the gentlemen who were commonly reputed to be the worst off as regards promotion. They, in March 1878, had 14 years and odd months of service. In Bengal there were 17 of them whose average balances were Rs. 4,928; in the North-Western Provinces there were 14 whose average balance was Rs. 4,809; and in the Punjab 11, with the average balance of Rs. 4,956. Mr. Westland wished to compare these figures with the subscriptions of gentlemen of 14 years' service of the new Fund, namely from 1849-50, 1850-51 and 1851-52 to 31st March 1865, taking again only the ordinary subscription of 2½ per cent. The average ordinary subscription of the 33 men of the cold weathers of 1849-50, 1850-51, and 1851-52 who had subscribed up to 1865 was Rs. 5,777, so that the men of 1863-64, on behalf of whom the proposal was made, and whom the members were asked to regard with some sort of compassion, had fallen short of the men of 1849-1852 by only one-fifth or one-sixth. It was a fair argument that if this very bad year had accumulated in the first 14 years five-sixths or four-fifths of the amount of those belonging to the more fortunate years, their subscriptions would, at the end of the service, in like manner stand well over Rs. 25,000. So that the facts of the accumulations appeared to prove that subscribers, by merely usual subscriptions, and after even the slow rates of promotion that had prevailed, would have paid up all that was required.

The cases which the rule really touched were these. If a person had for a long time of his service paid the "additional" rate, then there was no chance of his falling below Rs. 25,000. But it must be remembered that in their fund arrangements members might during their whole service pay subscriptions as unmarried men, and nevertheless have the right of bringing wives upon the Fund on a perfectly nominal fine, and some times no fine at all, when they chose at the very end of their service to marry. A man who married after 25 years got exactly the same benefit as a person who was married and had paid married rates during the whole 25 years. It was these gentlemen only who were touched by the minimum rule and made by it in a few cases to pay up a portion of the deficit of their married subscription. The proposal was that these gentlemen should not only get off the payment of an equal rate of subscription during service, but that they should not pay thereafter. Besides, it must be remembered that even in this case the rule was not a com-

pulsory one. Even those affected by it had only to wait a year or two longer to completely escape from it, so that it affected only those who having brought these new liabilities on the Fund were anxious to run away as soon as possible from their liabilities to it. Mr. Westland did not see that married people, who brought heavy responsibilities on the Fund at a late period of their service, should have such great consideration shown to them.

He did not wish to appear to press hardly upon men who were unfortunate in their promotion. If anything could be done for them let it be done; but the Civil Fund was not the means of making up to people for the inequalities of promotion. It was an entirely false view to take to say that men who had bad promotion and did not pay married rates should thereby acquire a claim to receive benefits at the cost of those who had good promotion, and during the whole time had paid for their widows and orphans. It was an entirely wrong principle to regulate our mutual insurance Fund with the view of giving compensation for bad promotion by making transfers of money from the subscriptions of people who had good promotion to the pockets of subscribers who had been less fortunate

Mr. Macaulay desired to draw attention to a circular which had been addressed to the members of the service in the North-Western Provinces on the subject before the meeting. The circular said:—"If you turn to the last account furnished you by the managers of your subscriptions, you will find by calculation that, supposing you entered the service after 1861, and have enjoyed only average promotion, you will at the end of a service of 35 years have to make up at least Rs. 6,000 of the Rs. 25,000, and at the end of 25 years a sum varying between Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000." It was unnecessary to point out the obvious oversight here made of the effects of the accumulation of compound interest and subscriptions during the period between the 26th and 36th years of service. But in order to test the statements made, Mr. Macaulay had looked into the accounts of two gentlemen of the years 1860, 1861, and 1862, and had taken in each of those years one (A) who had been married from the beginning of his service, and one (B) who was still a bachelor. He had selected men who had remained in the regular line and who had had about the same promotion. The result would show how entirely the proposal put forward would operate to the prejudice of men who had married early in favour of men who had married late. Of the two gentlemen of the year 1860, the married man had, on 31st March 1879, paid Rs. 17,300 and the unmarried Rs. 9,600, the married man having paid Rs. 8,154 as "additional" subscriptions Of the two subscribers of the year 1861, the married man had, after 16¼ years of service, paid Rs. 17,000, the unmarried man Rs. 8,899, Rs. 7,686 representing the "additional" subscriptions of the married man Of the men of 1862, A, after 15¼ years of service had paid Rs. 14,030 (Rs. 7,749 ordinary and Rs. 6,281 additional), while B had paid Rs. 7,346 only of ordinary subscription. The terms Mr. Macaulay had given were not periods of residence, but of service. There could be no doubt that after 21 years' residence and 25 years' service the subscriptions of the married men in question would amount to more than Rs. 30,000.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson said it had not been his intention to say anything, but from what had been said by Mr Westland, one or two observations arose. He did not think it had been shown that the proposition Mr. Verner brought forward was really needed. It pretty clearly had two aspects; one the territorial aspect, the other the matrimonial aspect. It struck him that a considerable number of gentlemen who had deliberately elected for the North-Western Provinces now found themselves in a disadvantageous position as regards promotion and emoluments, and wished to take out of the surplus of the Civil Fund something to compensate them. Mr. Jackson did not think that was the object of the Fund. Another view of it was this:—the persons who were chiefly in arrear as to the minimum of subscriptions and had to make it up were the unmarried subscribers of the Fund. It was quite clear that gentlemen who had been for years unmarried had been in a position to save very largely in comparison to those who had been married. He would only mention the case in which he found himself. He was 56 years of age and had been between 36 and 37 years in the service. When he left he should have to his credit in the Fund something not very far short of one-and-a-half lakh of rupees, and he had not the remotest expectation of ever deriving one pice of benefit from the whole.

Mr. Currie said he should like to say a few words about a letter which he held in his hand. He believed that he was the only member from the North-Western Provinces who had come down for the purpose of attending this meeting, and as that letter was a circular issued in the North-Western Provinces, he thought it as well that he should draw attention to it When the managers issued their proposals a little time ago, a certain number of civil servants at Allahabad, who were not satisfied with the proposals made by the managers, held a meeting and passed certain resolutions. Those resolutions and the reasoning by which they were supported were contained in the circular letter which he held in his hand. He would not detain the meeting by adverting to the resolutions set forth in it, which were in favour of Mr. Verner's amendment. But he wished to point out that the arguments by which it was sought to justify them were distinctly wrong.

Those arguments were as follows:—That large sums of money must be paid by subscribers to the Fund at the end of 25 and even of 35 years of service, in order to obtain for their families the full benefits of the Fund; if these sums are not paid before a subscriber's death, that his family suffers largely; that the inability to meet this sum retards promotion; and that it is far better to go on paying half-rates as an annuitant than to run the risk of dying before the full payment has been made.

Now, the first of these arguments had been shown to be a complete misconception by Mr. Colman Macaulay and Mr. Westland. That argument would have had a very important bearing upon the case, if the statement contained in it had been correct; unfortunately, it was wholly mistaken. Nevertheless, he had no doubt that it had influenced many votes. He believed that Mr. Verner, who had moved the present amendment, had received a very large number of proxies from gentlemen in the North-Western Provinces. Many of these, he believed had been misled by the mistaken statement of facts to which he had just referred. Mr. Currie had himself sent out about 280 applications for proxies in support of an amendment, which he hoped to bring forward presently, and had received about 30 replies only. A great many of those to whom he had written had replied that

the mover of the present amendment had been before him, and that that gentleman already held their proxies. He felt sure that very few of those proxies would have been sent, if the real state of the case had been known: and it was a great pity, he thought, that a circular should be issued with the object of influencing votes upon questions of such importance to the Fund, when the author or authors of that circular, whoever they might be, had taken so little pains themselves to understand the matters at issue.

He would go on now to the next reason which had been given for inducing subscribers to support Mr. Verner's amendment. After making the mistake to which he had just adverted about the amount that was necessary to complete a subscriber's payments, the circular went on as follows:—

"Moreover, the worse your promotion has been the heavier will be the penalty you have to pay. Bearing this in mind it seems most important to get rid of liability *(b)* i.e.* of making up the subscriptions to a certain amount for the following among other reasons—

"(1)—It is by no means easy to meet a lump demand of this nature, and *unless met before death,* your wife and children may suffer largely."

Now he must confess that he was quite at a loss to understand what could have been meant by this. When a man retired from the service, did he retire, he would ask, as a dead man or a living one? He supposed that a subscriber, when he retired must be alive; and his death, if it occurred any time subsequent to his retirement, would have no effect whatever upon the sum payable by him. On the other hand, if he died before retirement, it certainly used to be necessary to make up his subscriptions—not to the sums mentioned in the circular, but to one-third of the value of the pension allowances. For the future, however, the managers proposed to abolish even this rule; and neither the advocates of the present amendment, nor any one else that he knew of had any intention of contesting that proposal. If then a subscriber died hereafter without making up his subscriptions to any particular sum, his family would suffer nothing at all, and the danger threatened by the circular was purely imaginary. He had done his best to make sense of the words in italics which he had quoted, but he had been unable to discover any sense in which they could be true.

He would return to the circular. That went on, after the quotation which he had last made, in the following terms:—"The liability to meet this sum retards promotion. Subscribers linger on to lessen this sum, whereas many a one might retire much earlier if he felt that by so doing he did not run the risk of injuring the interests of his wife and children." Now, the last part of this argument was obviously wrong, if it was intended to imply that subscribers were obliged to linger in order to pay more to the Fund if men remain in India after completion of service their object is the higher allowances they will continue to receive as salary, and not the saving of the comparatively petty sum that the minimum rule might call on them to pay the main error which the circular contained was the assertion that 25 years of service were not ordinarily enough to enable a subscriber to complete his payments to the Fund. This error had been sufficiently dealt with already, and he should say nothing further about it now; except that he could not conceive where the figures given in the circular had been obtained from.

The last argument in the circular, viz., that it is better to go on paying half rates as an annuitant than to run the risk of dying before a lump sum has been paid up, was merely a repetition of the mistake about the effect of a subscriber's death upon his liabilities towards the Fund which had already been exposed.

These were the arguments in consideration of which a number of gentlemen had been urged to disregard the recommendations of the managers. Was it too much to say that the whole reasoning in the Allahabad circular was mistaken and misleading? He could feel no doubt himself that the opinions, both of the gentlemen who had issued that circular and of those who had been influenced by it, would have been greatly altered if they could have been present at that meeting, and could have heard what had fallen from Mr. Westland and the other opponents of Mr. Verner's amendment. He felt sure that they would have been convinced of the fallacy of the arguments contained in the circular, and that they would have given their support to the proposals made by the managers.

Mr. Verner said in reply that the gentleman who last spoke had in the course of a very humorous speech tried to expose the statements which appeared in a letter which had been circulated amongst the members of the service in the North-Western Provinces, and had pointed out that in the figures given in a paragraph on the third page of that letter the writers had made a mistake; but beyond ridiculing the gentlemen concerned in the preparation and circulation of that letter and pointing the finger of scorn at them, Mr. Currie had brought forward no argument whatever. Mr. Currie said that another statement in that letter beginning: "It is by no means easy to meet a lump demand" was not correct, or as he turned it 'nonsense,' because the statement proceeded on the assumption of death; but Mr. Currie himself was not strictly correct, because it was a fact that if a man died immediately after retirement without having paid up what was required to complete the minimum of Rs. 25,000, his family might suffer severely.

Mr. Verner continued: He was not in any way responsible for that circular, and had had nothing to say to its preparation. The Hon'ble gentleman opposite (Mr. Jackson) had stated that the managers had neither agitated nor canvassed for proxies. Mr. Verner was not quite sure whether Mr. Jackson wished it to be understood that he, Mr. Verner, had agitated and canvassed for proxies. Of the proxies he held in his hand he had not canvassed for one, and had not written to a single individual for his proxy. He had got one or two letters from Mr Mackintosh, to which he had replied, but he had not asked for any proxies either through the *Pioneer* or the *Englishman,* or in any other manner. Beyond writing to the papers he had not canvassed and in writing to the papers he had not asked for proxies but had merely used the press so as to bring to the notice of the service at large certain considerations. He had not written to a single man, nor had he asked others to canvass for proxies. Mr. Westland had remarked upon the fact that he had not asked for

information. It was rather difficult for a member who was living at Burdwan to find from the records in the Fund Office the information he required. He did think of asking the Fund Office to supply him with figures. He thought of asking what the financial results of his proposal would be, but from the reception which his letters had met from the managers, he did not know whether he would be considered to be justified in doing so or not. All that he wished was that the matter should be dispassionately considered. He did not wish that it should be imagined that he brought forward this proposal because he belonged to the year 1863-64.

[*Mr. Westland* explained that he took that year because, as regards the North-Western Provinces, it was the worst year for promotion.]

Mr. Verner continued :—Most of them knew that with a large number of men there was no choice whatsoever. He himself had no choice of provinces. Then with regard to the subject of bachelors and married men. It was said that it was very unfair that a man who married late in his service should escape this fine. He was not prepared to admit such a charge against the bachelors of the service, and he was surprised that Mr. Westland should put forward such a statement. Those men who remained unmarried were running the risk of death without putting the Fund to any risk. If a man died in the first twenty-five years of his service without marrying he had done the Fund good service. The thing which kept the Fund up and made it solvent was the bachelors—the men who never married.

[*Mr. Westland* remarked that by far the majority married. Of those whose first wives died, almost all married a second time; and most of those whose second wives died, married a third time.]

Mr. Verner continued :—He would read a few extracts from some of the letters he had received. The first was from a married man, Mr. Denniston. "Finally I have to make a remark * * a bachelor who had subscribed thousands of rupees perhaps "should not, if invalided, be deprived of all benefits, whether by refund of his money without interest, or by allowing him to go on paying, or by allowing him time to make up a certain sum, he ought to be equitably treated, and married men ought to be ashamed of the present state of things." Here was the opinion of another gentlemen, Mr. Simkinson, well known to many of those present. "Your proposed action at the coming meeting of the members of the Civil Fund has my unqualified acquiescence. I understand that, you advocate as the first object of the appropriation of the surplus the entire abrogation of the rule which requires the payment of certain minima before a retiring subscriber, has a claim on the Fund. In the hope that my vote may be of some service towards this end, I enclose you a proxy if you care to use it." * * * * He need not go into all the letters which he had received. They were written very plainly and unmistakeably. It had been said that there had been no canvassing on the part of the managers. He had in his hand a letter signed by Mr. Colman Macaulay, in which the following appeared :—

"Subscribers residing at a distance from Calcutta may desire to be represented at the meeting in the event of any discussion arising regarding these proposals. I am accordingly directed to forward to you the accompanying form of special proxy, and to say that it may be addressed to any of the managers, or to the Secretary."

That letter appeared to Mr. Verner to have issued from the Fund Office by direction of the managers, and yet it was boasted that the managers had not agitated nor convassed for proxies.

[*Mr Macaulay* said he had received, in answer to the circular, a number of proxies in favour of Mr. Verner's proposal, which he intended to put in when the voting took place.]

The Chairman then put Mr. Verner's amendment to the vote. As there was only one voice in favour of it, and as under the rules the concurrent voices of at least nine members are requisite to carry any motion whatever, it was declared lost.

Mr. Beverley moved an amendment to the effect that the proposal of the managers that was numbered 6, viz. the abolition of the rule regarding one-sixth deductions, should be omitted. Mr. Beverley said that having recently stated his reasons for this amendment in a letter addressed to the *Englishman* newspaper, he should not unnecessarily take up the time of the meeting. Briefly, it seemed to him that the proposed change was impolitic, inequitable, and uncalled for. It introduced a new and dangerous principle into the constitution of the Fund, changing what was originally a benevolent and even now a provident institution into more or less of an insurance fund. The meeting had just witnessed an attempt to abolish minimum payments on retirement. The managers' own proposal was a step in that direction, and if adopted, they would not be able to stop them. Invalid annuitants, he thought, would have a fair claim to be heard next and relieved from minimum payments. Mr. Beverley had not seen one word urged in support of the proposal; it seemed to have been taken for granted on the recommendation of an actuary. On the other hand he would ask the meeting to remember the low minimum imposed by the present rule—one-third only of the value of the pension—and the limited number of cases in which that rule operated, and then to consider whether in such cases, viz. when members died so soon after marriage that they had not paid up this low minimum, a reduced pension of £250 a year instead of £300 was such a hardship as called for immediate redress. Another argument was supplied him by a circular which he had found on the table since entering the room, but which he had not seen before. That circular stated that the cost of the managers' proposals would exceed the estimated surplus. He thought that it was an additional argument why the service should pause before committing itself to the introduction of the principle of abolishing minimum payments, such payments having always hitherto been a part of the fundamental constitution of the Fund. He would take the sense of the meeting therefore whether this proposal should not be struck out.

The Chairman put the amendment to the vote and declared it to be negatived.

Mr. Currie said, he had a small amendment to move, and he laboured under some difficulty in doing so. He had intended to have brought his motion as an additional proposal for the consideration of the meeting instead of as an amendment, because, as they all knew, the mover of an

amendment was more or less under a disadvantage. His motion was only an amendment in name; but it was his misfortune to be compelled to bring it forward in that shape from not having been able to give the required notice. The proposal which he had to make was not in supersession of anything which was advocated by the managers; it was a small rider to their recommendations. and he believed that it would cost very little, as there were very few persons who would be benefited by it. His proposal was to extend the benefits granted to daughters under the present rules to daughters of subscribers under the old rules. The effect of this would be to allow the latter to enjoy any private means they had of their own in addition to their pensions. His amendment was limited to the case of motherless orphans. The number of daughters receiving pensions under the old rules to whom this amendment would apply was supposed to be small, perhaps about thirty. So long as the mother of such children was alive she received £300 a year from the Fund, and if she had a private income of £100 a year besides, she was allowed to enjoy that much, without any deduction being made from her pension on account of it. She could in this way have as much as £400 of her own, and her daughters, supposing there were two, would also receive £100 each from the Fund. But if a motherless daughter had a private income, say of £25, a corresponding amount would be deducted from her pension under the Fund Rules, and her total income from both sources would not be allowed to exceed £100. Now, this was very hard upon the daughters. In the case which he had supposed, if the mother were to die, her £300 would lapse to the Fund, and her £100 of annual private income would go to the daughters. Supposing that each daughter had £25 of her own before, and that the mother's income was divided between them in equal shares, that would make up the yearly private income of each to £75. But this private income would do them no good at all; for a corresponding sum of £75 would be retrenched from their pensions, and the whole income of each would thus be reduced to not more than £100 a year, a sum which at the present value of money was a very poor provision for a girl. He had no arguments as of right to adduce in support of his proposal; he trusted only to the appeal *ad misericordiam*. When the Fund had so large a surplus, the really hard case of these motherless orphans seemed to deserve consideration. Looking to the very small amount of money—he believed Rs. 50,000 or 60,000—which would cover the cost, he thought that some assistance should be given to these helpless ladies out of the abundance at the disposal of the service. The charge upon the Fund, moreover, could not be of any long continuance, for none of the ladies whom he proposed to benefit could from the circumstances of the case be under 30 years of age. The precise terms of the amendment which he desired to propose were that an addition be made to part of Article 29 of the rules in the following words:—

"And daughters coming under the old rules shall receive their full pension of £100 per annum in England (or Rs. 60 a month in India), irrespective of private income, until marriage, if or after the wife or widow of the subscriber shall have died."

He was quite ready to avow that he had canvassed for this proposal, and he did not think any one could reasonably find fault with him for having done so. He thought that, if a member had any proposal to bring forward, it was only right that he should explain his views generally and ask for support. The fact of his proposal being compelled to take the shape of an amendment was due, as he had explained, to accident. The managers' circular had reached him several days later than he should have received it, in consequence of his address having been changed, and this accidental delay had not left him time, under the rules, to bring forward his proposal as an original motion. He asked the members present to help him with their votes, in order that the proposals then made might be submitted to the general body of subscribers; if he lost it in that room, it could not go to the service. If he carried it at that meeting, it did not follow that it would obtain the votes of the service. But he could not get a hearing at all if he did not get a sufficient number of supporters at the meeting.

Mr. Westland said he would tell the meeting what the cost of Mr. Currie's proposal would be, so far as they knew it, and what the cost would be, so far as they did not know it. So far as they knew it, they knew the ladies who at present draw a pension under the old rules of under £100 per annum. The effect of the proposal was to raise those pensions to £100. In the cases of those whose mothers were alive, the increase would take place only when the mothers died. In the case of those whose mothers were dead they would get the income immediately. The number was about 22 under this particular proposal, and the increase to the ladies whose mothers were alive was £255, which valued at £10 per £ gave £2,550; on the other hand, the immediate increase or pension to ladies whose mothers were dead was £303, which valued at £13 per £ gave £3,939. The total cost to the Fund would therefore be about £6,500, or valuing it in Indian money, about Rs. 70,000. Besides there were a great many ladies about whom the Fund knew nothing. There were a great many who were prevented by the property clause from drawing any pension whatever. They were entirely excluded from the calculation. The Fund had no knowledge who or how many they were, and Mr. Westland should certainly not estimate them at less than 20, and there might be 50. The aggregate cost for these would not be less than Rs. 1,50,000 or Rs. 2,00,000.

He would now shortly explain, on the part of the managers, why they could not support Mr. Currie's proposals. The relations between the old and the new Funds were known to most of the old members. In 1850 the old Fund was simply bankrupt. He would quote the description given by the managers themselves in a letter bearing date 1866.—"Left in 1850 (when the first professional examination of the state of the Fund was made) with a deficiency of nearly nine lakhs in the value of the pensions actually assigned to the families of their deceased predecessors, and without a farthing to represent the accrued interests of the living subscribers, and of those who had retired with reversionary interests, the members of the service did not hesitate to assume the enormous responsibility thus devolved upon them." So that of the pensioners of the old Fund, both those drawing full pensions and those drawing a part were really paid out of a Fund which was

provided not by their subscriptions, but by the new subscribers, under new conditions, introducing an entirely distinct Fund. The pensions would long ago have ceased for simple want of funds, had it not been that they were met out of this new fund. But beyond meeting the original pensions, fixed according to the rules of the Fund to which these ladies' fathers had subscribed, the managers did not consider themselves at liberty to withdraw the resources of the new Fund from the widows and orphans, on whose behalf that new Fund was subscribed, so as to make further donations to ladies who came under the old Fund.

The Chairman then put Mr. Currie's amendment, and declared it to be lost.

The whole scheme of the managers was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The following formal amendments necessary to carry out the managers' proposal were then put to the vote and carried :—

(1.) Article IV.—Omit the words "the subscriptions of annuitants or retired subscribers shall be regulated in the manner provided in Article VIII."

(2.) Article VII.—Omit the whole.

(3.) Article VIII.—Substitute—

"*First.*—Subscribers who may hereafter retire from the service on annuities, wishing to secure to their widow and children the full benefits of the Fund, must, on retirement, make up the amount of their subscriptions with interest to Rs. 25,000.

"*Second.*—Subscribers hereafter so retiring from the service may at their option, by making up the amount of their subscriptions with interest either to Rs. 18,750, or to Rs. 12,500, or to Rs. 6,250, secure to their families in the first case three-quarters, and in the second one-half, and in the third one-quarter, of the amount of pensions and other allowances granted to the family of a subscriber dying in the service, or of an annuitant who has made up, on retirement, the full amount of Rs. 25,000:

"Provided that in the case of a subscriber compelled to retire on an invalid allowance, no payment shall be required to secure half benefits to a wife or children existing at the time of retirement, and to children born of such wife after retirement.

"*Third.*—In the case of a subscriber marrying after retirement, he shall contribute for his wife and for his children the issue of such marriage, at the rates levied from subscribers in the service on their allowances ; an option being allowed to each subscriber of paying up once for all, either at the time of his marriage or at any subsequent period, the value of his contributions according to tables of mortality which, upon the advice of an actuary, may be adopted by the managers. This commutation will be calculated at 5 per cent. in the following manner: additional subscriptions on the joint lives of husband and wife, and extra contribution for children on the joint lives of father and child. Every retired subscriber so commuting will also be liable to pay or commute for each child afterwards born, and, in case of subsequent marriage, for the wife so married. Provided that no subscriber so contributing, or commuting, shall obtain for his family a higher scale of benefits than that secured by him at retirement under the first and second clauses of this Rule."

(4.) Article XXV.—For the words "Articles VII and VIII" substitute "Article VIII."

(5.) Article XXIX.—After the words "or £100 a year in England" add "and these allowances shall be increased by one-half if, or after, the wife or widow of such member shall have died."

(6.) Article XXX.—For the word "twenty-first" substitute "sixteenth." After the words "£100 a year in England" add—

"And these allowances shall be increased by one-half if, or after, the wife or widow of such member shall have died.

"From the commencement of the 17th to the end of the 21st year the allowance shall be Rs. 90 a month in India, or £150 a year in England, and this allowance shall be increased by Rs. 30 a month in India, or £50 a year in England, if, or after, the wife or widow of such member shall have died."

(7.) After Article XXX insert a new article in the following terms:—

"On the death of a subscriber a donation shall be paid to his widow, or, if there be no widow, to his surviving child or children who by his death become entitled to receive allowances from the Fund, according to the following scale:—

(1.) If the subscriber dies before retirement, £300 sterling, or the equivalent thereof at the rate of exchange of the day.

(2.) If the subscriber dies after retirement, £200 sterling, or the equivalent thereof at the rate of exchange of the day.

"It shall be in the discretion of the managers to pay this donation in anticipation of the receipt of the formal evidence required for the admission of the family to the benefits of the Fund."

(8.) Article XLI.—Omit the words "by which the tables of one-third minimum value shall also be determined."

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson moved that the above additions and amendments should have retrospective effect from 1st April 1878.

Mr. Verner alluded to a letter which had appeared from Mr. Cotton. It was resolved in 1873 that these benefits were to take effect from that year. If that was the sense of the great majority of subscribers of those days, the meeting should certainly think twice before they set it aside. If he was right, it was specifically carried that whatever benefits should be given should have effect from 1873, and if it was done in the way now proposed, some word of explanation seemed necessary.

Mr. Westland explained that the proposition then made to adopt the proposition of the managers was negatived. The valuation of the Funds took effect in 1878.

The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Westland then moved the following resolution :—

"Should the Secretary succeed either permanently or temporarily to an office of which the salary exceeds Rs. 1,500, his appointment as Secretary shall become vacant, but the managers shall be competent, if the interests of the Fund, in their opinion, require it, to reappoint him for a period of six months, and, if necessary, to continue such appointment for a further like period. But in no case shall any one hold the Secretaryship if he is at the time an *ex-officio* manager."

The history of the resolution which he now moved was this: Every Secretary to the Fund naturally got promoted, and there was considerable difference of opinion amongst the managers as to precise circumstances under which he ought to hold on in office or to resign. It was rather a disagreeable subject to be constantly considering. The matter had recently came up with reference to Mr. Macaulay (who had allowed him to use his name in connexion with the subject), and it was

decided by the majority of the managers that there was no occasion for his resigning. Of course under these circumstances he was perfectly right to continue in office, especially at a time when his services were more than usually valuable. But it was his (Mr. Westland's) own opinion, and that of one or two others, that it was an understood thing that the Secretary should at a certain salary give up his appointment, and it seemed to be his duty to follow what he thought to be the opinion of the service. He would probably be a manager of the Fund during the whole period of his service, and he did not like these personal questions constantly coming up. He wished therefore to determine by a reference to the service itself, whether there was such an understanding or rule that he and the other managers might be more clearly guided should such questions arise in future.

His first proposal was—"that ordinarily no person shall be qualified to hold the Secretaryship who draws a salary (including pay and acting allowance) over Rs. 1,500, provided that if any person is obliged by this rule to give up the Secretaryship in consequence of an acting appointment which, in the opinion of the managers, is of a temporary nature, the managers may permit him to retain a lien on the appointment (but without remuneration) so long as he does not leave Calcutta on furlough or special leave." But subsequently the senior manager and one or two of the others suggested an alteration in the terms of the proposal which he had made, and as his chief object was to have the matter settled and not to enforce his own opinion on the others, he had willingly deferred to their view.

Mr. Souttar seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson thought it was well that he should say a few words. He thought it was above all things necessary in the interests of the service that the managers should have a thoroughly competent Secretary, and he did not care whether he was a senior or a junior man. He did not see why, because a young man was thought well of by the Government, and placed in a position somewhat better than those of his standing, he should be disqualified from continuing to hold the office of Secretary to the Fund; on the other hand, an older man was apt to take decided view and occasionally to join in the discussion of questions under consideration by the managers, and from that point of view Mr. Jackson thought the Secretary should be a somewhat junior man and not mistake the position he occupied.

The Hon'ble Mr. O'Kinealy said he would vote against the proposal, and his reason for doing so was this If the limit was reduced to what was proposed it would for all practical purposes exclude from the appointment all but three members of the service in Calcutta—two of whom were connected with the Bengal Office and one was the Joint-Magistrate of Alipore, and therefore he thought it was very unwise to fix the limit proposed. He remembered some time ago that he took the Secretaryship for three months, and he did, he thought, three months fair work for the money. If the proposal were carried, it would have the effect of debarring from the office any man drawing a salary of above Rs. 1,500. He thought there ought to be free trade in the Secretaryship of the Fund as in every thing else.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie, as an old Secretary of the Fund, should like to add his voice to the objection which had just been taken. It was essential, he thought, that the Secretary should remain in office as long as possible, that he should get as much knowledge as possible in a way which no manager could, and the Fund ought to have the services of the best man for the little money he got for the very hard work of the office. He believed there was no rule at present on the subject. He was Secretary for many years, and he was informed that there was a sort of understanding that no man should hold the office of Secretary, the salary of which was then Rs. 500 a month, if his total official emoluments were over Rs. 2,000. When he became Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal he continued to hold the Secretaryship of the Fund, because his emoluments were less than Rs. 2,000 a month When he acted as a Secretary to the Government for three months, he was allowed to retain his office in the Fund, but when he was practically put into the position of Secretary to Government drawing more than Rs. 2,000 a month, according to the traditions of the service, he resigned. He did think that the managers of the Fund should have the option of continuing to retain the services of their Secretary so long as they thought fit.

The Hon'ble Mr. Field said that having regard to the disagreeable nature of the personal questions to which the managers referred, and to the supposed rule to which Mr Mackenzie alluded, he would as an amendment move that for "Rs. 1,500" be substituted "Rs. 2,000."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier suggested that the appointment should be held for a term of years instead of putting indirect pressure to make the Secretary resign. He agreed with Mr. Mackenzie that the value of the Secretary's services increased every year. He moved that the Secretary be appointed by the managers for a term of three years, subject to re-appointment for such further term not exceeding three years as the managers may decide. The Secretary should not in any case hold the appointment if he is at the time an ex-officio manager. He made this proposal on the understanding the present Secretary would be re-appointed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Prinsep said the objection he had to Mr. Dampier's amendment was that it would have the effect of putting the removal of the Secretary in the hands of the managers. So far as he understood it, the managers could appoint, but only the service could remove the Secretary. He thought it was extremely desirable that the Secretary should be the representative of the service, and be able to represent his own views rather than that he should be absolutely the servant of the managers, as he would be if the amendment now proposed was carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson said he must protest with all his might against the doctrine which had been advocated by Mr. Prinsep. He had never before heard of the notion that the Secretary, acting under the managers, should be the agent and representative of the Service. He was the officer of the managers surely.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson also said before the discussion proceeded further he wished as a manager to express his most unqualified satisfaction with Mr. Macaulay as Secretary to the Fund. As a

personal question nothing would give Mr. Jackson greater satisfaction than to see Mr Macaulay retain his place. He did not think they could have a better qualified, more earnest, or more industrious Secretary.

Mr. Westland said he wished it to be understood for his own part that his motion was not directed against Mr. Macaulay

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland said he thought the best way of dealing with the question would be to postpone the consideration of it. There were circumstances known to the managers which were not known to all. Some months ago this question was before the managers, and the majority then determined that it should not be brought forward. But very recently Mr. Westland and other gentlemen carried the resolution before the meeting; therefore it was a sort of surprise that the question should be brought forward now, and therefore Mr. Buckland proposed that the consideration of the matter be deferred.

Mr. Westland said he brought this motion forward because he found himself in what he thought a disagreeable position, and he wanted to take the opinion of the service. The managers had no responsibility for his bringing the question before the half yearly meeting; he did so, not as a Manager, but as a member of the service.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson said, as Senior Manager, he must explain how this matter stood. He understood that Mr. Westland gave notice long ago of his intention to raise this question. It came up at a meeting when Mr. Jackson was absent. The papers afterwards came before him, and he was called upon to express his opinion, and then it turned out that the majority adopted the view he suggested as a compromise, and accordingly the original motion of which Mr. Westland gave notice was declared to be subject to the modification that was found in the resolution before the meeting.

The Hon'ble Mr. McDonell said there were certain number of gentlemen who had appointments under the Government of India, who went up to Simla in April and only came down in November. There were others who held appointments which kept them throughout the year in Calcutta. The result was that in summer there was a different set of managers. The majority of the nine managers now in office were in favor of Mr. Westland's proposal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland's amendment to postpone the consideration of the question was put to the vote and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier's amendment that the Secretary should be appointed for three years, subject to re-appointment for such further definite period (not exceeding three years) as the managers might think fit, was then put to the vote and declared by the Chairman to be carried.

The meeting then dissolved with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

S. H. C. TAYLER,

Chairman.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 31st January 1880.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 20th February, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V OF 1880.

THE BURMA BOUNDARIES ACT, 1880.

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An Act to provide for the demarcation of land, and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks, in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the demarcation of land and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Boundaries Act, 1880":

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Power to appoint Demarcation-officers and Boundary-officers.

2. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons, by name or by virtue of their office, to be Demarcation-officers and Boundary-officers, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Functions of such officers.

Every person so appointed shall, subject to the control of the Local Government and of any superior officer appointed by it in this behalf, exercise and perform, within such local limits as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct, the powers conferred, and the duties imposed, by this Act or the rules made hereunder on such officers respectively.

CHAPTER II.

DEMARCATION OF BOUNDARIES.

A.—Proceedings of Demarcation-officers.

Power to direct demarcation of boundaries.

3. The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, by a notification in the official Gazette, direct that the boundaries of any land shall be demarcated by a Demarcation-officer.

Power to enter on land to effect demarcation.

4. On the publication of any such notification, a Demarcation-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may enter upon the land specified therein, and make all enquiries and do all other things necessary for demarcating the boundaries of the said land.

Publication of general notice.

5. The Demarcation-officer shall cause to be published a general notice addressed to all persons owning, occupying or otherwise interested in the said land, and the land marching therewith, and to all persons employed [illegible] in the management of such land, calling upon them to attend, either personally or by agent, before him, at such places and at such times as may be stated in such notice, for the purpose of pointing out the boundaries and of rendering such aid as may be necessary in setting up or repairing the boundary-marks, and of affording such other assistance and information as may be needed for the purposes of the demarcation.

The persons to whom such notice is addressed shall not be legally bound to attend.

Power to issue special notice to procure attendance.

6. The Demarcation-officer may also cause a special notice to be served on any of the persons mentioned in section five requiring such person to attend, personally or by agent, before him on or before a specified date, at such places and for such of the purposes aforesaid as may be stated in such notice; and every person upon whom such special notice may be served shall be legally bound to attend as required by the notice, and, so far as he may be able, to do any of the things mentioned therein.

Clearing of boundary-lines.

7. The Demarcation-officer may cause a special notice to be served on any owner or occupier of the said land requiring such owner or occupier to clear any boundary or other line which it may be necessary to clear for the purposes of the demarcation of such land, by cutting down and removing any trees, jungle, fences or standing crops, or to provide labour by furnishing flag-holders, or otherwise to assist in the demarcation of such land; and, if it is necessary to employ hired labour for these or other similar objects incidental to the demarcation, the Demarcation-officer may assess and recover from such owner or occupier the cost of such labour.

Compensation for injury done by clearance.

8. If any demand for compensation is made in respect of the clearance of any line in accordance with a requisition under section seven, the Demarcation-officer shall determine and record the value of any trees, jungle, fences or standing crops which may have been cut down or removed, and shall pay or tender to the owners thereof the amount of compensation which in his opinion should be allowed therefor.

Any dispute arising concerning the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered shall be determined by the Deputy Commissioner upon application made to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Power to summon person to give information or produce document.

9. The Demarcation-officer may issue a special notice calling upon any person who he has reason to believe can give any information respecting the boundaries of the land, or in whose possession or power any document relating to such boundaries is alleged to be, to attend before him and give such information or produce such document, on a date and at a place to be mentioned in the notice.

Every person on whom any such notice is served shall be legally bound to attend and to give such information or to produce such document as required by the notice.

Demarcation-officer to mark out boundaries.

10. The Demarcation-officer shall, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, mark out the boundaries of the land, and may cause [illegible]

and in such manner, as he thinks fit, to be erected by the owners or occupiers of the land, or may erect such marks and charge the cost of such erection to such owners or occupiers, and shall forward a report of his proceedings to the Boundary-officer:

and submit report to Boundary-officer.

Provided that, at any time before forwarding his report to the Boundary-officer, the Demarcation-officer may, for any sufficient reason to be stated in such report, alter any boundary marked out by him.

When Demarcation-officers may alter demarcation.

B.—Proceedings of Boundary-officers.

11. The Boundary-officer shall, on receipt of the report of the Demarcation-officer, cause a general notice to be published, informing all persons concerned that such report is open to inspection, and requiring any person who may have any objections to make thereto to submit a written statement of such objections within one month from the date of the publication of such notice.

General notice to persons affected.

Whenever the Boundary-officer has reason to believe that any person interested is likely to object to any boundary as laid down in such report, he shall cause a special notice to be served on such person requiring him to submit, within the said period of one month, a written statement of his objection.

Special notice to persons likely to object.

No person shall be entitled as of right to submit any statement of objection after the expiration of the said period of one month; but it shall be in the discretion of the Boundary-officer to admit any such statement after the expiration of such period and before the order next hereinafter mentioned has been made.

Statements of objections.

12. When the said period of one month has expired and the objections (if any) made within it or subsequently admitted by the Boundary-officer have been inquired into by him, and any further inquiry which he may deem necessary has been made by him, the Boundary-officer shall pass such order as he thinks fit, confirming or modifying the boundaries as determined by the Demarcation-officer.

Order of Boundary-officer.

If any objection seems to him not to be well-founded, the Boundary-officer may direct that all expenses of the inquiry which have arisen from such objection shall be recovered from the person who made the same.

13. When any person, within sixty days from the date of the order passed under section twelve, makes any objection to the correctness of the demarcation-proceedings, the Boundary-officer may, in his discretion, either refuse to inquire into such objection, or may require the person making the same to deposit, within a reasonable time, the estimated costs of any further inquiry which it may be necessary to make in respect thereof.

Objections subsequently made how dealt with.

14. If the costs of such further inquiry are deposited, the Boundary-officer shall, after making such inquiry, pass an order rejecting such objection or admitting the same and amending the order passed under section twelve.

Boundary-officer to make further inquiry.

If, on such inquiry, the objection seems to the Boundary-officer not to be well-founded, he may pass such order as he thinks fit in respect of the recovery, from the person making the objection, of any sum expended on the inquiry in excess of the sum deposited, and of any necessary expenses incurred by any other person on account of such inquiry.

No person making an objection under section thirteen shall, unless the Boundary-officer specially so directs, recover any portion of the amount deposited by him under section thirteen.

15. For the purposes of any inquiry under this Act, the Boundary-officer shall, in addition to the powers conferred specially by this Act, have all the powers of a Demarcation-officer and also power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents, so far as may be, by the same means and in the same manner as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to enforce attendance of witnesses, &c.

16. The Boundary-officer, whenever he thinks fit, may, with the consent of the parties concerned, refer to arbitration any dispute as to a boundary.

Power to refer dispute to arbitration.

The procedure laid down in chapter XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply (so far as may be) to such references.

17. The order passed by the Boundary-officer under section twelve, or, when such order is amended under section fourteen, such amended order shall, unless and until it be reversed or modified in manner hereinafter provided, be conclusive.

Effect of orders of Boundary-officer.

C.—Appeals from Orders of Boundary-officers.

18. An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division from every order passed by a Boundary-officer under section twelve, section thirteen or section fourteen.

Orders appealable to Commissioner.

19. If the Commissioner confirms the order of the Boundary-officer on a matter of fact, such decision shall be final and conclusive.

Decision when final.

In all other cases in which the Commissioner confirms the order of the Boundary-officer, and in all cases in which the Commissioner reverses or modifies the order of the Boundary-officer, an appeal shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner, or, when the land comprised in the order is situated within the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon, to such Recorder.

Second appeal when allowed.

20. The period of limitation for an appeal under section eighteen or section nineteen shall run from the date of the order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say:—

Period of limitation.

(*a*) in the case of an appeal under section eighteen—sixty days;

(*b*) in the case of an appeal under section nineteen—ninety days.

In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the

limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Powers of Commissioner, &c.

21. The Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder of Rangoon shall in hearing and determining appeals presented under this Act have, as nearly as may be, the same powers as they have in the case of appeals from decrees and orders in civil suits.

D.—Boundary-marks.

When permanent boundary-marks are to be erected.

22. Whenever an order determining a boundary has become final, the Boundary-officer shall, unless permanent boundary-marks of a suitable description have already been erected along such boundary, cause to be erected permanent boundary-marks, of such materials, in such number, and in such manner, as he may consider sufficient to distinguish such boundary.

An order determining a boundary becomes final for the purposes of this section when it is not open to appeal.

Apportionment of expense of erection of marks.

23. All expenses incurred by the Boundary-officer in erecting such boundary-marks for any land shall be apportioned amongst the owners or occupiers of such land, in such proportions as the Boundary-officer may think fit.

Notice to owners to pay share of expense.

24. When the expenses have been apportioned among such owners or occupiers, the Boundary-officer shall cause a notice to be served on each of them, specifying the amount payable by him in respect of such expenses, and requiring him to pay such amount to the Boundary-officer within one month from the service of such notice.

Power to place marks under charge of owners and occupiers.

25. The Boundary-officer may further cause a notice to be served on any owner or occupier, placing under his charge any boundary-marks erected on the boundary of his land, whether by order of such officer or otherwise.

Duty to preserve boundary-marks.

Every owner or occupier shall preserve such boundary-marks as may be placed under his charge under this section, and shall give immediate notice to the nearest Magistrate or the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station if any such marks are injured, destroyed or removed, or require repairs.

Duty to give notice of any injury occurring to them.

Power to re-erect and repair boundary-marks.

26. Whenever a Magistrate of the first or second class becomes aware that any mark erected under this Act within the local limits of his jurisdiction has been injured, destroyed or removed, or requires repairs, such Magistrate may cause such mark to be re-erected, restored or repaired, and may recover any expenses incurred in respect of such re-erection, restoration or repair from the owner or occupier who is bound under section twenty-five to preserve such mark.

Duties of village-officers.

27. It shall be the duty of every village-headman and

(*b*) whenever he becomes aware that any such mark has been destroyed, injured or altered, to report immediately to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station or to the nearest Magistrate such destruction, injury or alteration.

CHAPTER III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Survey-officer.

28. When any officer is appointed by the Government to make a survey of any land, the Chief Commissioner may invest such officer, for the purposes of such survey, with all or any of the powers conferred on Demarcation-officers by sections four to nine (both inclusive), and also with power to cause any boundary or other marks to be erected by the owners or occupiers of any land, or to erect such marks and to charge the cost of such erection to such owners or occupiers.

Power to perform order under Act at expense of person disobeying it.

29. If any owner or occupier of any land, or any other person, being ordered in accordance with the provisions herein contained to perform any act, fails to perform such act within a reasonable time, the officer who gave the order may, after giving notice to such owner, occupier or other person of his intention so to do, cause the act to be performed; and the expenses incurred in such performance shall be payable by such owner, occupier or other person.

Penalty for refusing or neglecting to comply with orders or notice.

30. Whoever, being legally bound to comply with any lawful order under this Act, or with the requisition contained in any special notice served upon him under this Act, refuses or neglects to comply therewith, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Recovery of amounts due under Act.

31. Every amount due under the provisions of this Act may be recovered as if the same were an arrear of land-revenue.

Power to make subsidiary rules.

32. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) for the collection and record of any information in respect of any land;

(*b*) prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of officers conducting proceedings under this Act;

(*c*) regulating the delegation by such officers to subordinate officers of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on them respectively by this Act or the rules made hereunder;

(*d*) for the proper performance of all things to be done, and for the regulation of all proceedings to be taken, under this Act;

(*e*) for the publication, issue and service of all notices, whether general or special, to be published, issued or served under this Act; and

(*f*) for carrying out generally the purposes of this Act.

Mode of publication.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VI OF 1880.

An Act to amend the law relating to the licensing of trades and dealings.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law at present in force for the licensing of trades, dealings and industries in certain parts of British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian License Acts Amendment Act, 1880."

The Northern India License Act, 1878.

Repeal of portions of Northern India License Act, 1878.

2. The following portions of the Northern India License Act, 1878, are hereby repealed, that is to say—

the portion of section one from and including the words "but nothing herein contained" to the end;

section two;

and the portion of the schedule from and including the words and figures "class III" to the end.

Addition to section 3 of same Act.

3. In the same Act, to section three the following shall be added, that is to say—

'Trade,' 'dealing' and 'calling.'

"In this Act the word 'trade,' 'dealing' or 'calling' shall not be deemed to include the following, that is to say—

"(a) agriculture;

"(b) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market;

"(c) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of the produce raised or received by him, when he does not keep a shop or stall for the sale of such produce."

Substitution of new section for section 4 of same Act.

4. In the same Act, to section four the following shall be added, that is to say—

"Provided that, if such person carries on such trade or dealing in more than one such district, he shall take out such license in the district in which his principal place of business in the said territories is situate.

"When any question arises as to what shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal place of any business, the Governor General in Council, or such authority as the Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint in this behalf, shall decide such question, and his or its decision thereof shall be final."

Amendment of sections 6, 7 and 8 of same Act.

5. In sections six, seven and eight of the same Act, for the words "such district," wherever they occur, the words "the said territories" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 7 of same Act.

6. In section seven of the same Act, for the words "first day of January," the words "thirty-first day of March" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sections 9 and 10 of same Act.

7. In sections nine and ten of the same Act, for the figures "1878," the figures "1880" shall be substituted.

In section ten of the same Act, for the word "thirty," the word "sixty;" and for the word "February," the word "June" shall be substituted.

Madras License Act, 1878.

Repeal of portions of Madras License Act, 1878.

8. In section five of the Madras License Act, 1878, the words "and whose annual nett earnings or profits exceed two hundred rupees," and the portion of the schedule of the same Act from and including the words and figures "class XII," to the end, are hereby repealed.

Substitution of new section for section 3 of same Act.

9. In the same Act, for section three, the following section shall be substituted:—

'Trade,' 'dealing' or 'industry' defined.

"In this Act the word 'trade,' 'dealing' or 'industry' shall not be deemed to include the following, that is to say—

"(a) agriculture;

"(b) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market;

"(c) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of the produce raised or received by him, when he does not keep a shop or stall for the sale of such produce."

Amendment of section 8 of same Act.

10. In section eight of the same Act, for the words "first day of January," the words "thirty-first day of March" shall be substituted.

In the same Act, "1880" substituted for "1878."

11. In sections ten and eleven of the same Act, for the figures "1878," the figures "1880" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 11 of same Act.

12. In section eleven of the same Act, for the word "March" in both places in which it occurs, the word "June" shall be substituted.

The Bombay License Act, 1878.

Amendment of sections 1 and 2 of Bombay License Act, 1878.

13. In section one of the Bombay License Act, 1878, the words "but nothing herein contained applies to persons earning their livelihood solely by agriculture" are hereby repealed; and

to section two of the same Act the following words shall be added:—

'Trade', 'dealing', 'industry', 'calling', 'occupation' defined.

"and the word 'trade', 'dealing', 'industry', 'calling' or 'occupation' shall not be deemed to include the following, that is to say:—

"(a) agriculture;

"(b) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market;

"(c) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of the produce raised or received by him, when he does not keep a shop or stall for the sale of such produce."

In the same Act, "1880" substituted for "1878."

14. In sections nine and ten of the same Act, for the figures "1878," the figures "1880" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sections 7 and 11 of same Act.

15. In section seven of the same Act, for the words "first day of January," the words "thirty-first day of March" shall be substituted;

and in section ten of the same Act, for the word "thirty" where it first occurs, the word "sixty" shall be substituted, and for the words "within thirty days next after the first of January," the words "before the first day of June" shall be substituted.

Amendment of schedule A of same Act.

16. In schedule A annexed to the same Act, for the words and figures "Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866," the words "Joint Stock Companies" shall be substituted.

Amendment of schedule B of same Act.

17. In schedule B annexed to the same Act, the words and figures "class XII, Rs. 7, class XIII, Rs. 5, class XIV, Rs. 3, class XV, Rs. 2" are hereby repealed.

General.

Recovery of money due when Act passes.

18. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, any money due at the time of the passing of this Act, under any of the Acts hereby amended, may be recovered as if this Act had not been passed.

Trade, &c., carried on in various parts of British India.

19. When any person is engaged in any trades, dealings, industries or callings in two or more of the local areas to which the several Acts hereby amended and the Bengal License Act for the time being in force respectively extend, and is thereby liable to pay fees under two or more of such Acts, he shall, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be chargeable with a fee only under such one of those Acts as the Governor General in Council may direct, and the amount of such fee shall be calculated as if he was engaged in all such trades, dealings, industries and callings within the local area to which such Act applies.

A direction under this section may be given by general rule or special order.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th February, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 4 OF 1880.

A Bill to declare the law in force in certain lands annexed to the Multán District.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the lands occupied by the Indus Valley State Railway, and the works, premises and stations thereof, within the limits of the Bahâwalpur State, which have been ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by that State, have been declared by the Governor General in Council to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjáb, and have by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb been annexed to the Multán District; and whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the said lands should be the same as the law in force in the Multán District; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Enactments in force in Multán District to apply.

1. All enactments which, on the second day of September, 1879, were in force in the Multán District and not in the said lands, shall be deemed to have come into force in the said lands on that day.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE tract of land in the Bahâwalpur State now occupied by the line and premises of the Indus Valley State Railway was in 1872 ceded by that State to the British Government in full sovereignty. This tract has, by a notification of the Governor General in Council of the 14th of July last, been declared to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjáb, and, by a notification of the 2nd September, issued under the provisions of Act No. VI of 1867, the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province has included it within the limits of the Multán District. The effect of the above notification is to bring only a portion of the law in force in the Multán District into force in this tract; but as it is obviously very desirable that the law throughout that district should be the same, and as this result cannot be attained without legislation, the present Bill has been prepared, declaring generally that all enactments in force in the Multán District on the day when this tract became portion of that district shall be deemed to have come into force in this tract from that day.

W. STOKES.

The 7th February, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th September, 1879, and was on the 20th February, 1880, referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 16 OF 1879.

THE VACCINATION BILL, 1879.

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A Bill for giving power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain municipalities and cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Vaccination Act, 1879": and

Local extent.

it shall extend only to such municipalities and cantonments as it may be applied to in manner hereinafter provided.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Municipal Commissioners:"

(1) "Municipal Commissioners" mean a body of Municipal Commissioners or a Municipal Committee constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force:

"parent:"

(2) "parent" means the father of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child:

"guardian:"

(3) "guardian" means any person to whom the care, nurture or custody of any child falls by law, or by natural right or recognized usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child:

"child:"

(4) "child" includes a child of an age of one year or upwards but not exceeding fourteen years:

"unprotected child:"

(5) "unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation, or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified under the provisions of this Act to be insusceptible to vaccination:

"inoculation:"

(6) "inoculation" means the operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox in any person by means of variolous matter or of anything impregnated with variolous matter:

"animal-lymph:"

(7) "animal-lymph" means vaccine taken from the calf:

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 2 (6).

(8) "human lymph" means the variolous matter produced in a human being by means of animal-lymph:

"human lymph:"

(9) "vaccination quarter" means one of the parts into which a municipality or cantonment has been divided under this Act for the performance of vaccination:

"vaccination quarter:"

(10) "vaccinator" means any vaccinator appointed under this Act to perform the operation of vaccination in a municipality or cantonment, or any private person authorized by Government in manner hereinafter provided to perform the same operation in any municipality or cantonment; and it includes a "superintendent," a "deputy-superintendent" and an "assistant vaccinator:"

"vaccinator:"

(11) "vaccination season" means the period between the first day of November in any year and the last of February in the next following year.

"vaccination season."

3. The Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg, may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act to any municipality in the territories administered by them respectively, and,

Application of this Act to municipalities, and

with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to any cantonment situate within such territories.

to cantonments in British India.

The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, apply this Act to any British cantonment in India but not in British India.

Application of this Act to cantonments in India but not in British India.

4. In any municipality or cantonment to which the provisions of this Act have been applied, inoculation shall be prohibited; and

Prohibition of inoculation.

Beng. Act V of 1865, s. 2.

no person who has undergone the operation of inoculation shall enter a municipality or cantonment before the lapse of forty days from the date of inoculation, without a certificate from a qualified medical officer stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion.

Inoculated persons not allowed to enter a municipality or cantonment subject to this Act.

5. Every municipality or cantonment to which this Act may be applied shall be divided into a number of quarters; and

Vaccination quarters.

vaccinators and assistant vaccinators shall be appointed in each quarter.

Appointment of vaccinators and assistant vaccinators.

A superintendent vaccinator or superintendent vaccinators, and, if necessary, a deputy-superintendent vaccinator, shall be appointed for each such municipality or cantonment; and,

Superintendent and deputy-superintendent vaccinators.

in the event of the superintendent vaccinators being more than one in a municipality or cantonment, a certain number of quarters shall be assigned to each.

6. In any such municipality or cantonment the Local Government or the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, may by written license authorize private vaccinators to perform vaccination in any quarter subject to the rules which the Local Government or the Governor General in Council may from time to time deem fit to prescribe.

Private vaccinators.

7. When any unprotected child has resided for a period of not less than three months during the vaccination season in any municipality or cantonment to which the provisions of this Act have been applied, and before the expiration of such period of three months such child has attained the age of one year, the parent or guardian of such child shall take it, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator.

Unprotected children to be vaccinated.

Such vaccinator shall vaccinate the child and deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a memorandum containing the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child shall be inspected, or shall, if he finds it in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination for the whole or part of that vaccination season.

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 9.

Vaccinator is bound to vaccinate children, or deliver certificates of postponement.

8. The parent or guardian of every child who has been vaccinated shall, on the date of inspection contained in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or get it inspected at his own house by a vaccinator, that he may ascertain the result of the operation; and

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 8.

Inspection.

the said vaccinator shall then state in the memorandum that the child has been inspected and the result of such vaccination.

9. When the operation of vaccination has been performed upon a child and it has been ascertained at the time of inspection that the same has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect, and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 11.

Procedure when vaccination is successful.

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 8.

Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.

10. In the event of the vaccination being unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated and subsequently inspected.

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 9.

Procedure when child unfit for vaccination.

11. The certificate showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for the period stated in it, and on the lapse of that period, or, if that period terminates after the vaccination season is over, when the next vaccination season begins, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator; and

Renewal of postponement certificates.

if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate of the postponement of vaccination shall be renewable.

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 10.

Certificates of insusceptibility to successful vaccination.

12. If any vaccinator finds that a child whom he has three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to that effect, and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 12.

Vaccination to be performed ordinarily with animal-lymph; under special circumstances with human lymph.

13. The vaccination of a child shall ordinarily be performed with animal-lymph, but in case animal-lymph is not procurable, with human lymph: provided the parent or guardian of such child has consented to have the child so vaccinated, or the Governor General in Council has so directed by notification in the *Gazette of India*, and has fixed the period for which such mode of vaccination shall be adopted.

Human lymph shall not be taken without the consent of parent or guardian.

14. No vaccinator shall take lymph from any vaccinated child without the consent of its parent or guardian, and it shall be lawful to offer any remuneration to obtain such consent.

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 13.

No fee to be charged for vaccination by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator.

15. No fee or remuneration shall be charged by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator to the parent or guardian of any child for any of the duties enjoined on such vaccinator under the provisions of this Act:

Proviso.

Provided that it shall be lawful for a vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a child by request of the parent or guardian elsewhere than in the quarter in which the said vaccinator is stationed.

Duties of superintendent vaccinator.

16. The superintendent vaccinator, in addition to the performance of other duties, shall ascertain whether all unprotected children within the quarters under his superintendence have been vaccinated, and shall, if he has reason to believe that the vaccination of an unprotected child has not been procured, as required by section seven, or that such child has not been brought for inspection under the provisions of section eight, or that the parent or guardian of such child has refused to procure its vaccination as required by section ten or section eleven, personally go to the house of the said parent or guardian, and hold enquiries on the spot, and shall, if the fact is proved forthwith, deliver to the said parent or guardian, or cause to be stuck to the house of the said parent or guardian, a notice to the effect that the vaccination of the child be procured, or (as the case may be) that the child be brought for inspection, within a certain period.

Summons issued by Magistrate ordering the appearance of a guardian or parent.

17. If such notice is disregarded, the superintendent vaccinator shall report the matter to the Magistrate, who shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation, and shall, if the said explanation is not satisfactory, make an order directing such parent or guardian to meet the requirements of the notice within a certain time. Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 21.

If at the expiration of such time the parent or guardian has not obeyed the order without any just excuse, the superintendent vaccinator shall forward a report to the said Magistrate requesting him to prosecute the said parent or guardian.

Power to make rules for municipalities.

18. When this Act has been applied to any municipality, the Committee of such municipality may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for the proper enforcement of this Act within the limits of such municipality, in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, it makes rules or bye-laws for the regulation of other matters within such limits.

Every rule made under this section shall, when confirmed by the Local Government, be published in the local Gazette, and have the force of law:

Provided that the Local Government may at any time rescind or modify any such rule.

Power to make rules for cantonments in British India.

19. When this Act has been applied to any cantonment in British India, the Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make such rules.

Power to make rules for cantonments in India but not in British India.

20. When this Act has been applied to any British cantonment in India but not in British India, the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make such rules.

What rules under sections 18, 19 and 20 may provide for.

21. The rules to be made under sections eighteen, nineteen and twenty may, among other matters, provide for—

(*a*) the division of the municipality or cantonment into various quarters for the performance of vaccination;

(*b*) the appointment of a place in each vaccination quarter as a public vaccine station, and the posting of some distinguishing mark in a conspicuous place near such station;

(*c*) the preparation and keeping of registers in each vaccination quarter showing

the names of children born on or after the date of the application of this Act;

the names of unprotected children born previous to the application of this Act, and of the age of fourteen years or under fourteen years;

the names of unprotected children brought to reside in that vaccination quarter at any time after the application of this Act, provided that such children have already been there for a month or more than a month;

the result of each vaccination or its postponement, and the delivery of certificates, if any;

(*d*) the assistance to be received from Municipal Commissioners and other municipal servants in the preparation of these registers, and in other matters;

(*e*) the appointment of superintendent, deputy-superintendent and assistant vaccinators, and the licensing of private vaccinators—

determining the qualifications to be required of them respectively, and

determining the officer or officers with whom the appointment, suspension and dismissal of public vaccinators and the licensing and the suspension and cancellation of the licenses of private vaccinators shall rest respectively, and

in case of private vaccinators, regulating the amount of fee chargeable by them, and prescribing rules for their guidance,

fixing the time of attendance of these vaccinators, except private vaccinators, at the vaccine stations, and regulating their residence within the limits of the vaccination quarters,

appointing some distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by each, except a private vaccinator;

(*f*) the facilities afforded to people in procuring the vaccination of their children at their own houses;

(*g*) the grant of certificates of successful vaccination, of unfitness for vaccination or of insusceptibility to vaccination;

(*h*) the supply of a sufficient quantity of animal-lymph;

(*i*) the remuneration to be given to the parent or guardian of a child for taking lymph from its arm;

(*j*) the fee to be accepted by a vaccinator for vaccinating a child beyond the vaccination quarter at the request of the parent or guardian of the said child;

(*k*) the exercise of general supervision and control by the Civil Surgeon, the Sanitary Commissioner or other officer;

(*l*) the preparation of vaccination reports and returns, and the forms of registers and certificates.

Offences and their penalties.

22. Each of the undermentioned offences shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, in the manner prescribed (that is to say):—

(*a*) violating the provisions of section four—

with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both;

(*b*) neglecting without just excuse to obey an order made under section seventeen, or

(*c*) breaking any of the rules made under section eighteen, nineteen or twenty,

with a fine that may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for making or signing false certificates.

23. Whoever wilfully signs or makes, or procures the signing or making of, a false certificate under this Act shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

Municipal and cantonment-funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.

24. All fines imposed under this Act, and all expenditure incurred under this Act, shall, in municipalities respectively go to, and be defrayed from, the municipal fund, and in cantonments where there is a cantonment fund, to such fund.

Municipal Commissioners and other Native gentlemen may be invested with powers of an Assistant Magistrate.

25. The Local Government may, from time to time, invest any Municipal Commissioners or other Native gentlemen with the powers of an Assistant Magistrate within the limits of a municipality for the purposes of this Act, and with the cognizance of cases triable under section twenty-two, clauses (*b*) and (*c*).

Vaccinators to be deemed public servants.

26. Every vaccinator appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

STATEMENTS OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Owing to the vast number of deaths caused every year by small-pox in India, it has been found necessary to enact special measures for checking the growth and spread of the disease and preventing the ravages caused by it.

2. This Bill has been drafted with the object of providing the required law. Its provisions are intended to extend to the municipalities and military cantonments of all those provinces which do not possess local legislatures. But it has been left to the power of the Local Governments to extend the provisions of the proposed law to any municipality and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to any military cantonment of British forces situate in British India, and to the power of the Governor General in Council to extend them to any cantonment situate within the territories of Native States.

3. Most of the provisions of this Bill have been taken from the Bengal Inoculation Act of 1865 and the Bombay Vaccination Act of 1877, with such modifications as are deemed necessary in consideration of the circumstances of the provinces in which the proposed law is intended to be promulgated.

4. In preparing the draft, it has been especially kept in view that the proposed law should find popularity among the people, and not interfere with their customs and ways of life.

5. Provision is made to enable municipalities to establish vaccination quarters and stations which would facilitate the vaccination of children and render the operation of the proposed law free from practical difficulties. In order to secure the success of the proposed legislation, it has been provided that children may be vaccinated at their own residences, whilst the co-operation of Municipal Commissioners (most of whom usually are Native gentlemen of respectability and local influence) required by the Bill is calculated to secure its popularity. For similar reasons, the provisions of sections 16 and 17 have been framed to restrict as far as possible the interference of the police; and, by entrusting Municipal Commissioners and the Superintendent of Vaccinators with the duty of keeping registers of the names of unprotected children and making investigations, it is expected that all unnecessary inconvenience will be avoided which would arise from enforcing the attendance of children and their guardians before Magistrates.

6. Considering the physical constitution and the notions of the natives of India, the minimum age for vaccination has been fixed at one year and the maximum at fourteen years.

7. In consideration of the prejudices (whether well-founded or not) of the Native gentry against the extraction of virus from the arms of their children, the Bill expressly prohibits such a practice; and provision is made for securing the virus under special circumstances, with the consent of the parents or guardians of children, by payment of compensation.

8. Special care has been taken in providing punishments for the contravention of the proposed law, and they have been restricted for the most part to pecuniary fines.

9. As the circumstances of different parts of the country are not alike, it has been left to the discretion of the Local Governments, and in case of military cantonments of British forces in Native States to the Governor General of India in Council, to frame rules, not inconsistent with the proposed law, for facilitating its practical working. At the same time, the essential principles which should be kept in mind in framing such rules have been expressly specified in section 21 of the Bill.

SIMLA;
The 30th September, 1879.

SAYYAD AHMAD.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[First publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd March, 1880:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the registration of Trade-marks was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára, No. 557, dated 23rd July, 1879 [Paper No. 1].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. G.3789—J.8, dated 4th August, 1879 [Paper No. 2].
" Secretary for Birár, to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 16, dated 16th August, 1879 [Paper No. 3].
" Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 737 C, dated 25th August, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3528—187, dated 25th August, 1879 [Paper No. 5].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2062, dated 18th August, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1625, dated 2nd September, 1879 [Paper No. 7].
" Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3785, dated 9th September, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
" Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5694, dated 20th September, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2474, dated 25th September, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 2211—381, dated 23rd September, 1879 [Paper No. 11].
" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2707, dated 29th September, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
" Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 6051, dated 8th October, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].
" Hon'ble J. Pitt Kennedy, dated 16th January, 1880 [Paper No. 14.]
Extract, paragraph 1, from despatch from Secretary of State for India in Council, No. 45, dated 24th December, 1879, and enclosure [Paper No. 15.]

2. The most important question we have had before us is as to the mode in which trade-marks already registered in England should be dealt with. The Bill as introduced, confers no privilege whatever upon such trade-marks. It puts them upon the same footing as any other foreign trade-marks, and requires them to be registered here, in precisely the same manner as if they had never been registered in England. This, it must be admitted, would entail much trouble and a considerable expenditure of time and money, which it would, if possible, be most desirable to avoid. Moreover, the provisions of the Bill being substantially identical with those of the English Statutes, the questions and disputes which would arise with reference to the registration of a trade-mark in England, would frequently arise again, in much the same form, with reference to its registration here, and thus much of the work would be done twice over. Several suggestions have been made with a view to avoiding or overcoming this difficulty.

3. The first we would notice (and we understand it to be one of the alternative suggestions put forward by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce) is to the effect that the measure should be restricted to trade-marks used in connection with Indian products, all other trade-marks, including English trade-marks, being left on the same footing as they now are, that is to say, on the same footing as trade-marks were in England before the legislation of 1875-76.

This suggestion is one which we should be unwilling to adopt. We believe that the result of adopting it would be, not only that we should leave by far the larger proportion of the trade-marks now in use in this country on an unsatisfactory footing, but, further, that we should be compelled to withhold, even from the limited class of trade-marks to which we should restrict our legislation, the benefit of some of the most important provisions of the proposed measure.

4. If, for example, the Bill were restricted in its operation to trade-marks used in connection with Indian products, we could not, as it seems to us, retain the section which confers on a person registering a trade-mark, a presumptive title at once and a conclusive title after five years; for to do so would be to put it in the power of, say, an Indian manufacturer of piece-goods to place upon the register as his own, the trade-mark of some well-known Manchester manufacturer. The Manchester manufacturer could not protect himself against this beforehand by registering the mark in India, for the register would not be open to him, and thus when he discovered what had been done, he would be compelled to go into Court to contest the registration in the face of a presumption created by the law in favour of his adversary, or worse still, if the five years passed without his discovering the trick, might lose his right to the trade-mark altogether. And if the Bill were cut down so as to avoid this and other like results, we doubt whether it would be worth while proceeding any further with the proposed legislation.

5. Putting aside then this suggestion, which would exclude English trade-marks altogether from the operation of the Bill, we have next to consider the suggestion that they should, if registered in England, be placed upon the register here as a matter of course and without any previous notice or inquiry.

This, we understand to be the second of the two alternative suggestions of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and it is, at all events, the suggestion put forward by the Manchester Chamber in their letter to the Secretary of State, in which they say that they support the Bill with the proviso that "previous registration of a trade-mark [in England] shall be accepted as proof of ownership and right of registration in India also, as in the case of other countries having trade-mark conventions with Great Britain."

6. We do not know on what the Chamber found their statement that the registration of a trade-mark in England is accepted in countries having trade-marks conventions with Great Britain, as proof of ownership and right of registration.

From an examination of the reports relative to trade-marks legislation in foreign countries, presented to Parliament in 1879, it would appear that, though the laws of some European countries require a foreign owner of a trade-mark to register his mark at home before applying for registration in those countries, such previous registration is nowhere accepted as dispensing with any of the formalities or precautions prescribed by law as preliminaries to registration in other cases. The only privilege that appears to be anywhere accorded to a foreigner, who has registered his mark at home, is in Austria, where it is said that marks, which would not ordinarily be recognized as trade-marks, are not refused registration on this account, if the applicant can show that they have been registered as trade-marks in his own country (page 4 of the reports above referred to).

7. But, however this may be, we think it clear that, under a law like the present Bill, which makes registration at first starting presumptive evidence, and after a time conclusive evidence, of title, no such privilege as we understand the Chamber to ask for, can be conceded to foreign registration.

If the registration of a trade-mark in England were to give the registered owner an absolute right to have it registered here, without any previous public notice of his application, it would be no difficult matter for a manufacturer who desired to appropriate a mark which was in use in this country, but had not been registered, to get it registered in England and then have it registered here, thereby acquiring, at once, a presumptive title to it. There being no public notice given of his application, his proceedings would probably pass unobserved, and if he only had the patience to refrain from using the mark for five years, he might acquire an absolute title to it as against the true owner.

8. No doubt the true owner might preclude the possibility of this by himself registering the mark as soon as he designed it, or, in the case of marks in use when this Bill becomes law, as soon as the Bill passes; but to drive him to do this would be in effect to establish a compulsory system of registration; in other words, to establish a system essentially different from that contemplated by the English legislation on the lines of which we are proceeding.

9. Having thus disposed of the suggestions which have been made to us, it remains for us to state what seems to us to be the only practicable solution of the question.

It appears to us that if we could require that every trade-mark presented for registration in this country should have enfaced on it, or incorporated with it, or superadded to it, some distinctive inscription or device prescribed by the Government, and of such a nature as to strike the eye at the first glance, there would be no reason why we should not frame our Bill so as to give to registration in England, precisely the same effects as we give to registration here. The result of insisting on such a distinctive inscription or device would, in fact, be that every trade-mark registered here would be essentially a different mark from any registered in England, and so no question could ever arise between the owner of a mark entered upon the one register, and the owner of a mark entered upon the other.

10. We are quite aware that, in the case of certain articles, some degree of ingenuity would be required to ensure that the inscription or device prescribed was really of so distinctive a nature and so striking, as to make the mark to which it was added, practically a new mark, without, at the same time, obscuring its original features; but we believe that no serious difficulty would be found in any case, while in the vast majority of cases the matter would be simple enough. In the case, *e. g.*, of the ordinary marks on piece-goods, perhaps the most important class of marks with which we should have to deal, we believe that the words "Indian mark," printed diagonally across the mark, would be all that would be required.

11. It has been objected that the working of the system we propose would be liable to be interfered with by persons registering, in England, trade-marks bearing the distinctive device or inscription prescribed by the Government here. We presume that we have nothing to fear on this score, as we suppose the Registrar in England would have power, or could easily be given power, to refuse to register a mark bearing that device or inscription, except on the application of the Indian registered owner; but if there should be any reason to apprehend that such marks might be registered in England in the name of another person, we could meet the difficulty thence arising, by providing that, in such a case, no effect should be allowed here to the English registration.

12. We have not overlooked the fact that there are trade-marks in use in British India which are the property of Frenchmen, Germans and other foreigners, and are used by them in connection with businesses carried on by them in their own countries; but we do not think that what we propose would involve any hardship to the owners of such marks. They would be on precisely the same footing as British subjects; that is to say, they could always have their marks registered here by adding to them our distinctive inscription or device, or, if they preferred it, they could register the mark in England in its original shape without any such addition.

13. We have amended the Bill so as to give effect to our suggestions, but, seeing that none of us here have had any experience of the working of any system of registration of trade-marks, we do not think it would be safe for the Council to take any further action regarding the Bill until it has been submitted in its amended form for consideration, not only to the Chambers of Commerce in this country, but also to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the Registrar of trade-marks in England, and such other individuals or public bodies, in England, as may be most competent to form an opinion on such a matter.

14. In concluding this portion of our report, it is, perhaps, convenient that we should state what, in our opinion, should be done in the event of the course we now propose not meeting with the approval of the persons concerned.

We think that in such an event, the only course open to the Council would be to require trade-marks registered in England to be registered afresh here after the publication of the usual notice and according to the ordinary procedure, and the only concession which could, in our opinion, be made to the owners of such trade-marks, would be that already referred to as at present made in Austria, *viz.*, that no objection should be taken to their marks on the ground that they were not trade-marks within the meaning of the Act.

We believe that this would be deemed an important concession, especially when it is borne in mind that the matter of determining whether a particular mark is a trade-mark, within the meaning of the Act, or not, is, at least in the case of cotton-marks, one of such labour and difficulty, that it has been found necessary to appoint a Committee of experts to deal with it in England. But important as this concession is, we are by no means sure that it would satisfy the majority of the registered owners of trade-marks in England, whose main object seems to be to get rid of the trouble and expense involved in the issue of notices and the hearing of objections, and it is for this reason we advocate the alternative course suggested above.

15. The only change of substantial importance which we have made in the Bill, in addition to those involved in the recognition of English registration, consists in the insertion of a section (3), requiring a Deputy Registrar to be appointed at Bombay and giving power to appoint one at any other place in British India.

This provision has been inserted with a view to meeting, as far as possible, the wishes of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. We regret to say that we find it impossible to give effect to that Chamber's recommendation that the High Courts at Bombay and Madras, as well as the High Court at Calcutta, should be appointed as Courts to control the registration of trade-marks. As, in order to secure the objects of a law like this, there must be but one register upon which all marks registered in British India shall be brought, so likewise there must be but one judicial authority to control the making and maintenance of that register. It would, we think, be most inconvenient to have three High Courts all independent of one another, and with no common superior nearer than the Queen in Council, empowered to direct the Registrar to make or cancel entries in his register. Under such a state of things cases would inevitably arise in which conflicting orders would be issued by different Courts, and endless trouble and confusion would result.

16. In the form of the Bill, we have made several changes which do not seem to call for special mention here. We may, however, state that with a view to making the Bill more complete in itself, and more intelligible to those who will have to work it if it becomes law, we have introduced into it several sections (13 to 18), containing provisions which the English Act relegates to rules. As these provisions, if not introduced into the body of the Act, would certainly be made here, as they have been in England, in exercise of the power to make rules which the Act confers, the change is of little importance.

17. The publication ordered by the Council has been made. We think, however, with reference to what we have said above in paragraph 13, that the Bill as now amended should be republished, and that a copy of it should be sent to the Secretary of State in Council, together with a copy of this report.

The 28th February, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
T. C. HOPE.
E. C. MORGAN.

No. II.

THE INDIAN TRADE-MARKS BILL, 1880.

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No. II.

A Bill to provide for the registration of Trade-marks.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the registration of trade-marks; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Trade-marks Act, 1880:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Registration of Trade-marks.

Appointment of a Registrar.

2. The Governor General in Council shall establish at Calcutta a registry of trade-marks, and shall from time to time appoint an officer, by name or in virtue of his office, to register trade-marks and the proprietors thereof.

The officer so appointed is hereinafter called "the Registrar."

Deputy Registrar.

3. The Governor General in Council shall appoint at Bombay, and may appoint at any other place in British India an officer to be styled the Deputy Registrar to discharge such functions of the Registrar other than that of entering marks in the register as may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, be delegated to him by the Registrar.

Application for registration.

4. Any person claiming to be entitled to the exclusive use of a trade-mark which has not been registered under this Act may, subject to the provisions of this Act and of the rules made hereunder, apply to the Registrar to register such mark and to register him as proprietor of such mark.

Any person to or upon whom a trade-mark registered under this Act has been transferred or has devolved may, subject as aforesaid, apply to the Registrar to register him as proprietor of such mark in the place of the person registered as proprietor at the date of the application.

What trade-marks may be registered.

5. No trade-mark shall be registered under this Act, unless it consists of one or more of the essential particulars hereinafter mentioned, together with such additional particulars as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by an order in writing, prescribe in this behalf; but there may be added to any one or more of the said essential particulars any letters, words or numerals, or combination of letters, words or numerals.

The essential particulars referred to in the first clause of this section are as follows:—

(*a*) a name of an individual or firm printed, cast, impressed or woven in some particular and distinctive manner; or

(*b*) a written signature or copy of a written signature of an individual or firm; or

(*c*) a distinctive device, mark, heading, label or ticket:

Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, any special and distinctive word or words, or combination of numerals or letters used as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act may be registered as such under this Act if the additional particulars prescribed by the Governor General in Council have been added thereto.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 2.

Trade-mark to be registered for class of goods.

6. A trade-mark must be registered as belonging to particular goods or classes of goods.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 6.

Registration not to be granted without leave of Court in certain cases.

7. The Registrar shall not, without the special leave of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William to be given on motion or in such other manner as such Court may direct, register in respect of the same goods or classes of goods—

(a) a trade-mark identical with one which is already registered with respect to such goods or classes of goods; or

(b) a trade-mark so nearly resembling a trade-mark already registered with respect to such goods or classes of goods as to be likely to deceive.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 6.

Registration when not to be granted.

8. The Registrar shall not register, as part of, or in combination with, a trade-mark, any scandalous or obscene designs, or any words or numbers if the exclusive use of such words or numbers would, by reason of their being calculated to deceive or otherwise, be disentitled to protection in a Court.

39 & 40 Vic., c. 33, s. 2.

Certificates of refusal to register.

9. When an application by any person to register as a trade-mark a device, mark, name, word, combination of words or other matter or thing which has been in use as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act and to which the additional particulars prescribed by the Governor General in Council have been added, has been refused, the Registrar shall, at the request of the applicant and on payment by him of the fee prescribed by the rules made under section nineteen, grant him a certificate of such refusal, and shall also, if so required, state in such certificate his reasons for such refusal.

A certificate so granted shall be conclusive proof of such refusal.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 5.

Rectification of register.

10. If any person who is not for the time being entitled to the exclusive use of a trade-mark is registered under this Act as a proprietor of such trade-mark, or

if the Registrar refuses to register, as proprietor of a trade-mark, any person who is for the time being entitled to the exclusive use of such trade-mark, or

if any mark is registered as a trade-mark which is not authorized to be so registered,

any person aggrieved by such registration or refusal may apply by motion, or in such other manner as the said Court may direct, for an order of the said Court that the register may be rectified.

The said Court may either refuse such application, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the register, and award damages to the party aggrieved.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 5, para. 2.

Case of several persons claiming to be registered in respect of same mark.

11. When each of several persons claims to be registered under this Act as proprietor of the same trade-mark, the Registrar may refuse to comply with the claims of any of such persons, until their rights have been determined by the said Court.

The Registrar may himself submit, or require the claimants to submit, their rights to the said Court, by stating a case under section five hundred and twenty-seven of the Code of Civil Procedure, or in such other manner as the said Court may direct.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 5, para. 2.

What Court may decide in proceedings under Act.

12. The said Court may, in any proceeding under section ten, or section eleven, decide—

(a) whether a mark is or is not such a trade-mark as is authorized to be registered under this Act;

(b) any question as to the right of any person who is a party to such proceeding to have his name entered on the register of trade-marks, or to have the name of some other person removed from such register; and

(c) any other question that it may be necessary or expedient to decide for the rectification of the register.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 5, para. 5.

Notice to be given by order of Court.

Whenever any order has been made rectifying the register, the Court shall by its order direct that due notice of such rectification be given to the Registrar.

Removal of Trade-marks from Register.

Removal of trade-mark after fourteen years, unless fee paid.

13. At a time not being less than two months nor more than three months before the expiration of fourteen years from the date of the registration of a trade-mark, the Registrar shall send a notice to the registered proprietor that the trade-mark will be removed from the register, unless the proprietor pays to the Registrar, before the expiration of such fourteen years (naming the date at which the same will expire), the prescribed fee, and if such fee be not previously paid, he shall, at the expiration of one month from the date of the giving of the first notice, send a second notice to the same effect, and if such fee be not paid before the expiration of such fourteen years, the Registrar may, after the end of three months from the expiration of such fourteen years, remove the mark from the register, and so from time to time at the expiration of every period of fourteen years.

Payment of additional fee after expiration of fourteen years.

14. If before the expiration of the said three months the registered proprietor pays the said fee, together with the additional prescribed fee, the Registrar may, without removing such trade-mark from the register, accept the said fee as if it had been paid before the expiration of the said fourteen years.

Power of Governor General in Council to restore trade-mark.

15. Where after the said three months a trade-mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the prescribed fee, the Governor General in Council may, if he is satisfied that it is just so to do, restore such trade-mark to the register on payment of the prescribed additional fee and compliance with such conditions as he may think just.

Trade-mark like one removed not to be registered for five years.

16. Where a trade-mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the fee or otherwise, such trade-mark shall, nevertheless, for five years after the date of such removal be deemed, for the purpose of section seven, and not for any other purpose, to be a trade-mark which is already registered.

Removal of trade-mark where no business in goods.

17. The said Court may, on the application of any person aggrieved, remove any trade-mark from the register after the expiration of five years from the date of the registry thereof, on the ground that the registered proprietor is not engaged in any business connected with goods of the same class as the goods with respect to which such trade-mark is registered.

Alteration of Trade-marks.

Alteration of non-essential parts of trade-mark.

18. The registered proprietor of any trade-mark registered under this Act may, by leave of the said Court, alter such trade-mark, so that he do not alter any one or more of the essential or additional particulars referred to in section five, and the Registrar shall, on payment of the prescribed fee and compliance with the rules made hereunder, alter the register accordingly.

Subsidiary Rules.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 7.

Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out Act.

19. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act as to—

(*a*) the manner in which applications for registration of trade-marks shall be made;

(*b*) the notices to be given by advertisement before the registration of trade-marks;

(*c*) the classification of goods for the purposes of this Act;

(*d*) the registration of first and subsequent proprietors of trade-marks;

(*e*) the hearing of objections and the granting of certificates of refusal to register;

(*f*) the fees to be charged for registration of trade-marks, for the continuance of a trade-mark on the register, for granting certificates of refusal to register anything as a trade-mark, and for the performance of any other duty under this Act or the rules made hereunder;

(*g*) the removal from the register of any trade-mark;

(*h*) the form of notices under this Act, the mode of addressing and serving such notices, and the proof of such service; and

(*i*) the persons entitled to inspect the register,

and generally for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect.

Such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Effects of Registration and of Omission to register.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 8.

Title of first proprietor of a trade-mark.

20. The registration under this Act or under the law relating to trade-marks for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, of a person as first proprietor of a trade-mark shall be *primâ facie* proof, and, after the expiration of five years from the date of such registration, conclusive proof, of his right to the exclusive use of such trade-mark, subject to the provisions of this Act or such law as to its connexion with the good-will of a business.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 4.

Title of proprietor claiming by transmitted proprietorship.

21. Every person registered under this Act or under the said law as proprietor of a trade-mark subsequently to the first person so registered shall, as respects his title to such trade-mark, stand in the same position as if his title were a continuation of the title of the first person so registered.

Trade-mark to devolve only with good-will.

22. A trade-mark when registered under this Act, or under the said law, shall be transferred and shall devolve only in connexion with the good-will of the business concerned in the particular goods or classes of goods, with reference to which it has been registered, and shall be determinable with such good-will.

Registration equivalent to public use.

23. Registration of a trade-mark, whether under this Act or under the said law, shall be deemed to be equivalent to public use of such mark.

39 & 40 Vic., c. 33, s. 1.

Registration of trade-marks.

24. From and after the first day of January, 1881, no person shall be entitled to institute any suit or other proceeding to prevent, or to recover damages for, the infringement of any trade-mark, unless such trade-mark is registered, and he is registered as proprietor thereof under this Act or under the said law;

but nothing in this section shall apply to any device, mark, name, combination of words or letters, or other matter or thing—

(*a*) which has been in use as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act, to which the additional particulars referred to in section five have been added, and which the Registrar has refused to register under this Act, or

(*b*) which was in use before the thirteenth day of August, 1875, and in respect of which a certificate has been granted under the 39 & 40 Vic., c. 33.

Miscellaneous.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 10.

Saving of existing jurisdiction of Courts.

25. The provisions of this Act conferring a special jurisdiction on the High Court of Judicature at Fort William shall not, except so far as such jurisdiction extends, affect the jurisdiction of any other Court in suits or proceedings relating to trade-marks.

Registrar to rectify register on notice from them.

If the register requires to be rectified in consequence of any proceedings in any such other Court, the Court shall give the Registrar notice of such requirement, and he shall rectify the register accordingly.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 8.

Certificate of Registrar to be evidence.

26. The certificate of a Registrar appointed under this Act or under the law relating to trade-marks for the time being in force in the United Kingdom as to any entry, matter or thing which he is authorized by this Act, or any rules made hereunder, or by the said law or the rules made thereunder, as the case may be, to make or do, shall be evidence of such entry having been made and of the contents thereof, and of such matters and things having been done or left undone.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[First publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd March, 1880:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to regulate labour in Factories was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 4347, dated 3rd December, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 1].
" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 126B., dated 16th December, 1879 [Paper No. 2].
" Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1938, dated 26th December, 1879 [Paper No. 3].
" Secretary for Birár, to Resident, Haidarábad, No. 25, dated 25th December, 1879 [Paper No. 4].
" Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 3, dated 3rd January, 1880 [Paper No. 5].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 2329, dated 29th December, 1879 [Paper No. 6].
" Department of Public Works, No. 34G., dated 5th January, 1880 [Paper No. 7].
Endorsement by Department of Finance and Commerce, dated 17th January, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 6, dated 8th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 964—3, dated 3rd January, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].
" Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3587, dated 31st December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 97, dated 8th January, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 12].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 6690—120, dated 22nd December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 3264, dated 23rd December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 60, dated 10th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 451, dated 22nd January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
" Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 486 $\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}$, dated 23rd January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].
" Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 537, dated 26th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 18].
Note by Hon'ble T. C. Hope, dated 23rd January, 1880 [Paper No. 19].
From Bombay Millowners Association, to Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, Legislative Department, dated 23rd February, 1880 [Paper No. 20].

2. The Bill as introduced applied only to those parts of the country to which it might, from time to time, be extended by the Local Government. We have now amended it so that it will apply at once throughout British India.

We believe that the change thus made is in reality of less importance than it might at first sight appear. The power conferred by the original Bill would undoubtedly have been exercised by the Government of Bombay, which has throughout advocated a more stringent measure than the present, and it is difficult to believe that, when the industries of the Bombay Presidency had once been placed under restriction, the factories in other Provinces would have been allowed for any time to enjoy a protective exemption from the provisions of the Act.

However this may be, we think that it would be unjust and would, moreover, tend to interfere with the natural development of manufacturing enterprise in India if we were to allow the factories of one Province to be subjected to restrictions from which those of another were exempt.

It cannot, in our opinion, be contended that the moderate restrictions imposed by the Bill as now amended go beyond what is needed in any part of the country.

3. We have limited the definition of "factory" especially by confining it to establishments where steam, water, or some other mechanical power is used, and where not less than one hundred persons are employed.

4. On the other hand, we have (section 19) expressly provided that the Bill shall extend to factories belonging to the Crown which would probably, in the absence of any such express provision, have been held to be exempt from its operation. The only concession we propose in favour of such factories is that, in the case of any public emergency, they may be exempted from the provisions of the Act. In this we have followed the English factory law.

5. In the provisions restricting the hours of labour we have made some important changes. The Bill as introduced distinguished two classes of persons, namely, "children" (*i. e.*, persons under twelve years of age) and "young persons" (*i. e.*, persons between the ages of twelve and sixteen), and enacted that the former should not be employed more than six and the latter more than eight hours a day. But as reasons have been shewn, to our satisfaction, for making no distinction in respect of the hours of labour between children and young persons, there is no object in retaining this division into two classes.

The Bill therefore, as now amended by us, deals with only one class, namely, "children," which it defines as persons under the age of fourteen years. The minimum age of employment we have (section 6) maintained at eight years, and we have omitted the clause which permitted the employment of children of seven years during the year following the passing of the Bill, as it has been represented to us that the number of children between the ages of seven and eight at present employed is so insignificant that no such relaxation of the rule is called for. As to children between the ages of eight and fourteen, the Bill admits of their being employed for nine hours a day (section 7), but requires (section 8) that they be allowed four holidays in the month.

6. It further provides for another matter on which the Bill as introduced was silent, namely, the length of the "spell" of work as it is commonly called, and the intervals to be allowed

for rest and meals; but, as this is a matter in the regulation of which regard must be paid to the peculiar habits of the people and the various modes of working factories in different parts of the country, we have confined ourselves to providing (section 7) that no child shall be employed on any day without intervals of relaxation amounting in the whole to at least an hour, and we have left it to the Local Governments to determine, with regard to existing practice and the wishes of the employers, at what times of the day such intervals should be allowed.

7. The only other alterations in the main provisions of the Bill to which we deem it necessary to refer will be found in section 12, where we have brought the rules as to fencing somewhat more into conformity with the English law, and in section 13, where we have restricted the obligation to report accidents to cases in which a person is so injured as to be unable to return to his work for forty-eight hours.

8. We have made several other amendments in, and additions to, the Bill; but as they relate to mere subsidiary matters, or amount only to improvements in drafting, they may be more briefly dismissed. Thus, in section 4, we have authorized the Inspector to make such inquiries as may be necessary for the purposes of the Act, and to forbid the employment, or the employment as an adult, of any person who appears to be under the proper age until a certificate of age from a medical officer has been procured.

9. Again, we have (in section 11) empowered the Local Government to require the occupier of a factory to keep up, for the information of the Inspector, registers of the children employed in such factory. We do not suppose that this power will often be exercised, but it will afford a useful check in cases where there is reason to suspect that the Act is being infringed.

10. In section 14 we have required any person coming into occupation of a factory to send to the Inspector a notice stating the nature of the work to be performed, the moving power to be employed and certain other particulars.

11. Lastly, in order to avoid the difficulty which many of the authorities consulted anticipate in determining the age of a child, we have introduced, in section 16, two rules of evidence, the former of which throws the burthen of proof on the occupier of the factory where the child is, in the opinion of the Court, apparently under age, and the latter of which makes a certificate of age granted by a medical officer admissible in evidence.

12. The publication ordered by the Council has been made; and we recommend that the Bill as amended be passed, but should, before being passed, be published in the *Gazette of India*.

B. W. COLVIN.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
WHITLEY STOKES.
RIVERS THOMPSON.
JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE.*
CHARLES GRANT.
E. C. MORGAN.†
H. J. REYNOLDS.‡

The 28th February, 1880.

I CONCUR in the Report and Bill, except paragraph 6 of the former and section 7 of the latter. I think that nine hours should be the authorized period of employment, including an aggregate of one hour's intervals for rest and recreation, and that the operatives should be left free to obtain these from the millowners at such times as may be mutually convenient, subject only to the restriction (contained in the English Act) against more than 4½ hours' continuous work without an interval of at least half an hour. This course would be in general conformity with the Bombay Commission of 1875, Mr. Sorabjí Bengali's draft Bill, the views of the Bombay Government and the practice of many mills at Calcutta, and would be accepted (if I rightly understand their letter) by the Millowners Association at Bombay.

T. C. HOPE.

The 2nd March, 1880.

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* I OBJECT to the permissive character of the Bill being altered; I sign the report with reservation.

JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE.

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† DISSENTING from paragraph 2.

E. C. MORGAN.

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‡ DISSENTING from the last clause of paragraph 2 and from paragraphs 5 and 12.

H. J. REYNOLDS.

No. II.

THE FACTORIES BILL, 1880.

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No. II.

A Bill to regulate labour in Factories.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate labour in factories; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Factories Act, 1880."

Local extent.

It applies to the whole of British India;

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Factory."

"factory" means any premises wherein is carried on, for not less than four months in the whole in any one year, any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use any article or part of an article, and

(*a*) wherein steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of any such process; and

(*b*) wherein not less than one hundred persons are on any day simultaneously employed in any manual labour in, or incidental to, any such process; and

every part of a factory shall be deemed to be a factory, except any part used exclusively as a dwelling:

"child:"

"child" means a person under the age of fourteen years:

"mill-gearing:"

"mill-gearing" includes every shaft, whether upright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, pulley, rope, driving strap or band, by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine.

"Employed."

A child who works in a factory, whether for wages or not, either in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein, shall be deemed to be employed therein within the meaning of this Act. 41 Vic. c. 94.

Inspectors and certifying Surgeons.

Inspectors.

3. The Local Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors of factories within such local limits as it may assign to such Inspectors, and may suspend or dismiss any person so appointed.

In default of such appointment, the Magistrate of the District shall, in virtue of his office, be Inspector of all Factories (if any) in the District.

Such Inspectors shall be deemed public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may, from time to time, indicate in this behalf.

Powers of Inspectors.

4. An Inspector of Factories may within the local limits for which he is appointed—

(*a*) enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, any factory whenever he has reason to believe that any person is employed therein;

(*b*) make such examination of the premises, and machinery and of the registers hereinafter prescribed, and take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any person as such Inspector may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act;

(*c*) order that any person shall not be employed in a factory when he has reason to believe that such employment would be in contravention of this Act—

until the age of such person has been certified, in the manner hereinafter provided, to be above eight years; or

for more than the time allowed by this Act for the employment of children until his age has been so certified to be above fourteen years.

Certifying surgeons.

5. The Civil Surgeon or such other person practising medicine or surgery as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf for any local area (hereinafter called the certifying surgeon) shall, at the request of any person employed or desirous of being employed in a factory situate in such local area, or of the parent or guardian of such person, examine such person and grant him a certificate, stating whether his age, as nearly as it can be ascertained from such examination, is above or below eight years, or fourteen years, as the case may be.

Children.

Age of employment.

6. No child shall be employed in any factory, if he is under the age of eight years.

Hours of employment for children.

7. No child shall be actually employed in any factory more than nine hours in any one day.

And no child shall be employed in any factory on any day without an interval or intervals amounting in the whole to at least an hour being allowed to him for food and rest. 37 & 38 Vic., c. 44, s. 13.

The times at which such intervals shall be allowed and the length of each interval shall be fixed by the Local Government for each factory after ascertaining, as far as possible, the existing practice in such factory and the wishes of the occupier thereof.

The occupier shall set up and maintain, in some conspicuous place in the factory, a printed or written notice in English and the languages of the District in which the factory is situate showing the times at which such intervals shall be allowed and the length of each interval.

A child shall not be deemed to be employed within the meaning of the first clause of this section during any interval allowed for food or rest.

Child to be allowed holidays.

8. Every occupier of a factory in which children are employed shall, before the beginning of each month, fix not less than four days in such month on which no child shall be employed in such factory, and shall forthwith give notice of the days so fixed to such officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf. New.

An occupier of a factory may, with the previous sanction of the Inspector, substitute for any day fixed under this section another day in the same month.

No child shall be employed in such factory on a day fixed under this section, unless when another day has been substituted for such day as hereinbefore provided, in which event no child shall be employed in such factory on the day so substituted.

Not to be employed in two factories on same day.

9. No occupier of a factory shall employ therein on any day any child who has to his knowledge already been employed on the same day in any other factory. New.

Not to be engaged in certain dangerous work.

10. No occupier of a factory shall allow any child to clean any part of the mill-gearing or machinery of such factory while the same is in motion, or to work between the fixed and traversing parts of any self-acting machine while such machine is in motion by the action of the steam-engine, water-wheel or other mechanical power, as the case may be. 7 Vic., c. 1 s. 20.

Register of children in a factory.

11. The Local Government may direct any occupier of a factory to keep, in such form and with such particulars as such Government may, from time to time, prescribe, registers of the children (if any) employed in such factory, and of their respective employments. 41 Vic., c. s. 77.

Fencing.

Vic., c. 15, . 21. 9 & 20 Vic., , 38 s. 4. 0 & 31 Vic., . 103, s. 10.

Fencing.

12 (*a*). Every fly-wheel directly connected with a steam-engine, or water-wheel or other mechanical power in any part of a factory, and every part of a steam-engine or water-wheel,

(*b*) every hoist or teagle near which any person is liable to pass or be employed, and

(*c*) every other part of the machinery or mill-gearing of a factory which may, in the opinion of the local Inspector, be dangerous if left unfenced, and which he may have ordered to be fenced,

shall, while the same is in motion, be kept by the occupier of such factory securely fenced.

Any order under clause (*c*) may be set aside, on appeal or otherwise, by the Local Government or such authority as it may appoint in this behalf.

Notices.

7 Vic., c. 15, s. 22.

Notice to be given of injuries to persons in factories.

13. When any accident occurs in a factory causing death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during forty-eight hours after the occurrence of the accident, the occupier of such factory, or, in his absence, his principal agent in the management of such factory, shall send such notice of such accident to such authorities in such form and within such time as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, direct.

41 Vic., c. 16, s. 75.

Person beginning to occupy factory to give notice.

14. Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, send to the local Inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory, the place where it is situate, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work performed in such factory, the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and the name of the person (if any) under whom the business of the factory is to be carried on.

Penalties.

42 Geo. III. c. 73. s. 13. 3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 103 ss. 24, 31.

Penalties.

15. Any person who, in breach of this Act, or of any order or rule made hereunder—

7 Vic., c. 15, s. 56. 8 & 9 Vic., c. 29, s. 39.

(*a*) employs any child in any factory;

(*b*) neglects to set up or maintain the notice required by section seven or to fix the days referred to in section eight;

30 & 31 Vic., c. 146, s. 7.

(*c*) allows any child to perform the work forbidden by, or to work in contravention of, section ten:

(*d*) neglects to keep a register in manner prescribed under section eleven;

7 Vic., c. 15, ss. 43, 53.

(*e*) neglects to fence any machinery or mill-gearing in any factory; or

(*f*) neglects to give any notice,

19 & 20 Vic., c. 38, s. 6.

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees:

Provided that—

1st, no prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the previous sanction of, the local Inspector; and

2nd, no person shall be liable under this section to more than one penalty for any one description of offence committed on the same day, except where two or more children are employed contrary to the provisions of this Act, in which case one penalty may be imposed in respect of each child so employed.

Only one penalty for same kind of offence on one day.

3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 103, s. 43. 7 Vic., c. 15, s. 44.

41 Vic., c. 16, s. 92.

Burden of proof as to age.

16. Where an act or omission would, if a person were under eight or fourteen years of age be an offence punishable under this Act and such person is, in the opinion of the Court, apparently under such age, it shall lie on the accused to prove that such person is not under such age.

Certifying Surgeon's declaration in writing admissible.

A declaration in writing by a certifying Surgeon that he has personally examined a person employed in a factory, and believes him to be under the age set forth in such declaration, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be admissible as evidence of the age of that person.

7 Vic., c. 15, s. 41. 8 & 9 Vic., c 29, s. 30. 24 & 25 Vic. c. 117, s. 3. 30 & 31 Vic c. 103, s. 27 30 & 31 Vic c. 146, s. 11

Occupier primarily liable for breaches of provisions of Act.

17. Every occupier of a factory shall be deemed primarily liable for any breach therein of the provisions of this Act; but he may discharge himself from such liability by proof to the satisfaction of the local Inspector before prosecution therefor, that such breach was committed by some other person without his knowledge or consent; and the person committing such breach shall be liable therefor.

Miscellaneous.

Local Government may make rules.

18. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to provide, for—

(*a*) the fencing of machinery and mill-gearing in factories;

(*b*) the inspection of factories;

(*c*) the manner in which appeals under this Act shall be presented and heard; and

(*d*) otherwise carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

41 Vic., c. 16, s. 93.

Crown factories.

19. This Act shall apply to factories belonging to the Crown; provided that, in case of any public emergency, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by an order in writing, exempt any such factory from this Act to such extent and during such period as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, thinks fit.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 10. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. III OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 25th January 1879.	For week ending 24th January 1880.	Total from 1st January to 25th Jan. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 24th Jan. 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th Feb. 1880.	East Indian, Main ...	8,38,258	9,22,718	27,89,698	30,51,037	...	1,46,624
	„ Jubbulpore	1,35,300		4,07,963			
7th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	66,095	78,469	2,06,480	2,47,851	39,371	...
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,28,517	83,445	4,12,574	2,81,244	...	1,31,330
7th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,61,751	2,43,800	6,30,644	7,91,898	1,61,254	...
31st Jan. 1880	Madras ...	1,13,150	1,11,762	3,84,616	3,95,542	10,926	...
7th Feb. 1880	South Indian ...	50,206	64,393	2,12,650	2,24,098	11,448	...
14th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,86,696	5,07,413	20,53,779	16,77,956	...	3,75,823
14th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,65,306	1,61,449	5,42,555	4,80,825	...	61,730
	TOTAL ...	22,45,281	21,73,449	76,42,959	71,50,451	...	4,92,508
	State.						
7th Feb. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,150	2,479	9,501	8,273	...	1,228
7th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,877	1,497	6,209	5,516	...	693
7th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	1,02,274	1,15,136	2,92,945	3,35,949	43,004	...
7th ditto ...	Holkar ...	17,134	20,971	55,790	66,525	10,735	...
7th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,115	738	3,108	2,639	...	469
7th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,221	1,625	4,356	4,581	225	...
7th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,617	4,701	7,911	12,571	4,660	...
7th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	12,387	14,156	43,422	55,996	12,574	...
14th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,487	10,052	31,643	30,503	...	1,140
31st Jan. 1880	Punjab Northern ...	24,686	40,400	94,046	1,35,116	41,070	...
7th Feb. 1880	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,468	6,695	22,246	22,205	...	41
31st Jan. 1880	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	14,616	22,157	49,629	62,613	12,984	...
14th Feb. 1880	Northern Bengal ...	30,422	31,382	62,557	1,01,083	38,526	...
	Sindia ...	2,159	(a)	5,956	...	...	5,956
14th Feb. 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	10,605	9,628	30,481	38,494	8,013	...
7th ditto	Indus Valley ...	76,736	99,456	1,92,362	3,08,430	1,16,068	...
14th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	8,581	...	31,696	31,696	...
7th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,887	2,213	6,606	7,542	936	...
31st Jan. 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section).	...	9,735	...	33,679	33,679	...
14th Feb. 1880	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	752	...	2,294	2,294	...
	TOTAL ...	3,08,841	4,02,354	9,18,768	12,65,705	3,46,937	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,54,122	25,75,803	85,61,727	84,16,156	...	1,45,571
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			42,13,226	41,23,916	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			43,48,501	42,92,240	...	56,261

No. IV of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 1st Feb. 1879.	For week ending 31st Jan. 1880.	Total from 1st January to 1st Feb. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 31st Jan. 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th Feb. 1880.	East Indian, Main ...	7,83,358	9,45,317	35,73,057	39,96,354	...	81,293
	" Jubbulpore	96,627		5,04,590			
7th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	68,174	93,556	2,76,654	3,41,407	64,753	...
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,30,502	(a) 82,026	5,43,075	3,63,270	...	1,79,805
7th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,10,734	2,50,700	8,41,378	10,42,598	2,01,220	...
31st Jan. 1880	Madras ...	1,20,212	1,18,304	5,04,827	5,13,846	9,019	...
7th Feb. 1880	South Indian ...	59,513	65,214	2,72,163	2,89,312	17,149	...
14th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,73,028	5,47,217	26,26,807	22,25,173	...	4,01,634
14th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,67,802	1,58,753	7,10,357	6,39,578	...	70,779
	Total ...	22,09,950	22,61,087	98,52,908	94,11,538	...	4,41,370
	State.						
7th Feb. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,497	4,333	11,999	12,606	607	...
7th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,652	1,900	7,861	7,416	...	445
7th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	89,697	1,11,043	3,82,642	4,46,992	64,350	...
7th ditto ...	Holkar ...	15,985	17,983	71,775	84,508	12,733	...
7th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	926	1,020	4,034	3,659	...	375
7th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,742	1,599	6,098	6,180	82	...
7th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	3,017	18,760	10,927	31,331	20,404	...
7th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,787	13,884	54,209	69,880	15,671	...
14th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	10,696	10,198	42,338	40,701	...	1,637
31st Jan. 1880	Punjab Northern ...	26,836	46,094	1,20,883	1,81,210	60,327	...
7th Feb. 1880	Sindia-Neemuch ...	7,329	5,976	29,575	28,181	...	1,394
31st Jan. 1880	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	18,862	25,557	68,491	88,170	19,679	...
14th Feb. 1880	Northern Bengal ...	20,086	31,760	82,644	1,32,843	50,199	...
	Sindia ...	1,977	(b)	7,934	...	...	7,934
14th Feb. 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	9,564	14,558	40,045	53,052	13,007	...
7th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	49,025	1,10,064	2,41,388	4,18,494	1,77,106	...
14th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	8,525	...	40,221	40,221	...
7th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,766	2,099	8,372	9,641	1,269	...
31st Jan. 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	9,443	...	43,122	43,122	...
14th Feb. 1880	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	799	...	3,093	3,093	...
	Total ...	2,72,444	4,35,595	11,91,215	17,01,300	5,10,085	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,82,394	26,96,682	1,10,44,123	1,11,12,838	68,715	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			54,34,813	54,45,291	...	...
	Net Receipts			56,09,310	56,67,547	58,237	...

(a)—Return not received. Estimated upon the traffic receipts for the first 24 days of January 1880.
(b)—Line worked by the E. I. Railway Company. Traffic return not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 352 AND 353, AND 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 548 AND 549, OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 31st JANUARY AND 8th FEBRUARY 1880.

Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																														AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice.						Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Bagi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.). *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.					
							Best sort.			Common.																							
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
nd Half f December 1879.																																	
Nimach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10 0	6 0 0	9 6 0
2nd Half of January 1880.																																	
Bánswára (Meywar Agency).	13 2	13 2	8 7	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	12 8	13 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 12	10 15	...	...	...	7 8	8 12	10 0	...	...	...

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2nd MARCH 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has again fallen in Eastern Bengal, Assam, and Sindh. The want of rain is still felt in a few of the southern districts of the Madras Presidency. Public health remains generally good; agricultural prospects are excellent in Bengal and Northern India, and are good elsewhere.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(March 3rd)		
Bellary ...	...	*Ragi* 27·16; standing crops generally fair, cotton excepted; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool ...	...	*Ragi* 29·85; harvest of white *cholum* and pulse, outturn fair; second crop paddy flourishing; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam ...	1·23 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 31·57.
Kistna ...	...	*Ragi* 30·97; harvest of pulses, outturn about half.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	*Ragi* 22·38; cultivation proceeding actively; standing crops generally good; harvest of wet and dry crops progressing, outturn ½ to ¾; pasture generally sufficient.
Coimbatore ...	...	*Ragi* 22 97; wet and garden crops fair; dry crops seriously affected by want of rain; harvest of paddy, outturn ½ to full, a few dry crops ¼ to full.
Tanjore ...	...	*Ragi* 28·25; crops generally good; harvest of paddy and *dál*, outturn ⅝ to full.
Madura ...	...	*Ragi* 25·38.
Malabar ...	·23 (average of 2 stations).	*Ragi* 20·73.
Travancore ...	·07	Prices fallen. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; want of rain still seriously felt in some southern districts.
Bombay—(March 3rd)		
Kurrachee ...	·10 in Mánjhand, ·31 in Sákro, ·06 in Keti, and ·10 in Sujáwal.	Wheat crops require rain; *jamba* and *muttur* being harvested; wireworm attacked barley and *jamba* in Tatta and Sonda tappas; cattle disease in 7 and small-pox in 2 talukas; measles in Shahbandar.
Hyderabad ...	Slight rain in 3 talukas.	Frost has slightly injured *jamba* here and there.
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* crops slightly damaged by frost; public health good.
Baroda ...	...	Weather cool; crops thriving; wheat ripe in places; health good.
Surat ...	...	Report not received.
Násik ...	...	Ague in one taluka; cattle disease in Sinar and Dindori; *rab* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Abnormal temperature 3 degrees cool till 26th, gradually rose to 3 degrees warm on 29th, and then fell to 0 degrees at the end of week; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal from 27th to 29th; abnormal wind gradually changing from north-west to south-east.
Poona (Feb. 29th)	...	Price of *joswari* in districts rising.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Harvesting of *rabi* finished in Sangamner and continues elsewhere.
Sholapore ...	...	Harvest progressing; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	*Rabi* harvest in progress; slight fever in six talukas; exotic cotton generally damaged.
Kánara ...	...	Report not received.
Rajkot ...	...	Mornings and evenings cool; health good. *General Remarks.*—*Rabi* harvest progressing everywhere; frost in parts of Guzerat and Sind, and slight rain in Kurrachee; public health fair.
Bengal—(Mar. 3rd)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of cold-weather and spring crops satisfactory; cholera still prevalent in Moiscal; cattle disease in some parts of district.
Dacca ...	1·1	Prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	0·10	Peas and pulses nearly gathered, outturn average; land being prepared for *aus*; health generally good; sporadic cholera in Busseerhat.
Barripore ...	0·56	
Diamond Harbour ...	1·08	
Dum-Dum ...	0·2	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops continue good; fever and cholera in mitigated form still in some thanas; small-pox in Jellinghee and Kalyan gunge thanas.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather getting gradually warmer; sowing of *amun* and early *til* continues; *boro* thriving; mustard being cut; prospects of *rabi* good, though *khesari* and peas suffered somewhat by late heavy rain.
Burdwan ...	0·4	Crop prospects favourable; public health good.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; nights cold; prospects of winter crops good; cases of cholera and small-pox here and there.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops excellent; small-pox beginning to the west, otherwise health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	*Bhadoi* ploughing in operation; prices stationary; small-pox and fever prevalent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* continue well; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and fine; notwithstanding damages done by late rains, *rabi* crops promise a fair outturn; prices of food-grains cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Winter and *dalua* crops good; small-pox decreasing.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in places in Burdwan, Chota Nagpore, Orissa, and Dacca divisions, and in 24-Pergunnahs; cold-weather and spring crops on ground generally very promising, although in places some damage caused by late heavy rains; in some districts cold-weather crops being reaped with good outturn; sugarcane being generally cut and pressed; ploughing for early crops going on in all districts; cholera and small-pox still reported in some places; public health otherwise good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Mar. 2nd)	*Nil*	Prospects and health good.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, though warmer; crops magnificent, save on high sands and kankur near river; are ripening and being cut in places; health excellent; slight fall in prices.
Gorakhpur ...	...	Report not received.
Jhánsi (Mar. 3rd)	*Nil*	Field rats doing much damage to crops; prices stationary.
Agra („ 2nd)	...	Prospects good; rats are injuring fields in Khairagarh, Fatehabad and Panáhat; health good.
Bareilly („ 3rd)	...	Clear: wind strong west; crops excellent.
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather clear; prospects unchanged; prices stationary.
Kumaun (Mar. 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather fair and warmer.
Lucknow („ 3rd)	...	Weather fine; prospects good.
Partabgarh (Mar. 1st)	...	Prospects continue good.
Sitapur („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects continue good.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week; weather warm and seasonable; prospects excellent and health good; field rats have done some damage in Agra and Jhansi.
Punjab—(Mar. 2nd)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; health fair; prices steady.
Hissar ...	...	Prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Umballa ...	...	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	...	Health and crops good; prices falling.
Lahore ...	...	Crops and health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Harvest prospects and health good; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	...	Harvest prospects good.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; health fair.
Peshúwar ...	·4	Harvest prospects fair; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	...	*Rabi* prospects and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Rain wanted; health good; prospects fair.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue favourable; hea[illegible] prices steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Mar. 3rd)	...	Clear and cloudy alternately; *rabi* harvest continues; ontt[illegible] no epidemic.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and warm; *rabi* prospects good; small-pox sligl[illegible] easier.
Saugor ...	...	Warm; *rabi* harvesting; small-pox prevalent; prices decre[illegible]
Seoni ...	...	Warm; *rabi* prospects good; prices falling.
Hosbangabad ...	...	Fine; *rabi* harvest continues; prices stationary.
Raipur (Feb. 28th)	...	Cloudy; *rabi* doing well; cattle disease in Drug and tahsils; health good; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 27th)	·10	Ploughing for *kharif* sowings progressing; cattle disease c[illegible]
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in Sambalpur, Biláspur, Bálaghát, and Chánda; *rabi* harvest progressing; prosp[illegible] rally good; prices falling in some districts and in [illegible] stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(Mar. 3rd)		
Akyab ...	...	A few deaths reported from sporadic cholera, otherwise public health fair.
Rangoon ...	...	Thirty-five cases of cholera in town; a few cases of small-pox and fever in Hanthawaddy district, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	...	A few deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health fair.
Prome ..	...	Small-pox prevalent throughout district, 37 deaths during week in Prome town.
Amherst (Moulmein)	...	A few cases of cholera, 4 of which were fatal, otherwise public health good.
Toungoo ...	...	Slight small-pox, otherwise public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox prevalent in Rangoon town and in Prome town and district; sporadic cholera here and there throughout province; weather becoming sultry.
Assam—(March 3rd)		
Gauháti ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; growing hot during the day; ploughing for *asu* cultivation in progress; prospects of tea favourable.
Sylhet ...	*Nil*	Cultivation of rice crops going on, *bura* rice promising well; good outturn of cold-weather crops.
Cachar ...	·18	Weather unchanged; no rice crops on the ground; common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	1·76	Outturn of mustard and potatoe fair; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg—(March 3rd)		
Bangalore ...	...	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; fever still prevalent, otherwise health good; murrain prevalent in parts; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	...	No report received.
Mercara ...	...	
Berar & Hyderabad—(March 3rd)		
Amráoti ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* crops in progress.
Akola ...	...	Crops progressing favourably.
Hyderabad ...	...	Nizam's Government reports agricultural prospects still disappointing; other accounts are more favourable.
Central India States—(March 3rd)		
Indore ...	...	Weather warmer; prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Health and prospects good; wheat 13, *bajra* and *jowar* 27 seers per rupee.
Sutna ...	...	Prospects very good; *jowar* 37 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Weather clear; health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	Health and grain crops good.
Goona ...	...	Crops and health good; wheat 14 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Weather fair; health and prospects of crops good.
Ágar ...	...	Report not received.
Nowgong ...	...	
Mánpur ...	...	Weather fine; opium crops in flower; reaping of grain crops commenced.
Rajputana—		
Marwar (Feb. 13th)	·05	Tanks almost dry; wells full; mild small-pox prevailing; crops flourishing; cold intense.
Harowtee („ 28th)	...	Health and prospects good; seasonable.
Jhallawar ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Mar. 3rd)	...	Prospects good; small-pox still prevalent.
Ulwur („ 2nd)	...	Prospects fair; health good.

ERRATUM.—At page 340 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 24th January last, in the rainfall column opposite Kumaun, for "13·0" inches, read "1·3."

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 12th March, 1880.

No. 7.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Honourable G. H. M. Batten of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 10th March 1880.

No. 110.—Mr. E. F. Harrison is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st September 1879.

The 12th March 1880.

No. 117.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel H. Beckenbury, R.A., to be Private Secretary to His Excellency, with effect from the 7th instant, *vice* Colonel Sir George Pomeroy Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., resigned.

No. 118.—Mr. C. E. Chapman is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 5th December 1879.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 9th March 1880.

No. 60.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend C. R. Tollemache, M.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 2nd March 1879.

FORESTS.

The 12th March 1880.

No. 174F.—Messrs R. J. P. Pinder and J. S. Battie, Officiating Sub-Assistant Conservators of Forests in Oudh, are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from the 1st November 1879.

Mr. W. F. Hobson is appointed a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests on probation, with effect from the 18th December 1879, the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. Hobson is posted to Bengal.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 12th March 1880.

No. 40 J.-J.—The following Civil Courts established in the several Political Agencies under the Bombay Presidency are recognized by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council for the purposes of Section 229 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act X of 1877):—

Káthiáwár.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Jhálávád Prant.
3. Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Jhálávád Prant.
4. Court of the Wadhwán Station Thandar.
5. Court of the Chotila Thandar.
6. Court of the Páliyád Thandar.
7. Court of the Dasáda Thandar.
8. Court of the Bhoika Thandar.
9. Court of the Vithalgad Thandar.
10. Court of the Jhinjhúváda Kamdar.
11. Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant.
12. Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant.
13. Court of the Bagasra Thandar.
14. Court of the Lákhápádar Thandar.
15. Court of the Raphála Thandar.
16. Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Hálár Prant.
17. Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Hálár Prant.
18. Court of the Lodhika Thandar.
19. Court of the Dhrápha Thandar.
20. Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Gohelvád Prant.
21. Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Gohelvád Prant.
22. Court of the Bábra Thandar.
23. Court of the Songad Station Thandar.
24. Court of the Dátha Thandar.
25. Court of the Chamárdi Thandar.
26. Court of the Chok Thandar.
27. Court of the Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Rájkot.

Kolhápur State.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. Courts of the Assistant Political Agent and the State Kárbhári, Kolhápur, having civil powers.
3. Court of the Nyayadhish at Kolhápur.
4. Court of the Sadar Amín at Kolhápur.
5. Court of the Munsif of Shirol, Petha Shirol.
6. Court of the Munsif of Kádgaon, Petha Gad Hinglaj.
7. Court of the Munsif of Inchalkaranji and Ajra.
8. Court of the Munsif of Vishálgad.

Southern Maratha Country States.

1. Court of the Nyayadhish of Miraj	Miraj State.
2. Court of the Munsif of Lakshmeshvar	Miraj State.
3. Court of the Munsif of Modnimb	Miraj State.
4. Court of the Nyayadhish of Mudhol	Mudhol State.
5. Court of the Nyayadhish of Rámdurg	Ramdurg State.
6. Court of the Wahiwatdar of the Sub-Sarinjam of Mhysál	Mhysál State.
7. Huzur Court	Sángli State.
8. Court of the Nyayadhish	Sángli State.
9. Court of the Munsif of Miraj Prant	Sángli State.
10. Court of the Munsif of Mangalvedha, Kuchi, and Terdál or Northern Division	Sángli State.
11. Court of the Munsif of Sháhápur and Shirhatti or Southern Division	Sángli State.

Rewa Kántha.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. Court of the Assistant Political Agent.
3. Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Lúnáváda (under attachment).
4. Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Sunth (under attachment).
5. Court of the Thandar of Sankhera Mehwás.
6. Court of the Thandar of Pándu Mehwás.
7. Court of the Thandar of Dorka Mehwás.

Mahi Kántha.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. Court of the Assistant Political Agent.
3. Court of the Assistant Political Agent in charge, I'dar State.
4. Court of the Munsif of I'dar.
5. Court of the Thandar in the Bávisi Zilla.
6. Court of the Thandar in the Katosan Zilla.
7. Court of the Thandar in the Sábar Kantha Zilla.
8. Court of the Thandar in the Gadwára Zilla.

Pálanpur.

1. Court of the Political Superintendent.
2. Court of the Senior Assistant Political Superintendent
3. Court of the Junior Assistant Political Superintendent
4. Court of the Thandar of the Tharád Jamya Villages.
5. Court of the Thandar of Váv.
6. Court of the Thandar of Sántalpur.
7. Court of the Thandar of Várábi.
8. Court of the Thandar of Diodar.
9. Court of the Thandar of the Kánkrej Zilla.

Sávantvádi.

1. Court of the Political Superintendent.
2. Court of the Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent.
3. Court of the Nyayadhish of Sávantvádi.
4. Court of the Munsif of Kudál.

Sholápur (Akalkot).

1. Court of the Nyayadhish of Akalkot.
2. Subordinate Court of Pilio.
3. Subordinate Court of Kurla.

Dhárwár (Savanúr).

1. Court of the Political Agent, Dhárwár.
2. Court of the Sadar Amín at Savanúr.

Surat.

1. Courts of the Sachín State.
2. Courts of the Bánsda State.

Sátára.

1. Court of the Subordinate Judge of Jath.
2. Court of the Kárbhári of Phaltan.

Khándesh.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. Court of the Assistant Political Agent.

Kolába (Janjira).

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. Civil Court of Murúd (so long as the Janjira State continues under British administration).

MILITARY.

The 10th March 1880.

No. 20 *G.-M.*—The following promotions in the Infantry Branch of the Deoli Irregular Force are made, with effect from the 25th December 1879 :—

Jemadar Muddey Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Luchmun, deceased.

Havildar Birth Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Muddey Khan, promoted.

The 11th March 1880.

No. 23 *G.-M.*—The following extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, dated 30th December 1879, is confirmed :—

Major J. H. L. Greenfield, 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Commander, having reported his arrival yesterday afternoon, from furlough, will resume his duties, taking over the command of the squadron from Captain P. W. Smith, who will revert to his substantive appointment of Adjutant.

No. 25 *G.-M.*—The following extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, dated 7th January 1880, is confirmed :—

During the absence of Captain P. W. Smith, on duty with his Regiment, the duties of Station Staff Officer will be performed by Major J. H. L. Greenfield, Deoli Irregular Force.

POLITICAL.

The 11th March 1880.

No. 61 *G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy

and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. G. Reddie as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moulmain.

GENERAL.

The 11th March 1880.

No. 582 *G.-G.*—Surgeon-Major H. D. S. Compigné, M.D., in medical charge of the Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to the medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency, during the absence on medical certificate of Surgeon-Major F. W. A. DeFabeck, or until further orders, with effect from the 31st October 1879.

No. 585 *G.-G.*—Captain D. Robertson, Officiating 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, is appointed to be Magistrate of Abu, with effect from date of assuming charge.

No. 587 *G.-G.*—Major A. H. E. Campbell, Commanding the Resident's Escort, is appointed to perform the duties of the Military Secretary to the Resident, Hyderabad, in addition to his own, during the absence of Colonel Fraser on furlough to Europe.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 12th March 1880.

No. 599 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Major W. J. W. Muir, Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Cantonment Magistrate, Nimuch, is posted to the Haraoti and Tonk Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major C. A. Baylay.

Captain R. G. E. Dalrymple, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Nimuch, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major Muir.

H. M. DURAND,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 13th March 1880.

No. 1210.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 29th February 1880, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole Amount of Notes in Circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	6,02,25,805	1,84,50,546	21,90,945	2,06,41,491
Madras	1,23,43,580	59,95,605	8,70,000	68,65,605
Bombay	4,03,66,060	1,16,35,339	56,68,801	1,73,04,140
Allahabad	45,87,370	52,06,115	.....	52,06,115
Lahore	68,25,220	1,38,63,970	.....	1,38,63,970
Calicut	13,91,315	5,79,600	67,000	6,46,600
Coconada	13,91,690	32,22,905	85,000	33,07,905
Nagpore	14,14,655	25,29,915	.....	25,29,915
Kurrachee	29,81,950	22,30,490	77,200	23,07,690
Akola	12,91,460	13,08,225	.....	13,08,225
TOTAL	13,28,19,105	6,50,22,710	89,58,946	7,39,81,656
DEDUCT—Bills outstanding, &c.				11,50,000
Remains				7,28,31,656
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act				5,99,87,449
GRAND TOTAL				13,28,19,105

No. 1174.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the Stamp duty payable under the said Act, on receipts given by Mounted Police Constables, on account of their pay and allowances.

No. 1195.—Mr. A. M. Monteath, C.S.I., resumed charge of the Office of Director General of the Post Office of India on the 27th February 1880.

No. 1251.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of Act VII of 1870 (The Court Fees Act, 1870), and in supersession of Notification No. 11, dated 3rd January 1880, the Governor General in Council has—

I—remitted the fees payable in respect of powers of attorney furnished to relatives, servants or dependants, under Section 68 of Act XVII of 1879, the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879;

II—remitted in the case of suits instituted before Village Munsifs under Chapter V of Act XVII of 1879 (The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879), the fees payable in respect of the documents specified in the first or second Schedule to the said Court Fees Act annexed;

III—reduced such fees to one-half, in the case of—

(*a*) suits to which Chapter II of the said Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act applies (except suits of the description mentioned in Section 3, Clause (*w*) or Clause (*s*) of the said Act to which an agriculturist is not a party);

(*b*) proceedings in matters relating to insolvency under Chapter IV of the said Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, provided that when the reduced Court-fee amounts to a fraction of an anna, the fee chargeable shall be one anna.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 12th March 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 154.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major A. G. Handcock, S.C., Wing Commander 6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Field Force, to be an Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, *vice* Colonel A. G. Forsyth, retired.

No. 155.—Captain P. Walker, 34th Foot, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, *vice* Major E. Beddy, resigned.

No. 156.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant O. C. Radford, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant T. J. O'D. Renny, died of wounds received in action near Zawa, in the Zaimusht country.

Lieutenant A. Daniell, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant Radford.

Lieutenant H. D. Gerrard, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Renny.

The above appointments will have effect from the 16th December 1879.

No. 157.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

1st Cavalry.

Lieutenant G. Adye, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer (Supernumerary), and to be Adjutant, *vice* Major J. G. D. Walker, who vacates on promotion.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 158.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. A. Taylor, S.C., Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—(m. o.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Winson, S. C., Commandant, 18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. o.) for two years—1 year, 82 days, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, Clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major E. Selous,—(p. a.) for 1 year, 19 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Conductor J. Graves, Ordnance Department,—(m.o.) under the ruling on Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the date of embarkation.

No. 159.—The furlough granted to Surgeon W. E. Battersby, in G. G. O. No. 139 of 1879, is commuted to furlough under Rule IX, note (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 160.—Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary T. Heathcoate, Ordnance Department, is allowed leave in India,—(m. o.) for 122 days, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 18th February, 1880.

PENSIONS.

No. 161.—Conductor Thomas Ratcliffe, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 162.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 6th March 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

SUBSTANTIVE.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Wredenhall Queiros Pogson, Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Alexander Cockburn, Bengal Infantry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Robert Cunliffe Low, Bengal Cavalry. } In succession to Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) O. Wilkinson, C. B., retired.

To be Major.

Captain (Brevet Major) Arthur Haldimand Prinsep, late 4th E. L. C.

No. 163.—NATIVE ARMY—

31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Dullembo, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nowrunga, deceased,—11th January 1880.

44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Subadar Mahaboola Khan, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Nurbeer Sai, killed in action; at the capture of the Naga village of Konoma; Jemadar Rajman Rai, to be Subadar, *vice* Nurbeer Sai; Color Havildar Juman Sing Thakoor, to be Jemadar, *vice* Rajman Rai, promoted,—23rd November, 1879.

No. 164.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Hurnam Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Attar Singh, invalided,—22nd December, 1879.

Havildar Didar Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bussawa Sing, deceased,—23rd December, 1879.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 165.—The under-mentioned officers of the Bengal Army are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 13 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Surgeon-General John Fullarton Beatson, M.D., C.I.E.,—29th March, 1880.

Deputy Surgeon-General Frederick Freeman Allen, C.B.,—31st March, 1880.

SPECIAL.

No. 166.—Colonel J. J. H. Gordon, C.B., S.C., Commandant, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, to command a brigade in the field, *vice* Brigadier-General J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C., deceased.

While so employed, Colonel Gordon will have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General (2nd class).

No. 167.—Deputy Surgeon-General H. B. Hassard, Principal Medical Officer, Khyber Division, to be Principal Medical Officer, Kabul Field Force, *vice* Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General J. H. Porter, deceased.

Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General J. A. Hanbury, M.B., Principal Medical Officer, Reserve Division, Peshâwar, to be Principal Medical Officer, Khyber Division, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General Hassard.

Surgeon-Major A. M. Tippetts, Army Medical Department, to be Principal Medical Officer, Reserve Division, Peshâwar, *vice* Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General Hanbury, and to have the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, with effect from the date of his taking up the duties of the appointment.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 168.—His Excellency the Governor Ge cral in Council is pleased to sanction the formatio of a corps of volunteers at Akyab, to be desig nated the "Akyab Volunteer Rifle Corps" an to be attached to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifl for administrative purposes, and to notify th following appointment:—

To be Major Commandant.

Mr. George James Spence Hodgkinson, C.S Commissioner of Arakan.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1880.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 5th to 11th March 1880.

(In whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.							
G. M. Yaldwyn (a) ...	Lieutenant	2nd Battalion, 6th Foot	13th June 1879 ...	Intestate ...	730 8 0	...	
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.							
E. H. Dumbleton (b) ...	Surgeon ...	Indian Medical Department.	5th October 1879 ...	Intestate ...	28 0 0	...	

(a)—*Next-of-kin*—Widow, Mrs. Allen Yaldwyn, care of Oriental Bank, Threadneedle Street, London.

(b)—*Next-of-kin*—Father, Colonel A. Dumbleton, Harsley, Port Sorele Tasmania; Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 12th March 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 9.—Mr. J. S. Barrett, 1st grade Officer, I. G. hulk *Semiramis*, to be 1st grade Officer, in command I. G. turretships *Abyssinia* and *Magdala*, and in charge of hulks and vessels in ordinary, Bombay.

No. 10.—Mr. Albert James Gerard Piffard, to be a 4th grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, and is posted to the I. G. S. *Hugh Rose* for duty on the Tender *Constance*.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 11.—Mr. J. Martin, 1st grade Officer, I. G. S. *Patrick Stewart*, is granted 12 months' furlough to Europe, under Section VIII, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st December, 1879.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 12.—Navigating Lieutenant P. V. James, Royal Navy, Retired List, in command of the I. G. turretships *Abyssinia* and *Magdala*, is permitted to resign his appointment in Her Majesty' Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st February 1880.

No. 13.—Mr. N. Duncan, 3rd grade Engineer I. G. S. *Irrawaddy*, is permitted to resign hi appointment in Her Majesty's Indian Marine.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 9th March 1880.

No. 84.—The services of the under-mentioned Officers of Royal Engineers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for Field Service:—

Lieutenant E. Glennie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Military Works Branch.

Lieutenant H. Finnis, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch.

Lieutenant F. Peel, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch.

No. 85.—Lieutenant E. H. Cameron, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, held charge of the current duties of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Rawalpindi Command, from 1st to 10th January 1880, inclusive.

The 10th March 1880.

No. 86.—Major G. Swinton, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Sirhind Canal Circle, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Home, R.E., proceeding on furlough, or until further orders, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade.

The 11th March 1880.

No. 87.—On the departure of His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart., from Bombay for England, the Government of India is pleased to assume the direct charge of the Kandahar Railway, and to place it under the Director General of Railways.

The 12th March 1880.

No. 88.—Captain W. P. Tomkins, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is temporarily attached to the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

No. 89.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. May, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal, are replaced, at his own request, at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 90.—With reference to Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 483 and 498, dated 21st November and 11th December 1879, respectively, Captain F. Firebrace, R.E., is appointed substantively Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, with effect from the 1st January 1880.

No. 91.—Mr. G. Brown, Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, Madras, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1880.

No. 159.—The under-mentioned Surveyors having retired on the dates specified opposite their names, *viz.*:—

Mr. J. A. Vanderputt, Surveyor, 4th Grade, on the 20th August 1879.

Mr. E. Loftie, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, on the 21st October 1879.

Mr. G. Rae, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, on the 29th October 1879.

Mr. G. Housden, Surveyor, 1st Grade, on the 31st October 1879.

Mr. G. H. Blythe, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, on the 12th November 1879.

Mr. C. David, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, on the 31st December 1879.

the following promotions are made :—

Mr. J. H. O'Donel, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to be Surveyor, 4th Grade, with effect from the 22nd October 1879.

Mr. W. W. McNair, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, with effect from the 22nd October 1879.

Mr. W. D. Corbett, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 22nd October 1879.

Mr. H. Corkery, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 22nd October 1879.

Mr. A. M. Lawson, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 30th October 1879.

Mr. P. A. G. Cowley, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st November 1879.

Mr. A. Chennell, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to be Surveyor, 4th Grade, with effect from the 1st November 1879.

Mr. J. T. U. Coxen, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st November 1879.

Mr. F. E. Warde, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st November 1879.

Mr. G. L. Fleming, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st November 1879.

Mr. W. S. Buttress, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 13th November 1879.

Mr. T. E. M. Claudius, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to be Surveyor, 4th Grade, with effect from the 1st January 1880.

Mr. G. W. Jarbo, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st January 1880.

Mr. E. J. Martin, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st January 1880.

Mr. G. R. Copping, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st January 1880.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

Port Blair, the 27th February 1880.

No. 11.—Mr. Godwin Austen, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, having been placed on duty in charge of convicts proceeding from Calcutta to Port Blair on the morning of the 18th instant, his privilege leave will be held to have ceased from that date.

T. CADELL, *Major,*
Offg. Chief Commr. and Supdt.,
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 8th March 1880.

No. 359.—Lieutenant E. S. Masters, Officiating Adjutant, Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Sehore Treasury in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of the 9th to the afternoon of the 26th February 1880, during the absence on duty of the Political Agent, Bhopal.

D. W. K. BARR,
1st Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 6th March 1880.

No. 8.—Baboo Gyan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned on the forenoon of the 1st instant, from twenty-one days' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 7 of 13th ultimo.

By Order,
L. RUSSELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 8th March 1880.

No. 8.—Baboo Baroda Prosad Bosu, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Bareilly Division, Military Works, to the Morar Division, Military Works, the former of which he left on afternoon of 1st instant, and joined the latter on the forenoon of the 3rd idem.

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command.
Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 6th March 1880.

No. 539.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 10, dated 16th February 1880, Honorary Lieutenant J. Modget, Barrack Master, 1st Class, reported his arrival at Peshawar on the forenoon of the 28th February 1880, and is posted to the Peshawar Division, Military Works.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command,
Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 6th March 1880.

No. 2.—Referring to Public Works Department Notification No. 21 of the 22nd January 1880, Captain J. S. Biscoe, S.C., and Mr. R. K. Williams, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, on the afternoon of 1st March 1880.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Jacobabad, the 2nd March 1880.

No. 2.—The under-mentioned Officers transferred to this Railway, under Public Works Notification No. 354, dated 12th September 1879,

and No. 367, dated 19th idem, reported their arrival on the dates specified below :—

Names.	Rank.	Date of arrival.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Engineer-in-Chief.	Sept. 20, 1879
Mr. J. R. Bell . .	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Superintendent of Works.	" 16, "
" C. V. MacIvor . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	" 25, "
" H. L. Monk . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade .	" 18, "
" J. Tait . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade .	" 25, "
" G. Moyle . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank).	" 22, "
" R. S. J. Routh .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade .	" 19, "
" W. C. Hutchinson .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade .	Oct. 4, "
" M. J. Chabrel .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank).	Sept. 28, "
" L. C. DesMazures .	Store-keeper, 2nd Grade (temporary rank).	" 20, "

No. 3.—The under-mentioned Officers transferred to this Railway under Director General of State Railways' Notification No. 13, dated 14th October 1879, reported their arrival on the dates specified below :—

Names.	Rank.	Date of arrival.
Mr. H. B. Parry . .	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).	Dec. 6, 1879
" E. J. Keelan . .	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).	Nov. 26, "
" R. N. Hodges .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade .	" 28, "

No. 4.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 30, dated 28th January 1880, constituting certain Sections on the Kandahar Railway, the following Divisions are formed and postings thereto made, with effect from the dates specified :—

Section.	Division.	Posting.	Rank.	Date of joining.
Jacobabad.	Jacobabad.	Mr. E. J. Keelan .	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).	Feb.16, 1880
	Mittri	" J. Tait . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Dec.20, 1879
		" G. Moyle . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank).	Feb.15, 1880
Hurnai	Nari	" H. L. Monk .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	" 11, "
		" B. Baxter .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Jan.31, "
		" R. W. Roberts .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Feb.11, "
		" J. A. Lewin .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	" 23, "

The 3rd March 1880.

No. 5.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 4, dated 2nd instant, Mr. B. Baxter, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Nari Division, held executive charge of that division, from the 31st January to 10th February 1880, both days inclusive.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PESHAWAR-JELLALABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 26th February 1880.

No. 25.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 25, dated 18th February 1880, Captain J. A. Little, S.C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this Railway, on the afternoon of the 9th current.

J. BONUS, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi-Kohat Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 1st March 1880.

No. 1.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 24, dated 18th February, Mr. F. Wolley-Dod, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this Section on the afternoon of 7th January 1880.

T. GRACEY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 5th March 1880.

No. 5.—With reference to the Director General of Railways' Notification No. 39, dated 27th February 1880, Mr. C. E. Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, reported his arrival at Agra, on the forenoon of the 25th February 1880, and resumed charge of his duties at Ajmere on the afternoon of the 28th idem.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

Teacherships of Hindustani and Persian.

A Teacher of Hindustani and a Teacher of Persian will be appointed in the course of the ensuing Summer Term, and each Teacher will be required to enter on his duties in the following October Term.

These Teacherships are tenable for three years, and the salary attached to each is £200 a year, exclusive of fees to be paid by the Students. If duly qualified, the same person may be appointed to both Teacherships, in which case his salary will be £300 a year. The Statute requires that each Teacher shall be ready to give instruction for three hours every other day, or, if necessary, every day, during eight weeks in each Term (Easter and Trinity Terms being counted as one), and also during eight weeks in such other parts of the year, whether in or out of Term, exclusive of the months of July, August and September, as shall be approved by the Vice-Chancellor. Testimonials, addressed to the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor, Pembroke College, Oxford, must be sent in on or before Thursday, May 6.

The 5th February 1880.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, 8th (The King's) Regiment.

Number, Rank and Name,—138, Private, Fox John.
Age,—27 years.
Size,—5 feet 6⅛ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, hazel.
Marks,—None.
Date of Desertion,—5th February 1880.
From whence Deserted,—Chuppul.
Date of Enlistment,—14th November 1873.
Place of Enlistment,—Liverpool.
Parish where Born,—Liverpool.
County,—Lancaster.
Trade,—Porter.
Dress,—Regimental.
REMARKS,—Deserted with 1 M.-H. Rifle and Belts, and 70 rounds ammunition.

A. LEWIS, *Major,*
Comdg. Depôt, 2-8th (The King's) Regt.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 29th February 1880.

Public Works (Buildings and Roads Branch and Military Works Branch) and Telegraph.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Assam ...	Dec. 1879	Feb. 17, 1880
2	Port Blair ...	Ditto ...	Do. 21, "
3	Simla Architectural Division	Ditto ...	Do. 23, "
4	Central Provinces ... Rajputana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, "
6	Hyderabad ... Coorg ... Central India ... Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto ...	Do. 26, "
10	North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Military Works ... Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "
13	Indian Telegraph ... Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 28, "
15	Buildings under Quetta Agency.	Nov. 1879	Jan. 27, "
16	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, "
17	British Burmah ... Punjab ... Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 2, "
20	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 3, "

Irrigation.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rajpootana ...	Dec. 1879	Feb. 5, 1880
2	British Burmah ...	Ditto ...	Do. 16, "
3	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23, "
4	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, "
5	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto ...	Do. 28, "
6	Madras ...	Nov. 1879	Jan. 30, "
7	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 2, "

Guaranteed Railways.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Madras ...	Nov. 1879	Jan. 30, 1880
2	Punjab ... Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 2, "
4	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto ...	Do. 9, "
5	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 11, "

State Railways (Capital).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Amritsar and Pathankote...	Dec. 1879	Feb. 13, 1880
2	Central Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 14, "
3	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Ditto ...	Do. 16, "
4	Dhond and Manmad ...	Ditto ...	Do. 20, "
5	Tirhoot ... Patna-Gya ... Indus Valley ... Bellary-Carwar... ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, "
9	Kathiawar ... Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam	Ditto ...	Do. 25, "
11	Calcutta & South-Eastern Nulhati ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, "
13	State Railway Stores Branch. Punjab Northern ... Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "
16	Northern Bengal ... Holkar ... Indore-Nasirabad ... Ujein-Bhopal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, "
20	Nagpur-Chhattisgurh ...	Nov. 1879	Jan. 31, "
21	Muttra-Hathras ... Cawnpore-Farakhabad ... Ghazipur-Dildarnagar ... Achnera-Muttra ... N.-W. Provinces Light Railway Surveys. Bareilly-Pilibhit ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 17, "
27	Wardah Coal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, "
28	Sukkur-Quetta ...	Oct. 1879	Dec. 26, 1879
29	Sindia ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 2, 1880
30	Western Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 20, "
31	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23, "

State Railways (Revenue).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rangoon & Irrawaddy ...	Dec. 1879	Feb. 23, 1880
2	Dhond & Manmad ...	Nov. 1879	Jan. 21, "
3	Wardah Coal ... Indus Valley ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, "
5	Tirhoot ... Patna and Gya ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "
7	Holkar-Nimuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, "
8	Punjab Northern ... Calcutta & South-Eastern	Ditto ...	Do. 31, "
10	Nulhati ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 7, "
11	Northern Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 10, "
12	Muttra-Hathras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17,
13	Western Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, "
14	Sindia ... Rajpootana ...	Oct. 1879	Do. 23, "

CALCUTTA,
The 10th March 1880.

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th March 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,90,090	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 99,80,102 13 0)	1,94,36,184	9	11
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 94,56,081 12 11)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,62,87,900	3	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,81,038	2	2
Sundries	11,74,708	13	5
RUPEES	6,98,69,921	12	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	97,84,469	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	74,15,368	2	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	54,17,977	2	11
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	2,14,27,961	3	7
Balances with other Banks	3,57,111	7	1
Bullion	25,338	9	6
Dead Stock	10,02,346	5	9
Stamps	9,266	10	0
Sundries	4,62,575	8	7
	4,59,02,414	1	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 76,07,998 4 8)	2,39,67,507	11	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,63,59,509 6 4)			
RUPEES	6,98,69,921	12	6

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 11th Mar. 1880.*

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 1	3,00,460	...	...	10,05,040	57,20,269	13,15,486
" 2	4,54,998	...	...	14,60,038	57,30,599	13,15,486
" 3	21,020	...	...	14,81,058	57,30,500	13,15,486
" 4	...	...	1,18,814	13,69,399	57,32,201	14,27,146
" 5	...	...	...	13,69,399	57,41,631	14,27,146
" 6	...	...	3,26,931	10,62,393	60,18,663	17,34,251

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 8th Mar. 1880.*

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 11th March 1880 ... Rs. 90,97,643-6-1

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *The 12th March 1880.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W17	M49—25078	10	Sorabji Jehangir and Sons, Poona.
W18	M37—95793	100	J. P. Fernandes, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H49	M34—83465	20	Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bombay.
	M47—91786	10	
H50	M34—30186	10	Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukhe, Ratnagiri.
	M35—98916	50	
H51	M34—14633	20	Bomanji Nowroji, Bombay.
	" —77413	20	
M17	M35—34054	50	Jamsetji Curtsetji & Co., Bombay.
	" —34055	50	
M18	M 6—76083	5	Bhota Poma, Bombay.
	" —76084	5	

Kurrachee Circle Notes.

G 11—04207	500	Bank of Bombay.
" —05002	500	
" —05018	500	
" —05556	500	
" —05571	500	
" —05616	500	
" —06171	500	
" —06178	500	
" —06204	500	
" —06212	500	
" —06244	500	
" —06365	500	
" —06378	500	
" —06404	500	
" —06425	500	
" —06499	500	
" —06671	500	
" —06722	500	
" —06770	500	
" —06788	500	
" —06851	500	
" —06852	500	
" —06872	500	
" —06881	500	
" —06908	500	
" —06912	500	
" —06915	500	
" —06920	500	
" —06968	500	
" —06993	500	
" —06998	500	

Bombay Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*continued.*

Karrachee Circle Notes—contd.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
G 11	—06999	500	
,,	—07014	500	
,,	—07048	500	
,,	—07050	500	
,,	—07056	500	
,,	—07085	500	
,,	—07160	500	
G 12	—22563	1,000	
,,	—22994	1,000	
,,	—23132	1,000	
,,	—23246	1,000	
,,	—23369	1,000	
,,	—23616	1,000	
,,	—23617	1,000	
,,	—23620	1,000	
,,	—23969	1,000	
,,	—23971	1,000	
,,	—24022	1,000	
,,	—24032	1,000	
,,	—24080	1,000	
,,	—24118	1,000	
,,	—24231	1,000	
,,	—24243	1,000	
,,	—24334	1,000	
,,	—24345	1,000	
,,	—24351	1,000	
,,	—24358	1,000	
,,	—24364	1,000	
,,	—24370	1,000	
,,	—24371	1,000	
,,	—24373	1,000	
,,	—24378	1,000	
,,	—24380	1,000	
,,	—24404	1,000	
,,	—24411	1,000	
,,	—24434	1,000	
,,	—24437	1,000	
,,	—24493	1,000	
,,	—24502	1,000	
,,	—24526	1,000	
,,	—24531	1,000	
,,	—24534	1,000	
,,	—24552	1,000	
,,	—24594	1,000	
,,	—24622	1,000	
,,	—24646	1,000	Bank of Bombay, Bombay.
,,	—24647	1,000	
,,	—24658	1,000	
,,	—24678	1,000	
,,	—24692	1,000	
,,	—24693	1,000	
,,	—24694	1,000	
,,	—24695	1,000	
,,	—24696	1,000	
,,	—24751	1,000	
,,	—24752	1,000	
,,	—24779	1,000	
,,	—24795	1,000	
,,	—24798	1,000	
,,	—24806	1,000	
,,	—24810	1,000	
,,	—24816	1,000	
,,	—24820	1,000	
,,	—24825	1,000	
,,	—24834	1,000	
,,	—24838	1,000	
,,	—24842	1,000	
,,	—24853	1,000	
,,	—24865	1,000	
,,	—24870	1,000	
,,	—24934	1,000	
,,	—24938	1,000	
,,	—24946	1,000	
,,	—24959	1,000	
,,	—24969	1,000	
,,	—24974	1,000	
,,	—24983	1,000	
,,	—24986	1,000	
,,	—24987	1,000	
,,	—24999	1,000	
,,	—25001	1,000	
,,	—25004	1,000	
,,	—25016	1,000	
,,	—25017	1,000	
,,	—25023	1,000	
,,	—25039	1,000	
,,	—25044	1,000	
,,	—25046	1,000	
,,	—25050	1,000	
,,	—25057	1,000	
,,	—25058	1,000	

Bombay Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*continued.*

Karrachee Circle Notes—contd.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
G 12	—25065	1,000	
,,	—25066	1,000	
,,	—25073	1,000	
,,	—25092	1,000	
,,	—25103	1,000	
,,	—25117	1,000	
,,	—25119	1,000	
,,	—25132	1,000	
,,	—25138	1,000	
,,	—25147	1,000	
,,	—25151	1,000	
,,	—25171	1,000	
,,	—25174	1,000	
,,	—25179	1,000	
,,	—25180	1,000	
,,	—25181	1,000	
,,	—25192	1,000	
,,	—25196	1,000	
,,	—25206	1,000	
,,	—25210	1,000	
,,	—25218	1,000	
,,	—25229	1,000	
,,	—25230	1,000	
,,	—25239	1,000	
,,	—25254	1,000	
,,	—25256	1,000	
,,	—25293	1,000	
,,	—25298	1,000	
,,	—25299	1,000	
,,	—25322	1,000	
,,	—25327	1,000	
,,	—25329	1,000	
,,	—25335	1,000	
,,	—25355	1,000	
,,	—25356	1,000	
,,	—25359	1,000	
,,	—25363	1,000	
,,	—25366	1,000	
,,	—25371	1,000	
,,	—25389	1,000	
,,	—25391	1,000	
,,	—25409	1,000	
,,	—25442	1,000	
,,	—25532	1,000	
,,	—25543	1,000	
,,	—25548	1,000	Bank of Bombay, Bombay.
,,	—25615	1,000	
,,	—25618	1,000	
,,	—25620	1,000	
,,	—25621	1,000	
,,	—25632	1,000	
,,	—25634	1,000	
,,	—25637	1,000	
,,	—25638	1,000	
,,	—25640	1,000	
,,	—25650	1,000	
,,	—25656	1,000	
,,	—25663	1,000	
,,	—25669	1,000	
,,	—25671	1,000	
,,	—25677	1,000	
,,	—25687	1,000	
,,	—25690	1,000	
,,	—25692	1,000	
,,	—25693	1,000	
,,	—25695	1,000	
,,	—25699	1,000	
,,	—25702	1,000	
,,	—25707	1,000	
,,	—25708	1,000	
,,	—25716	1,000	
,,	—25723	1,000	
,,	—25724	1,000	
,,	—25733	1,000	
,,	—25735	1,000	
,,	—25738	1,000	
,,	—25763	1,000	
,,	—25770	1,000	
,,	—25771	1,000	
,,	—25772	1,000	
,,	—25785	1,000	
,,	—25793	1,000	
,,	—25828	1,000	
,,	—25838	1,000	
,,	—25839	1,000	
,,	—25846	1,000	
,,	—25850	1,000	
,,	—25852	1,000	
,,	—25854	1,000	
,,	—25855	1,000	
,,	—25856	1,000	

Bombay Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*continued.*

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Kurrachee Circle Notes—contd.		
		Rs.	
	G 12—25860	1,000	Bank of Bombay, Bombay.
	„ —25863	1,000	
	„ —25865	1,000	
	„ —25866	1,000	
	„ —25951	1,000	
	„ —25952	1,000	
	„ —25957	1,000	
	„ —25961	1,000	
	„ —25964	1,000	
	„ —25970	1,000	
	„ —25971	1,000	
	„ —25972	1,000	
	„ —25973	1,000	
	„ —25974	1,000	
	„ —25976	1,000	
	„ —25981	1,000	
	„ —25983	1,000	
	„ —25989	1,000	
	„ —25991	1,000	
	„ —25995	1,000	
	„ —26005	1,000	
	„ —26006	1,000	
	„ —26010	1,000	
	„ —26025	1,000	
	„ —26026	1,000	
	„ —26034	1,000	
	„ —26035	1,000	
	„ —26036	1,000	
	„ —26039	1,000	
	„ —26040	1,000	
	„ —26043	1,000	
	„ —26047	1,000	
	„ —26060	1,000	
	„ —26065	1,000	
	„ —26097	1,000	
	„ —26098	1,000	
	„ —26116	1,000	
	„ —26127	1,000	
	„ —26151	1,000	
	„ —26153	1,000	
	„ —26155	1,000	
	„ —26158	1,000	
	„ —26161	1,000	
	„ —26167	1,000	
	„ —26171	1,000	
	„ —26178	1,000	
	„ —26179	1,000	
	„ —26200	1,000	
	„ —26207	1,000	
	„ —26208	1,000	
	„ —26210	1,000	
	„ —26217	1,000	
	„ —26218	1,000	
	„ —26219	1,000	
	„ —26220	1,000	
	„ —26226	1,000	
	„ —26237	1,000	
	„ —26240	1,000	
	„ —26241	1,000	
	„ —26246	1,000	
	„ —26251	1,000	
	„ —26254	1,000	
	„ —26256	1,000	
	„ —26257	1,000	
	„ —26258	1,000	
	„ —26260	1,000	
	„ —26269	1,000	
	„ —26282	1,000	
	„ —26283	1,000	
	„ —26286	1,000	
	„ —26288	1,000	
	„ —26290	1,000	
	„ —26292	1,000	
	„ —26298	1,000	
	„ —26302	1,000	
	„ —26310	1,000	
	„ —26322	1,000	
	„ —26323	1,000	
	„ —26338	1,000	
	„ —26356	1,000	
	„ —26359	1,000	
	„ —26363	1,000	
	„ —26366	1,000	
	„ —26368	1,000	
	„ —26369	1,000	
	„ —26370	1,000	
	„ —26371	1,000	
	„ —26372	1,000	
	„ —26375	1,000	
	„ —26377	1,000	

Bombay Circle—*concluded.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*concluded.*

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
Kurrachee Circle Notes—concld.		
	Rs.	
G 12—26384	1,000	Bank of Bombay, Bombay.
„ —26388	1,000	
„ —26393	1,000	
„ —26396	1,000	
„ —26398	1,000	
„ —26406	1,000	
„ —26419	1,000	
„ —26420	1,000	
„ —26430	1,000	
„ —26567	1,000	
„ —26601	1,000	
„ —26602	1,000	
„ —26603	1,000	
„ —26606	1,000	
„ —26607	1,000	
„ —26625	1,000	
„ —26626	1,000	
„ —26629	1,000	
„ —26633	1,000	
„ —26639	1,000	
„ —26640	1,000	
„ —26641	1,000	
„ —26642	1,000	
„ —26647	1,000	
„ —26649	1,000	
„ —26650	1,000	
C 94 —03072	10,000	
„ —03073	10,000	
„ —03078	10,000	
„ —03080	10,000	

BOMBAY,
The 9th March 1880.

W. WELLS,
Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
426	O 66—12073	100	Messrs. Cuthbertson Harper.
427	O 45—03571	10	Syed Sadik Hosscin.
428	O 58—66311 „ —25842	20	Mr. S. Smith.
429	O 67—62948 „ —92950	100	Baboo Meah.
430	O 31—37108	50	Mr. J. F. K. Mieselbach.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
259	L 91—32282 „ —89204	20	Babu Mohes Chunder Sarkar.
261	O 53—92396 „ —92394	10	Babu Annodaprosad Mukerjee.
262	L 44—63645 „ —63649	10	Babu Modhu Sudon Das.
264	L 1—91829 A 80—79263	10	Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers.
265	L 11—06725 „ —06726	5	Babu Bijoy Govinda Bagchi,
266	O 10—68792 O 50—38192	10	Babu Kalidas Banerjee.
509	O 19—93760 „ —93761	10	Mr. J. W. Palmer.
510	O 11—54195	10	Hetnarain Lal.
511	O 12—44547	10	Babu Radhanath Chatterjee.
512	L 56—35262 „ —35263	5	Mr. O. G. Smart.
513	O 51—05705	10	Babu Gopal Chunder Mukerjee.
514	O 67—76209 „ —76212	100	Babu Chandra Mohan Chakravarti.
515	O 67—66720	100	Bhawanidas Ghasitumul.
516	L 46—85841	20	Mr. E. Lord.
517	L 30—89129	5	Babu Biressur Sen.
518	L 56—05173 „ —05174	5	Moulvie Abdool Wahab.
519	L 80—75879 O 24—06425	20	Babu Hungasessur Ghose.
520	L 87—72685 L 41—55487	10	Babu Anund Chunder Mozoomdar.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th March 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 10—27094 ...	10	Lingam Venkatarow, Chicacole, Ganjam District.

COCONADA,
23rd February 1880.

Actg. Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
...	E 7—62460 ...	5	Nomidh Rai, Rawalpindi.
	E 16—56053 ...	10	
...	E 13—85123 ...	100	The District Superintendent of Police, Lahore.
	E 15—57359 ...	50	
	„ —57370 ...	50	
...	E 12—87711 ...	20	Chundoo Loll, Accountant care of Purma Nand Lahore.
...	E 17—01780 ...	20	The Officer Commanding Depôt 9th Lancers, Sialkot.
	„ —01560 ...	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
...	E 16—60912 ...	10	Chota Lal, Delhi.
	„ —60939 ...	10	
	E 17—07980 ...	20	
	„ —07982 ...	20	
	E 13—50919 ...	100	
...	E 15—09760 ...	50	Nuthoo Mal, son of Mahan Sing, Contractor, Beas.
	„ —16744 ...	50	
	E 3—92909 ...	100	
	„ —82921 ...	100	
...	E 15—48458 ...	50	Gobind Chunder Ghose, Tarai.
...	E 12—97307 ...	20	Fukrud Deen, Aonla, *via* Bareilly.
...	E 16—52505 ...	10	Mrs. K. Wise, Dera Doon.

LAHORE,
The 8th March 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
...	B 46—96034 ...	5	M. Govinda Ragava Aiyangar, Gumashta, Taluk Office, Chidambaram.
...	B 54—95535 ...	20	Rengappa, son of Saraf Venkatappa, Shimoga.
...	B 59—35249 ...	100	N. Paupiah, Ganjam.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
...	B 42—66092 ...	20	Koylash Chunder Sirkar Russa, care of Guruchurn Goopto, Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
...	B 62—01407 ...	100	V. A. Tambia Pillai, Clerk, Quarter Master General's Office, Fort St. George.
...	B 57—23424 ...	20	T. Ghujadameah, son of Nanameah Sahib, Chanapatam.
...	B 56—66709 ...	10	Buragapalli Venkataramana Charlu, Nellore.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 1st March 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Offg. Commissioner.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following Selections in languages are appointed for the Entrance Examination, 1882-83 :—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION,
1882.

Greek.

Xenophon ... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer ... Iliad, Book I.

Latin.

Ovid ... Metamorphoseon Fabulæ.*
Cicero ... De Amicitia.

Sanskrit.

Sanskritapath ... Part II, by Pandit Harischandra Kabiratna.
Upakramanika.

Arabic.

* Selections by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul ... Pages 1 to 105.
Iqd-i-Man Zum.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

* Selections by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D.L.

Urdu.

* Selections in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
* Selections in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Rámáyan ... Balkánda.
Rajniti ... The first two Chapters.

Uriya.

Rámáyan ... Sundarakánda.
Jiban Charita ... Translation from Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, by Fakeer Chand Senapati.
Raghubansa ... The whole.

Armenian.

History of Armenia ... Books I—III.

Burmese.

Zeneka
Dhamma Pada-ga-hta ... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873.)

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1882.

English.

Milton ... L' Allegro and Il Penseroso.
Johnson ... Vanity of Human Wishes.
Wordsworth ... Selections by Turner in Rivington's English School Classics. Edited by F. Storr.
Longfellow ... Evangeline.
Collins ... Homer's Iliad (Ancient Classics for English Readers).
Rosamond Waite ... The Duke of Wellington (Historical Biographies edited by Creighton).
Black ... Life of Goldsmith (Morley's Englishmen of Letters).

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Greek.

Herodotus	...	Book IV.
Euripides	...	Hecuba.

Latin.

Catullus	...	Selections.*
Martialis	...	Selections.*
Cicero	...	Orations against Catiline, III and IV.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa	...	Books I to VIII inclusive.
Bhattikávya	...	Books I to V inclusive.

Arabic.

* Selections by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms 1 to 72.
Job, Chapters 1 to 5.

Persian.

Sih nasar-i-Zahuri	...	First 25 pages.
Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil	...	Do.
Qasaid-i-Urfi	...	Do.
Sekandar Namah.	...	Do.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1883.

English.

Shakespeare	...	King Lear, Julius Cæsar, Merchant of Venice.
Milton	...	Paradise Lost, Books III—VI, inclusive.
Keats	...	Hyperion.
Burke	...	Reflections on the French Revolution.
Morley	...	Life of Burke (English Men of Letters).
Church	...	Spencer (English Men of Letters).
Stopford Brooke	...	Primer of English Literature.

Greek.

Sophocles	...	Philoctetes.
Demosthenes	...	DeCorona.

Latin.

Virgil	...	Georgics, III and IV.
Cicero	...	Pro Cluentio.
Tacitus	...	Germania.

Sanskrit.

Kumar Sambhava	...	Books I to VII.
Meghaduta.		
Sakuntala	...	(Devanagari Recension).

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-Yamani	...	As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
Hamasah, first 39 pages	...	
Mutanabbi	...	

Persian.

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali	...	The first half.
Durra-i-Nadirí	...	50 pages, from page 181.
Qasaid Khaqani	...	First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi.	...	Do.

HONOUR AND M. A. EXAMINATION, 1882-83.

Poetry and Drama.

Shakespeare	...	Othello, Antony and Cleopatra, Coriolanus, Much Ado about Nothing, Merry Wives of Windsor.
Fletcher	...	Two Noble Kinsmen.
Spenser	...	Fairy Queen, Books I and II.
Tennyson	...	Princess.
Dryden	...	Absaloman and Achitophel.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Prose.

Ascham	...	The Schoolmaster.
Browne	...	Religio Medici.
Lowell	...	My Study Windows.
Mathew Arnold	...	Culture and Anarchy.
Freeman	...	Historical Essays.
Trollope	...	Life of Thackeray (English Men of Letters).

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of M. A. :—

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Kedarnath	...	Sanskrit College.
Bhattacharyya, Jugadas	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Chaudhuri, Mahinimohan	...	Krishnaghur College.
De, Narendralal	...	Presidency College.
Gangopadhyay, Narendranath	...	Muir Central College.
Maitra, Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Chandrasekhar		Teacher.
,, Mukundadeb	...	Hughli College.
Ray, Kaliprasanna	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Asutosh	...	Dacca College.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Medical Examinations :—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

1	Basu, Biharikrishna	...	Medical College.
2	Mallik, Prasaddas	...	Ditto.
3	Ray, Sibaprasad	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

1	Acharyya, Kedareswar	...	Medical College.
2	Basu, Prandhan	...	Ditto.
3	Mitra, Binodbihari	...	Ditto.
4	Mukhopadhyay, Nrityacharan	...	Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Bandyopadhyay, Aghórnath	...	Medical College.
	,, Isanchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Kalinath	...	Ditto.
	,, Madhabchandra		Ditto.
	Basu, Adyanath	...	Ditto.
	,, Kisorimohan	...	Ditto.
	,, Suratlal	...	Ditto.
	,, Sekharkumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
10	,, Upendrachandra	...	Ditto.
	Bhaduri, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Gokulchandra	...	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Bamandeb	...	Ditto.
	,, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Durganath	...	Ditto.
	,, Narendranath	...	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Aghorchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
	,, Dandiraj	...	Ditto.
20	,, Kalikrishna	...	Ditto.
	,, Kamalakshya	...	Ditto.
	,, Priyanath	...	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Apurbakrishna	...	Ditto.
	Das, Madhabkrishna	...	Ditto.
	,, Srinarayan	...	Ditto.
	,, Syamchand	...	Ditto.
	,, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
	Dasgupta, Piyarisankar	...	Ditto.
	Datta, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
30	,, Bankabihari	...	Ditto.
	,, Dinanath	...	Ditto.
	,, Gosthabihari	...	Ditto.
	,, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
	,, Matilal	...	Ditto.
	,, Rebatimohan	...	Ditto.
	,, Upendrakrishna	...	Ditto.
	Dhar, Batakrishna	...	Ditto.
	,, Gokulchandra	...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Lalbihari	...	Ditto.
40	,, Ramchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
	Gupta, Tarinikumar.	...	Ditto.

	Kar, Nagendranath	... Medical College.
	„ Pratapchandra	... Ditto.
	Maitra, Trailokyanath	... Ditto.
	Mitra, Baradaprasad	... Ditto.
	„ Jogendranath	... Ditto.
	„ Kailasnath	... Ditto.
50	Mukhopadhyay, Badrikanath	... Ditto.
	„ Chandrakumar	... Ditto.
	„ Herambanath	... Ditto.
	„ Tinkari	... Ditto.
	Pal, Kedarnath	... Ditto.
	„ Nabadwipchandra	... Ditto.
	Ray, Atulchandra	... Ditto.
	Saha, Kunjabihari	... Ditto.
	Sarkar, Atulchandra	... Ditto.
	„ Dwarkanath	... Ditto.
60	Sen, Gurugobinda	... Ditto.
	„ Gurunath	... Ditto.
	„ Kalikanta	... Ditto.
	„ Upendranath	... Ditto.
	„ Sengupta, Hemchandra	... Ditto.
65	„ Kaliprasanna	... Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Bagchi, Kalikrishna	... Medical College.
2	Sen, Khagendranath	... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Basu, Jaygopal	... Medical College.
	„ Narayanchandra	... Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Bipinbihari	... Ditto.
	Das, Siddheswar	... Ditto.
	De, Birchand	... Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Kedarnath	... Ditto.
	Haldar, Gopallal	... Ditto.
	Kshetri, Srikrishna	... Ditto.
	Mitra, Upendranath	... Ditto.
	Pal, Umeschandra	... Ditto.
	Ray, Girijasankar	... Ditto.
12	Sen, Harimohan	... Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

1	Chattopadhyay, Upendranath	... Medical College.
2	Ghosh, Bidhubhushan	... Ditto.
3	Majumdar, Rajkumar	... Ditto.
4	Mitra, Umeschandra	... Ditto.

The under-mentioned student has passed the Honour Examination in Law:—

Bhattacharyya, Jogendranath ... Presidency College.

The under-mentioned student has passed the M. D. Examination:—

Rudra, Bhagabatchandra ... Medical College.

SENATE HOUSE, *The 11th March 1880.* } CHARLES H. TAWNEY, *Registrar.*

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House on Saturday, the 13th March, at 4 P.M.

Graduates of the University in academic costume are admissible on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 3 P.M.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY, *Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE, *The 4th March 1880.*

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

4, CHURCH LANE.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1880.

The Stationery Store will be closed for the annual stock-taking from the 16th to the 31st March 1880, both days inclusive, during which period no stationery can under any circumstances be issued.

J. B. ROBERTS, *Superintendent.*

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گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ٬

يهه دوا كوئيناؤن كے خوب قايم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے هركوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٬

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه٬

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي واخانونمين بكتي هى عاسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه ٬

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POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1880.

BULLOCK TRAIN.

Consequent on increased expenditure in maintaining Bullock Train establishments owing to the demand for cattle and the high cost of gram and fodder, the road mileage rates of Bullock Train charges have been increased by 1½ pie per maund per mile on the line between Jhelum and Peshawar and on the branches to Murree and Thull.

2. Opportunity has also been taken to increase the rates between Lahore and Wazirabad and stations beyond, owing to corresponding increases in railway rates.

3. The following revised portion of the table of rates for the main line, as well as the branch line, tables Nos. 6 and 7, will be adopted immediately :—

Main Line between Calcutta and Peshawar (portion revised).

N.B.—Special attention is directed to the fact that undeclared goods are charged at the highest or fifth class rates.

	Distance in miles.	UP RATES PER MAUND FROM CALCUTTA TO THE PLACES MENTIONED.				DOWN RATES PER MAUND TO CALCUTTA FROM THE PLACES MENTIONED.			
		5th class.	4th class.	3rd class.	2nd class.	5th class.	4th class.	3rd class.	2nd class.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Wazirabad	1,340	7 15	6 10	5 5	4 1	7 15	6 10	5 5	4 1
(For packages to Sialkot, add 8 annas 1 pie to Wazirabad rate, and for packages from Sialkot, add 4 annas 1 pie to Wazirabad rate.)									
Jhelum	1,381	8 2	6 13	5 8	4 3	8 2	6 13	5 8	4 3
Rawalpindi	1,449	9 12	8 7	7 2	5 13	9 3	7 14	6 9	5 4
(For Murree *viâ* Rawalpindi, *see* separate Table No. 6; for Kohat and Thull *viâ* Rawalpindi, *see* separate Table No. 7.)									
Huttee	1,492	10 13	9 8	8 3	6 14	9 14	8 9	7 4	5 15
Attock	1,505	11 2	9 13	8 8	7 3	10 2	8 13	7 8	6 3
Nowshera	1,524	11 9	10 4	8 15	7 10	10 7	9 2	7 13	6 8
Peshawar	1,550	12 3	10 14	9 9	8 4	10 13	9 8	8 3	6 14

6.—Branch Line between Rawalpindi and Murree.

	Distance in miles.	Outward rate per maund from Rawalpindi to Murree.		Inward rate per maund to Rawalpindi from Murree.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Murree	40	1	10	0	15

Note.—In the months of September, October and November the outward and inward or return rates on this Branch Line are transposed.

7.—Branch Line between Rawalpindi and Kohat and Thull.

[This is a temporary military line, the rates for which are as follows.]

	Distance in miles.	Outward rate per maund from Rawalpindi to the places mentioned.		Inward rate per maund to Rawalpindi from the places mentioned.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Kohat	108	4	10	2	12
Thull	172	7	10	5	12

G. J. HYNES,
for *Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 12th March 1880.

FOREIGN AND SEA MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 P.M.	13th March	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 ,,	15th ,,	*Sirdhana.*
Madras and Ceylon	6 ,,	15th ,,	P. & O Str. *Khedive.* *
Straits and Hongkong	6 ,,	16th ,,	*Japan & Morey.*
Port Blair and Camorta	6 ,,	16th ,,	*Satara.*
Foreign Mail *viâ* Bombay	6 ,,	17th ,,	From Bombay.
Do. Book packets and pattern posts	6 ,,	16th ,,	Do. do.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 ,,	18th ,,	*Purulia.* †
Akyab and Rangoon	6 ,,	19th ,,	*Comsilla.*
Chittagong and Bassin	6 ,,	19th ,,	*Madras.*
Persian Gulf	6 ,,	20th ,,	From Bombay.

* Letters to Madras intended for despatch per P. & O. Steamer must be prepaid at the Indian inland rate of postage, and to Ceylon, must be prepaid at the Indian packet rate, *viz.*, 2 annas per ½ oz.

No Registered Letters to Madras and Ceylon will be received for despatch by the above Steamer.

† Mails for Port Blair can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign Letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover will be received up to 6-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P.M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 12th March 1880.

Andrew, A. S.	D'Silva, P.	Powell, G. A.
Ballscipr, —	Flagg, Mrs. A.	Rollo, Miss Norah.
Baptist, Edward.	Fallon, S. W.	Shoel, Mrs.
Barclay, Mrs.	Fassou, W. C.	Simpson, C. B.
Beed, G.	Gordon, Capt. C. W.	Smallman, Mrs. A.
Behin, J. J.	Green, Henry.	Smith, Mrs. A.
Biondili, Miss M.	Hart, Luther.	Stimpson, H.
Bowers, J. M.	Hutchinson, Dr.	Strong, W. J.
Boyce, Mrs.	Jeuniogs, N. E.	Walker, Mrs. J.
Buckte, H.	Kerkovins, R.	Walker, J. T.
Charles, Rev. Geo.	Lavett, Mrs.	Waisney, H. P.
Clifford, Master W.	Leiak, Miss A. M.	Wells, E. R.
Curran, J.	Marrion, Miss	Wetts, E. R.
David, Arthur.	Melgh, Corporal J.	White, J.
Decruz, A. A.	McClean, Mrs. E.	White, Howard G.
DeFonseka, H.	McKinnon, W. M.	Williams, G. R. W.
Dillon, G. M.	Nelson, Mrs.	Wilson, W. J.
Douglas, C. A.	Newcastle, Mrs. A.	Wilson, G. (ship *County of Dumfries*).
D'Rozario, F. M.	Peet, Mrs. H. J.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. H. M.	Gasper, E. (Police Inspr).	Nuttall, O.
Bank, Thos.	Gillman, A. John.	Patsch, Monsieur H.
Bartlett, William.	Habel, Jean.	Raymond, Victor.
Bath, Miss C.	Hallewell, J. A.	Read, R.
Belgey, Mary Ann.	Hammond, C. A.	Rix, Geo. R.
Berlengairi, Andera Signor.	Hawkins, Alfred.	Robinson, Mrs. J. C.
Bull n, F. T.	Hennessey, W. C.	Rooney, W. R.
Chohmonéeley, Reginald.	Hing, Mrs. Eliza.	Rose, Donald.
Chuckeropany.	Holt, Mrs. C.	Schneider, Oswald Hemr.
Clare, Miss.	Jellett, J. H. (Royal Art.)	Scott, J. W.
Clements, Miss Bella.	Jones, Surgn.-Major M. G.	Sellier, Madame.
Crafton, George.	Jurman, G. W.	Seward, Mrs. E.
Croghan, W. J.	Jusoy or Jason, J.	Shaw, C.
Coton, George.	Karkoo Ramdeen Jaffoda.	Shaw, C. J.
Crodiero, Antonio E.	Kay, Revd. David.	Silva, Harold.
Cruise, Mrs. F.	Kennedy, V. Shaw.	Smith, W.
D'Arcy, F.	King, Capt. H. W.	Sutton, Revd. G.
Deardan, W.	Lawler, James.	Sutton, Capt.
Devanney, John.	Lewis, Charles.	Swire, H. (102nd R. F.)
Donovan, D.	Macgrega, W.	Thomes, G.
Dracger, Miss B.	Maller, Otto.	Vincent, F. (Forest Department.)
Ewing, Mrs.	Martin, C.	Wheeler, W.
Fanner, S.	Martin, Thos.	White, Charles.
Flower, Marcus.	Masea, Franco.	White, Mrs. J.
Forster, Capt. C.	Mercee, W. D.	Wight, C. F.
Forster, Mrs. W. H.	McLaren, Duncan.	Willard, H. V.
Fortescue, H. A.	Muir, Andrew.	Williams, W. J.
Gardon, Mrs.	Nicholas, Mrs.	Wilson, J. H.

Newspapers.

Fotheringham, J.	Miller, Fred. T.	Wilson, J. H.
Jellett, J. H. (R.A.)	Read, R.	Young, Rev. Dr.
Lewis, Charles.	Scott, J. W.	

Registered Letters.

Clifford, Master W.	Mitchell, C.	Scott, W. Lackland.
Fanshame, W. E. B.	Paterson, C. F.	Smith, A. T.
Gasper, Edmond.	Sharp, F. G.	Wight, C. F.
Kinsla, J.		

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

In the Goods of SHAIK DAEM, late of Nuskerpore in 24-Pergunnahs, deceased.

Application has this day been made to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, for letters of administration in the above Goods to be granted to Shuryphan Bibee, the widow of the deceased above-named, dated this 3rd day of March 1880.

G. JARDINE PRESSWELL,
Attorney-at-Law.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, dated the 1st February 1843, originally standing (I believe) in the name of General Avitabilli, and last endorsed to (the late Rao) Joti Pershad, the proprietor, by whom (as far as I have been able to ascertain) they were never endorsed to any other person, the loss of which has been duly reported to the Comptroller General, and payment of the Notes and interest thereupon stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate Notes in favour of the proprietor :—

First No.	Second No.	Value of Note. Rs.
3200	11504	1,50,000
3275	12475	1,50,000
3277	12475	1,50,000
3278	12475	1,50,000
1661	...	1,50,000
16441	...	1,50,000
3270	14632	1,50,000

These Notes were renewed in 1842-43.

T. ALLEN BROWN,
Manager of the Estate of the late Rao Joti Pershad, of Agra.

AGRA,
The 13th February 1880.

The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1880.

An Act to amend the law relating to the licensing of trades and dealings.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law at present in force for the licensing of trades, dealings and industries in certain parts of British India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian License Acts Amendment Act, 1880."

The Northern India License Act, 1878.

Repeal of portions of Northern India License Act, 1878.

2. The following portions of the Northern India License Act, 1878, are hereby repealed, that is to say—

the portion of section one from and including the words "but nothing herein contained" to the end;

section two;

and the portion of the schedule from and including the words and figures "class III" to the end.

Addition to section 3 of same Act.

3. In the same Act, to section three the following shall be added, that is to say—

'Trade,' 'dealing' and 'calling.'

"In this Act the word 'trade,' 'dealing' or 'calling' shall not be deemed to include the following, that is to say—

"(a) agriculture;

"(b) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market;

"(c) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of the produce raised or received by him, when he does not keep a shop or stall for the sale of such produce."

Substitution of new section for section 4 of same Act.

4. In the same Act, to section four the following shall be added, that is to say—

"Provided that, if such person carries on such trade or dealing in more than one such district, he shall take out such license in the district in which his principal place of business in the said territories is situate.

"When any question arises as to what shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal place of any business, the Governor General in Council, or such authority as the Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint in this behalf, shall decide such question, and his or its decision thereof shall be final."

Amendment of sections 6, 7 and 8 of same Act.

5. In sections six, seven and eight of the same Act, for the words "such district," wherever they occur, the words "the said territories" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 7 of same Act.

6. In section seven of the same Act, for the words "first day of January," the words "thirty-first day of March" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sections 9 and 10 of same Act.

7. In sections nine and ten of the same Act, for the figures "1878," the figures "1880" shall be substituted.

In section ten of the same Act, for the word "thirty," the word "sixty;" and for the word "February," the word "June" shall be substituted.

Madras License Act, 1878.

Repeal of portions of Madras License Act, 1878.

8. In section five of the Madras License Act, 1878, the words "and whose annual nett earnings or profits exceed two hundred rupees," and the portion of the schedule of the same Act from and including the words and figures "class XII," to the end, are hereby repealed.

Substitution of new section for section 3 of same Act.

'Trade,' 'dealing' or 'industry' defined.

9. In the same Act, for section three, the following section shall be substituted:—

"In this Act the word 'trade,' 'dealing' or 'industry' shall not be deemed to include the following, that is to say—

"(*a*) agriculture;

"(*b*) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market;

"(*c*) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of the produce raised or received by him, when he does not keep a shop or stall for the sale of such produce."

Amendment of section 8 of same Act.

10. In section eight of the same Act, for the words "first day of January," the words "thirty-first day of March" shall be substituted.

In the same Act, "1880" substituted for "1878."

11. In sections ten and eleven of the same Act, for the figures "1878," the figures "1880" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 11 of same Act.

12. In section eleven of the same Act, for the word "March" in both places in which it occurs, the word "June" shall be substituted.

The Bombay License Act, 1878.

Amendment of sections 1 and 2 of Bombay License Act, 1878.

13. In section one of the Bombay License Act, 1878, the words "but nothing herein contained applies to persons earning their livelihood solely by agriculture" are hereby repealed; and to section two of the same Act the following words shall be added:—

'Trade', 'dealing', 'industry', 'calling' or 'occupation' defined.

"and the word 'trade', 'dealing', 'industry', 'calling' or 'occupation' shall not be deemed to include the following, that is to say:—

"(*a*) agriculture;

"(*b*) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market;

"(*c*) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of the produce raised or received by him, when he does not keep a shop or stall for the sale of such produce."

In the same Act, "1880" substituted for "1878."

14. In sections nine and ten of the same Act, for the figures "1878," the figures "1880" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sections 7 and 11 of same Act.

15. In section seven of the same Act, for the words "first day of January," the words "thirty-first day of March," shall be substituted;

and in section ten of the same Act, for the word "thirty" where it first occurs, the word "sixty" shall be substituted, and for the words "within thirty days next after the first of January," the words "before the first day of June" shall be substituted.

Amendment of schedule A of same Act.

16. In schedule A annexed to the same Act, for the words and figures "Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866," the words "Joint Stock Companies" shall be substituted.

Amendment of schedule B of same Act.

17. In schedule B annexed to the same Act, the words and figures "class XII, Rs. 7, class XIII, Rs. 5, class XIV, Rs. 3, class XV, Rs. 2" are hereby repealed.

General.

Recovery of money due when Act passes.

18. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, any money due at the time of the passing of this Act, under any of the Acts hereby amended, may be recovered as if this Act had not been passed.

Trade, &c., carried on in various parts of British India.

19. When any person is engaged in any trades, dealings, industries or callings in two or more of the local areas to which the several Acts hereby amended and the Bengal License Act for the time being in force respectively extend, and is thereby liable to pay fees under two or more of such Acts, he shall, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be chargeable with a fee only under such one of those Acts as the Governor General in Council may direct, and the amount of such fee shall be calculated as if he was engaged in all such trades, dealings, industries and callings within the local area to which such Act applies.

A direction under this section may be given by general rule or special order.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 11th March, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VII OF 1880.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1880.

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Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent the departure of certain ships from British India;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide for the relief of distressed seamen and apprentices at ports in British India, and for the recovery of wages due to and expenses incurred in respect of such seamen and apprentices in cases to which section 211 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1855, do not apply of their own force;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide in other respects hereinafter appearing for the regulation and control of merchant shipping; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880:"

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of June 1880.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"ship:"

"ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation, not propelled by oars:

"master:"

"master" means any person (except a Pilot or Harbour-master) having for the time being the charge or control of a ship:

"port."

"port" in any provision of this Act includes also any part of a river or channel leading to a port which for the purposes of such provision the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be included in such port.

CHAPTER II.

UNSEAWORTHY AND UNSAFE SHIPS.

Saving clause.

3. Nothing in this chapter contained shall apply—

(*a*) to any ship belonging to, or hired by, Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(*b*) to any ship of less than one hundred and fifty tons register employed solely in fishing or in plying coastwise between ports situate in India and Ceylon.

(*c*) to any pleasure yacht.

Interpretation-clause.

"British Indian ship:"

4. In this chapter, "British Indian ship" means a ship registered under Act No. XIX of 1838, Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under any other law passed by the Governor General in Council and for the time being in force for the registration of ships in India; and

"British ship:"

"British ship" includes a British Indian ship:

"manner prescribed:"

"manner prescribed" means such manner as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, by rules published in the official Gazette prescribe.

"Unseaworthy."

A ship is "unseaworthy" within the meaning of this chapter when the materials of which she is made, her construction, the qualifications of the master, the number and description of the crew, the weight, description and stowage of cargo, the tackle, sails, rigging, stores, ballast and other equipment generally are not such as to render her in every respect fit for the proposed voyage or service.

"Unsafe."

A ship is "unsafe" within the meaning of this chapter when by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, she is unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, having regard to the nature of the service for which she is intended.

Sending or taking Unseaworthy Ship to sea.

Every person sending unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

5. Every person who sends or attempts to send a British Indian ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered, shall, unless he proves that he used all reasonable means to insure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy state, or that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Master taking unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

Every master of a British Indian ship who knowingly takes such ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered shall, unless he proves that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

For the purpose of giving such proof, every person charged under this section may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness.

Prosecution to be by, or with consent of, Local Government.

No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the consent of, the Local Government.

Implied Condition of Seaworthiness in Contract of Service.

Obligation of owner to crew with respect to seaworthiness.

6. In every contract of service, express or implied, between the owner of a British ship and the master or any seaman thereof, and in every instrument of apprenticeship whereby any person is bound to serve as an apprentice on board any such ship, there shall be implied, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, an obligation on the owner that such owner and the master, and every agent charged with the loading of such ship or the preparing thereof for sea, or the sending thereof to sea, shall use all reasonable means to secure the seaworthiness of such ship for the voyage at the time when such voyage commences, and to keep her in a seaworthy state for the voyage during the same;

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall subject such owner to any liability by reason of such ship being sent to sea in an unseaworthy state where, owing to special circumstances, the so sending her to sea is reasonable and justifiable.

Detention of Unsafe Ships by the Local Government.

Provisional detention by Local Government.

7. The Local Government, if it has reason to believe, on complaint or otherwise, that a British ship in any port to which it may from time to time specially extend this section, is unsafe, may provisionally order the detention of such ship for the purpose of being surveyed.

Service of grounds on master.

A written statement of the grounds of such detention shall be forthwith served on the master of such ship.

Power to appoint surveyor.

8. When the Local Government provisionally orders the detention of a ship, it shall forthwith appoint some competent person to survey such ship and report thereon, and, on receiving his report, may either order the ship to be released or, if in its opinion the ship is unsafe, may order her to be finally detained.

Action on receipt of his report.

Order of final detention.

An order of final detention under this section may be either absolute or until the performance of such conditions with respect to the execution of repairs or alterations, or the unloading or reloading of cargo, as the Local Government thinks necessary for the protection of human life; and the Local Government may, from time to time, vary or add to any such order:

Service of report on master and appeal to Court of survey.

Provided that, before an order for final detention is made, a copy of the report shall be served upon the master of the ship, and within seven days after such service the owner or master may appeal against such report, in the manner prescribed, to the Court of Survey (hereinafter mentioned) for the port where the ship is detained.

Option to owner or master of appointing assessor to accompany surveyor.

9. Where a ship has been provisionally detained and a person has been appointed under section eight to survey such ship, the owner or master of the ship, at any time before such person makes such survey, may require that he shall take with him as assessor such person as such owner or master may select, being a person named in the list of assessors prepared under section fifteen, or, if there is no such list, or if it is impracticable to procure the attendance of any person named in such list, a person of nautical, engineering or other special skill and experience; and

Procedure where surveyor and assessor agree;

in such case, if the surveyor and assessor agree that the ship should be detained or released, the Local Government shall cause the ship to be detained or released accordingly, and the owner or master shall have no appeal;

where they differ.

but if the surveyor and assessor differ in their report, the Local Government may act as if the requisition had not been made, and the owner or master shall have such appeal touching the report of the surveyor as is hereinbefore provided.

Power to refer to Court of Survey.

10. Notwithstanding anything contained in section eight the Local Government may at any time, when a ship has been provisionally detained, instead of following the procedure hereinbefore provided, refer the matter to the Court of Survey for the port where the ship is detained.

Detaining-officers.

Detaining-officers.

11. For the better execution of this chapter, the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint a sufficient number of fit persons as its officers, and may suspend or remove any of them.

Their powers generally.

Every officer so appointed (hereinafter referred to as a detaining-officer) shall have, for the purpose of his duties under this chapter, the following powers, (that is to say):—

(*a*) he may go on board any British ship and may inspect the same or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, equipments and cargo on board thereof, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from discharging, unloading or proceeding on any voyage;

(*b*) he may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance of all such persons as he thinks fit to call before him, may examine such persons, and may, by a like summons, require returns in writing to any enquiries he thinks fit to make;

(*c*) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers or documents which he considers important; and

(*d*) he may administer oaths, or may, in lieu of administering an oath, require every person examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination.

12. Every detaining-officer shall, in addition to the powers hereinbefore conferred, have the same power as the Local Government has under sections seven and eight, respectively, of provisionally ordering the detention of a ship for the purpose of being surveyed, and of appointing a person to survey her; and if he thinks that a ship so detained by him is not unsafe, may order her to be released.

Their power to order provisional detention and survey.

Every such officer shall forthwith report to the Local Government any order made by him for the detention or release of a ship.

Detaining-officer to report to Local Government.

Of the Court of Survey and of Appeals and References thereto.

13. A Court of Survey for a port shall consist of a Judge sitting with two assessors.

Constitution of Court of survey.

14. The Judge shall be a District Judge, Judge of a Court of Small Causes, Presidency Magistrate, Magistrate of the first class or other fit person appointed in this behalf by the Local Government either generally or for any specified case.

The Judge.

15. The assessors shall be persons of nautical, engineering or other special skill and experience.

The assessors.

One of them shall be appointed by the Local Government either generally or in each case, and the other shall be summoned by the Judge, in the manner prescribed, out of a list of persons from time to time prepared for the purpose and published by the Local Government in the official Gazette, or, if there is no such list or if it is impracticable to procure the attendance of any person named in such list, shall be appointed by the Judge.

16. The Judge shall, on receiving notice of an appeal or a reference from the Local Government, immediately summon the assessors, in the manner prescribed, to meet forthwith.

Judge to summon assessors.

17. Every such appeal and reference shall be heard in open Court.

Case to be heard in open Court.

18. The Judge and each assessor shall, for the purposes of this chapter, have the same powers as are by section eleven conferred on a detaining-officer.

Powers of Judge and assessors.

19. The Judge may appoint any competent person to survey the ship and report thereon to the Court.

Judge may appoint surveyor.

20. The owner and master of the ship and any person appointed by the owner or master, and also any person appointed by the Local Government, may attend at any inspection or survey made in exercise or pursuance of the powers conferred by section eighteen or section nineteen.

Owner or master may attend at survey.

21. The Judge shall have the same power as the Local Government has to order the ship to be released or finally detained; but, unless one of the assessors concurs in an order for the detention of the ship, the ship shall be released.

Power of Judge to detain or release ship.

22. The Judge shall report the proceedings of the Court in each case to the Local Government in the manner prescribed, and each assessor shall either sign such report or report to the Local Government the reasons for his dissent.

Report to Local Government by Court.

23. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time make rules to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter with respect to a Court of Survey, and in particular with respect to—

Power of Local Government to make rules with respect to Court of Survey.

(*a*) the procedure before the Court;

(*b*) the requiring, on an appeal, of security for costs and damages;

(*c*) the amount and application of fees; and

(*d*) the ascertainment, in case of dispute, of the proper amount of costs under this chapter.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Scientific Referees.

24. If the Local Government is of opinion that an appeal under this chapter involves a question of construction or design, or of scientific difficulty or important principle, it may refer the matter to such one or more out of a list of scientific referees, to be from time to time prepared by the Local Government, as may appear to possess the special qualifications necessary for the particular case, and may be selected by agreement between the Port officer and the appellant, or, in default of any such agreement, by the Local Government; and thereupon the appeal shall be determined by the referee or referees instead of by the Court of Survey.

Power to appoint referee to hear appeal.

25. The Local Government, if the appellant in any such appeal so requires and gives security to its satisfaction to pay the costs of and incidental to the reference, shall refer such appeal to a referee or referees selected as aforesaid.

Option to appellant to require referee to be appointed.

26. The referee or referees to whom an appeal is referred under section twenty-four or section twenty-five shall have the same powers as a Judge of the Court of Survey.

Referee to have powers of Court of Survey.

Costs of Detention and Damages incidental thereto.

27. If it appears that there was not reasonable and probable cause, by reason of the condition of the ship or the act or default of the owner, for the provi-

Liability of Government for costs and damages when ship wrongly detained.

sional detention of a ship, the Government shall be liable to pay to the owner of the ship his costs of and incidental to the detention and survey of the ship, and also compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of the detention or survey.

Liability of shipowner for costs when ship rightly detained.

28. If a ship is finally detained under this chapter or if it appears that a ship provisionally detained was at the time of such detention unsafe, the owner of the ship shall be liable to pay to Government its costs of and incidental to the detention and survey of the ship; and such costs shall, without prejudice to any other remedy, be recoverable as salvage is recoverable.

What included in costs of detention and survey.

29. For the purposes of this chapter the costs of and incidental to any proceeding before a Court of Survey, and a reasonable amount in respect of the remuneration of the surveyor or officer of the Local Government, shall be deemed to be part of the costs of the detention and survey of the ship.

Power to require from complainant security for costs, &c.

30. When a complaint is made to the Local Government or a detaining-officer that a British ship is unsafe, it shall be in the discretion of such Government or officer (as the case may be) to require the complainant to give security to the satisfaction of such Government or officer for the costs and compensation which such complainant may become liable to pay as hereinafter mentioned:

Proviso as to complaint by one-fourth of crew.

Provided that, where the complaint is made by one-fourth, being not less than three, of the seamen belonging to the ship, and is not in the opinion of such Government or officer frivolous or vexatious, such security shall not be required; and such Government or officer shall, if the complaint is made in sufficient time before the sailing of the ship, take proper steps to ascertain whether the ship ought to be detained under this chapter.

Costs, &c., payable by Government recoverable from complainant.

31. Where a ship is detained in consequence of any complaint, and the circumstances are such that the Government is liable under this chapter to pay to the owner of the ship any costs or compensation, the complainant shall be liable to pay to the Government all such costs and compensation as the Government incurs, or is liable to pay, in respect of the detention and survey of the ship.

Grain Cargoes.

Stowage of cargo of grain, &c.

32. No cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts or nut-kernels (hereinafter referred to as grain cargo) shall be carried on board any British Indian ship unless the same be contained in bags, sacks or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards or bulkheads or otherwise.

Penalty for improper stowage of such cargo.

If the owner or master of any ship, or any agent of such owner who is charged with the loading of such ship or the sending her to sea, knowingly allows any grain cargo or part of a grain cargo to be shipped therein for carriage contrary to the provisions of this section, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

Deck and Load Lines.

Marking of deck-lines.

33. Every British Indian ship shall be permanently and conspicuously marked with lines of not less than twelve inches in length and one inch in breadth painted longitudinally on each side amidships or as near thereto as is practicable, and indicating the position of each deck which is above water.

The upper edge of each of these lines shall be level with the upper side of the deck plank next the waterway at the place of marking. The lines shall be white or yellow on a dark ground or black on a light ground.

Marking of load-lines.

34. The master of every British ship not being a coasting-vessel within the meaning of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 shall, before his ship is entered outwards from any port in British India upon any voyage, or if that is not practicable, as soon after as may be, mark outside upon each of her sides amidship, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc twelve inches in diameter, with a horizontal line eighteen inches in length drawn through its centre.

The centre of such disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt water to which it is intended to load such ship for that voyage.

Statement to Customs-officer in application for entry outwards as to position of load-line.

35. The person applying for entry of any such ship outwards shall insert, in the form of application made to the Customs-collector, a statement in writing of the distances in feet and inches between the centre of such disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's deck which is above such centre: and if default is made in delivering this statement, the Customs-collector may refuse to enter the ship outwards.

Copy of this statement to be entered in the log-book and agreement with the crew.

36. A copy of this statement shall be entered in the agreement with the crew before it is signed by any member of the crew; and no shipping-master shall proceed with the engagement of the crew till this entry is made.

The master shall enter a copy of this statement in the official log-book (if any).

Ship to be kept marked.

37. When a ship has been marked as by section thirty-four required, she shall be kept so marked until she next returns to a port of discharge in British India or arrives at a port in the United Kingdom.

Marking of load-lines in case of coasting vessels.

38. The master of every British ship which is a coasting vessel within the meaning of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 shall, before proceeding to sea from any port, mark outside upon each of her sides amidship, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc twelve inches in diameter, with a horizontal line eighteen inches in length drawn through its centre:

The centre of this disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt-water to which it is intended to load the ship, until notice is given of an alteration.

Annual statement as to position of load-line.

39. He shall also once in every twelve months, immediately before the ship proceeds to sea, send or deliver to the Collector, or other principal officer of Customs of such port as the Local Government may from time to time appoint on this behalf, a statement in writing of the distance in feet and inches between the centre of the disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's decks which is above that centre.

The master, before the ship proceeds to sea after any renewal or alteration of the disc, shall send or deliver to the collector or other principal officer of Customs aforesaid notice in writing of such renewal or alteration, together with such statement in writing as before mentioned of the distance between the centre of the disc and the upper edge of each of the deck-lines.

If default is made in sending or delivering any notice or statement required by this section to be sent or delivered, the master shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Ship to be kept marked.

40. When a ship has been marked as required by section thirty-eight, she shall be kept so marked until notice is given of an alteration.

Penalty for neglecting to mark, for submerging load-line.

41. Any master of a ship who neglects to cause his ship to be marked as by this chapter required, or to keep her so marked, or who allows the ship to be so loaded that when in perfectly smooth salt-water the centre of the disc is submerged,

and any person who conceals, removes, alters, defaces or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface or obliterate, any of the said marks, except in the event of the particulars thereby denoted being lawfully altered, or except for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy,

shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty on master for having misleading marks.

42. If any of the marks required by this chapter is in any respects inaccurate so as to be likely to mislead, the master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Saving of ships marked in the United Kingdom.

43. The provisions of this chapter as to load-lines shall not apply to ships coming from ports in the United Kingdom and marked with such lines in accordance with the provisions of the laws for the time being there in force.

Supplemental Provisions.

Release of ship at any time by Local Government.

44. The Local Government may at any time, if satisfied that a ship detained under this chapter is not unsafe, order her to be released either upon or without any conditions.

Who may enforce detention of ship.

45. When under this chapter a ship is authorized or ordered to be detained, any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval or military service of Her Majesty, any commander or first officer of any of Her Majesty's Indian Government ships, or any Port-officer, Harbour-master, Conservator of a port or officer of Customs may detain the ship.

Penalty for proceeding to sea after detention.

46. If any ship after such detention, or after service on the master of any notice of or order for such detention, proceeds to sea before she is released by competent authority, the master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for carrying to sea officer in execution of his duty.

47. When a ship so proceeding to sea takes to sea, when on board thereof in the execution of his duty, any person authorized under this chapter to detain or survey such ship, the owner and master of such ship shall each be liable to pay all expenses of and incidental to such person being so taken to sea, and shall also each be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

When any owner or master is convicted of an offence under this section, the convicting Magistrate may enquire into and determine the amount payable on account of expenses by such owner or master under this section, and may direct that the same shall be recovered from him in manner provided for the recovery of fines.

Detained ship not to be released because British registry closed.

48. When a ship has been detained under this chapter, she shall not be released by reason of her British or British Indian register being subsequently closed.

Powers of person authorized to survey ship.

49. For the purposes of the survey of a ship under this chapter, any person authorized to make the same may go on board the ship and inspect the same, and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipments and cargo, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle.

Certain persons to be deemed public servants.

50. Every Judge, assessor, officer or surveyor under this chapter shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

51. Where any order, notice, statement or document is required for the purpose of any provision of this chapter, to be served on the master of a ship, the same shall be served, where there is no master, on the owner of the ship, if he resides in the port where the ship is detained, or, if there is no owner residing there, on some agent of the owner residing there; or where such owner or agent is unknown or cannot be found, a copy of such order, notice, statement or document shall be affixed to the mast of the ship, and shall thereupon be deemed to be duly served.

Service of order, where there is no master or resident owner, &c.

52. Any such order, notice, statement or document may be served by delivering a copy thereof personally to the person to be served, or by leaving the same at his last place of abode, or, in the case of a master, by leaving it for him on board the ship with the person being or appearing to be in command or charge of the ship.

Order, &c., how to be served.

53. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, delegate either absolutely or subject to such conditions or restrictions as it thinks fit, to any body of Commissioners or trustees appointed for managing the affairs of a port all or any of the powers, and require the said body to discharge all or any of the functions, of a Local Government under the foregoing sections of this Act, except the powers conferred by section fourteen, the power of preparing a list of assessors under section fifteen and the power of making rules, and may cancel any such notification.

Delegation of powers to Port Commissioners, &c.

While any such notification remains in force, all costs and damages which would otherwise be recoverable under this Act by or from the Government shall be recoverable in like manner by or from such body; and such body shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any enactment now in force, credit or pay, as the case may be, the amount of any costs or damages so recovered to or from the funds held by them in trust as such body.

CHAPTER III.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

54. This chapter shall be read with, and taken as part of, Act No. I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*).

Chapter to be taken as part of Act I of 1859.

But nothing in this chapter contained applies to seamen or apprentices to whom the provisions of section 211 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, apply.

Saving of provisions of Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1855.

In this chapter "Local authority" means such person as the Local Government may from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, appoint by name or in virtue of his office to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, on the local authority under this chapter.

"Local authority."

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him

Power to suspend or dismiss.

55. The local authority may, subject to the rules hereinafter mentioned, provide for the subsistence—

Relief of distressed seamen at Indian ports.

(*a*) of all seamen and apprentices, being Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India, whether from any British ship employed in the merchant service, or from any of Her Majesty's ships, or who have been engaged by any person acting either as principal or agent to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power, or to the subject of any foreign State, and who are in distress in any such place; and

(*b*) of all seamen and apprentices not being Native Indian subjects who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India from any British ship registered in British India and who are in distress in any such place,

until such time as such authority is able to provide them with a passage as hereinafter provided.

56. Subject as aforesaid, the local authority may cause such seamen or apprentices to be put on board some ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty which is in want of men to make up its complement, and is bound—

Distressed seamen to be sent home on board British ship wanting seamen to make up its crew.

(*a*) in the case of seamen or apprentices who are Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, to their home or to a port in British India near their home;

(*b*) in the case of other British seamen or apprentices, to any port in the United Kingdom or the British possession to which they belong (as the case requires); and

(*c*) in the case of seamen or apprentices not being subjects of Her Majesty, to such place as the local authority, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may in each case determine.

57. In default of any such ship, the local authority may, subject as aforesaid, provide such seamen or apprentices with a passage in any ship (whether British or foreign) bound as aforesaid.

In default of such ship, on board of any ship.

58. The local authority shall indorse on the agreement of any British ship on board of which any seamen or apprentice is sent under section fifty-six or section fifty-seven, the name of every person so sent on board thereof, with such particulars concerning the case as the Go-

Name and other particulars with regard to seamen to be indorsed on agreement of British ship.

vernor General in Council may from time to time by rule prescribe.

Master of British ship compelled to convey and give subsistence to such seamen.

59. The master of every British ship bound as aforesaid shall receive and afford a passage and subsistence to all seamen and apprentices whom he is required to take on board his ship under the provisions of section fifty-six or section fifty-seven, not exceeding one for every fifty tons burden, and shall, during the passage, provide every such seaman or apprentice with a proper berth or sleeping-place effectually protected against sea and weather.

Penalty for refusing so to do.

60. If the master of any such ship fails or refuses to receive on board his ship, or to give a passage or subsistence to, or to provide for, any such seaman or apprentice contrary to the provisions of section fifty-nine he shall, for each seaman and apprentice with respect to whom he so fails or refuses, be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or, when he is tried at any place beyond the limits of British India, to the equivalent of one thousand rupees in the currency of such place.

Conditions under which master may claim payment.

61. When any master of a British ship has conveyed a seaman or apprentice in excess of the number (if any) wanted to make up the complement of his crew to any place in accordance with the requisition of a local authority under this chapter, such master shall be entitled to be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of the subsistence and passage of such seaman or apprentice such sum per diem as the Governor General in Council from time to time appoints:

Provided that no payment shall be made under this section except on the production of the following documents (that is to say):—

(*a*) a certificate signed by the local authority by whose direction such seaman or apprentice was received on board, specifying the name of such seaman or apprentice, and the time when he was received on board; and

(*b*) a declaration in writing by such master made and verified in manner hereinafter provided, and stating—

(1) the number of days during which such seaman or apprentice received subsistence and was provided for as aforesaid on board his ship;

(2) the number of men and boys forming the complement of his crew;

(3) the number of seamen and apprentices employed on board his ship during the time such seaman or apprentice was on board; and

(4) every variation (if any) of such number.

The declaration required by this section shall, in the case of a ship conveying Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty to a port in British India, be made before a Shipping-master or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint. In other cases such declaration shall be made and verified in the same manner as declarations made under section 212 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Wages and expenses incurred in respect of distressed seamen to be charged on ship to which they belong in certain cases.

62. (*a*). If any seaman or apprentice, being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty and belonging to any British ship, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance on the part of the master with all the provisions in that behalf of the law for the time being in force, and becomes distressed and is relieved under the provisions of this chapter; or

(*b*) if any such seaman or apprentice, after having been engaged by any person (whether acting as principal or agent) to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power or to the subject of any foreign power, become distressed and is relieved as aforesaid; or

(*c*) if any seaman or apprentice belonging to any British ship registered in British India, and not being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance as aforesaid, and becomes distressed and is relieved as aforesaid,

the wages (if any) due to such seaman or apprentice, and all expenses incurred for his subsistence, necessary clothing, conveyance home, and, in case he should die before reaching home, for his burial, shall be a charge upon the ship, whether British or foreign, to which he so belonged as aforesaid.

Mode of recovering such wages and expenses.

63. All such wages and expenses shall be recoverable with costs either from the master of such ship or from the person who is owner thereof for the time being, or in the case of an engagement for service in a foreign ship, from such master or owner, or from the person by whom such engagement was so made, in the same manner as other debts due to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or in the same manner and by the same form and process in which wages due to the seaman or apprentice would be recoverable by him.

Local Government may authorize persons to recover same.

64. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as it thinks fit to sue for any such wages and expenses and recover the same.

Such persons to be deemed persons filling a public office.

And every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

Board of Trade may recover such amount from master or owner in certain cases.

65. When any such wages and expenses are due to or in respect of a seaman or apprentice mentioned in section sixty-two, clause (*c*), they may, instead of being recovered by a person authorized under section sixty-four, be recovered by the Board of Trade in manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and when so recovered shall be paid by the said Board to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

66. In all proceedings under this chapter, whether in India or elsewhere, the production of a certificate signed by the local authority by which any seaman or apprentice named therein was relieved, or any expenses were incurred, under this chapter, to the effect that such seaman or apprentice was in distress, and that such expenses were incurred in respect of such seaman or apprentice, shall be sufficient evidence that such seaman or apprentice was relieved, conveyed home or buried (as the case may be) at the expense of the revenues of India.

What shall be evidence of distress and expenses incurred.

67. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules to determine under what circumstances and subject to what conditions seamen or apprentices may be relieved and provided with passages under this chapter and generally to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

CHAPTER IV.

SHIP SURVEYORS.

68. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint competent persons for the purposes of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of practising the profession of a ship surveyor at any port in the territories administered by such Government, and, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

Local Government to appoint examiners,

and to make rules as to qualification, &c., of ship surveyors.

(*a*) for the conduct of such examinations and the qualifications to be required,

(*b*) for the grant of certificates to qualified persons,

(*c*) for the fees to be paid for such examinations and certificates,

(*d*) for holding enquiries into charges of incompetency and misconduct on the part of holders of such certificates, and

(*e*) for the suspension and cancelment of such certificates.

All such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

69. No person shall, in any port in which there is a person exercising the profession of a ship surveyor and holding a certificate granted under section sixty-eight, exercise such profession in such port unless he holds a certificate granted under that section:

No person to practise as ship surveyor unless qualified.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent any person employed by Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping or Bureau Veritas from discharging any of the duties of such employment, or apply to any person specially exempted by the Local Government from the operation of this section.

Surveyors of Lloyd's and Veritas.

70. Any person exercising the profession of a ship surveyor in contravention of the provisions of section sixty-nine shall be punished with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and shall be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for anything done by him in such exercise of such profession.

Penalty for practising as ship surveyor without certificate.

CHAPTER V.

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

71. In this chapter "wreck" includes the following when found in the sea or any tidal water or on the shores thereof, that is to say:-

"Wreck" defined.

goods which have been cast into the sea and then sink and remain under water;

goods which have been cast or fall into the sea and remain floating on the surface;

goods which are sunk in the sea, but are attached to a floating object in order that they may be found again,

goods which are thrown away or abandoned, and

a vessel abandoned without hope or intention of recovery.

72. Chapter V of the Indian Ports Act, 1875 and section 5 of Act No XIII of 1878 (*An Act to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices and to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act 1875, and the Indian Ports Act, 1875*) are hereby repealed.

Repeal of chapter V of Indian Ports Act, 1875.

But nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to affect section 40 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875 or entitle any person to salvage in respect of any property recovered by creeping or sweeping in contravention of that section.

73. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to receive and take possession of wreck and to perform such duties connected therewith as are hereinafter mentioned within such local limits as it may from time to time prescribe.

Appointment of receivers.

Persons so appointed shall be called receivers of wreck.

74. Any person finding and taking possession of any wreck within any local limits for which a receiver of wreck has been so appointed shall as soon as practicable—

Rules to be observed by persons finding wreck.

(*a*) if he be the owner thereof, give the receiver of wreck notice in writing of the finding thereof and of the marks by which such wreck is distinguished;

If he be the owner;

(*b*) if he be not the owner of such wreck, deliver the same to the receiver of wreck.

If he be not the owner.

75. Whenever any wreck is found by the receiver of wreck or has been delivered to him in accordance with the provisions of section seventy-four by any person, not being the owner thereof, the Government or such other person so delivering such wreck, as the case may be, shall be entitled to receive a reasonable sum for salvage, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

Government or person finding wreck entitled to salvage.

Any dispute arising concerning the amount due under this section shall be determined by a Magistrate, upon application to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Disputes concerning amount of salvage.

76. The receiver of wreck shall, on taking possession of any wreck, publish a notification, in such manner and at such place as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, containing a description of the same and the time at which and the place where the same was found.

Notice to be given by receiver.

77. If after the publication of such notification the wreck is unclaimed,

Wreck may in certain cases be sold.

or if the person claiming the same fails to pay the amount due for salvage and for charges incurred by the receiver of wreck in respect thereof,

the receiver of wreck may sell such wreck by public auction, if of a perishable nature, forthwith, and if not of a perishable nature, at any period not less than six months after such notification as aforesaid.

78. On the realization of the proceeds of such sale, the amount due for salvage and charges as aforesaid, together with the expenses of the sale, shall be deducted therefrom, and the balance shall be paid to the owner of the wreck, or, if no such person appear and claim the same, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person thereafter establishing his right to the same:

Proceeds how applied.

Provided that he makes his claim within one year from the date of the sale.

79. Any person omitting to give notice of the finding of, or to deliver, any wreck to the receiver of wreck as required by section seventy-four shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and in the case of omission to deliver any wreck, shall, in addition to such fine, forfeit all claim to salvage, and pay to the owner of such wreck if the same is claimed, or if the same is unclaimed to the Government, a penalty not exceeding twice the value of such wreck.

Penalty for failure to give notice of, or to deliver, wreck to the receiver of wreck.

CHAPTER VI.

INSPECTION OF SHIPS WITH REGARD TO LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNALS.

80. Nothing in this chapter contained shall apply to any ship belonging to, or hired by, Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

Saving clause.

81. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons to inspect, in any port, ships to which the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, issued under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, or any other similar law for the time being in force, may apply, for the purpose of seeing that such ships are properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals, in pursuance of such regulations or law, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Appointment of inspectors of lights and fog-signals.

Every person so appointed shall in the port for which he is appointed have, for the purposes of such inspection, the powers given to detaining-officers by section eleven.

82. If any such person finds that any ship is not so provided, he shall give to the master or owner notice in writing pointing out the deficiency, and also what is, in his opinion, requisite in order to remedy the same.

Notice of deficiency to be given to master or owner by such inspectors.

83. Every notice so given shall be communicated in such manner as the Local Government may direct to the Customs-collector at any port from which such ship may seek to clear; and no Customs-collector to whom such communication is made shall grant such ship a port-clearance or allow her to proceed to sea without a certificate under the hand of some person appointed as aforesaid, to the effect that the said ship is properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals in pursuance of the said regulations or law.

Ship not to be cleared by Customs-collector till inspector certifies it is properly provided with lights, &c.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

84. Every offence punishable under chapter II, chapter III or chapter V may be tried in any district or presidency-town in which the offender is found, as well as in any district or presidency-town in which it might be tried under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

Offences triable where offender found.

85. And whereas it is also expedient to provide for the assistance of assessors in certain causes in Courts exercising Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction; it is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Assessors in causes of salvage, &c.

In any Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty cause of salvage, towage or collision, the Court, whether it be exercising its original or its appellate jurisdiction, may if it think fit, and upon request of either party to such cause, shall, summon to its assistance, in such manner as the Court may by rule, from time to time, direct, two competent assessors; and such assessors shall attend and assist accordingly.

Every such assessor shall receive such fees for his attendance as the Court by rule prescribes. Such fees shall be paid by such of the parties as the Court in each case may direct.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th March, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VIII OF 1880.

An Act to correct a clerical error in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

IN the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, No. 171A, column three, for the words "The date of the plaintiff's death," the words "The sixtieth day from the date of the plaintiff's death" shall be, and be deemed to have always been, substituted.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd March, 1880:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the registration of Trade-marks was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára, No. 557, dated 23rd July, 1879 [Paper No. 1].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. G.3789—J.8, dated 4th August, 1879 [Paper No. 2].
" Secretary for Birár, to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 16, dated 16th August, 1879 [Paper No. 3].
" Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 737 C, dated 25th August, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3528—187, dated 25th August, 1879 [Paper No. 5].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2062, dated 18th August, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1625, dated 2nd September, 1879 [Paper No. 7].
" Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3765, dated 9th September, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
" Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5694, dated 20th September, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2474, dated 25th September, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 2211—381, dated 23rd September, 1879 [Paper No. 11].
" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2707, dated 29th September, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
" Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 6051, dated 8th October, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].
" Hon'ble J. Pitt Kennedy, dated 16th January, 1880 [Paper No. 14.]
Extract, paragraph 1, from despatch from Secretary of State for India in Council, No. 45, dated 24th December, 1879, and enclosure [Paper No. 15.]

2. The most important question we have had before us is as to the mode in which trade-marks already registered in England should be dealt with. The Bill as introduced, confers no privilege whatever upon such trade-marks. It puts them upon the same footing as any other foreign trade-marks, and requires them to be registered here, in precisely the same manner as if they had never been registered in England. This, it must be admitted, would entail much trouble and a considerable expenditure of time and money, which it would, if possible, be most desirable to avoid. Moreover, the provisions of the Bill being substantially identical with those of the English Statutes, the questions and disputes which would arise with reference to the registration of a trade-mark in England, would frequently arise again, in much the same form, with reference to its registration here, and thus much of the work would be done twice over. Several suggestions have been made with a view to avoiding or overcoming this difficulty.

3. The first we would notice (and we understand it to be one of the alternative suggestions put forward by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce) is to the effect that the measure should be restricted to trade-marks used in connection with Indian products, all other trade-marks,

including English trade-marks, being left on the same footing as they now are, that is to say, on the same footing as trade-marks were in England before the legislation of 1875-76.

This suggestion is one which we should be unwilling to adopt. We believe that the result of adopting it would be, not only that we should leave by far the larger proportion of the trade-marks now in use in this country on an unsatisfactory footing, but, further, that we should be compelled to withhold, even from the limited class of trade-marks to which we should restrict our legislation, the benefit of some of the most important provisions of the proposed measure.

4. If, for example, the Bill were restricted in its operation to trade-marks used in connection with Indian products, we could not, as it seems to us, retain the section which confers on a person registering a trade-mark, a presumptive title at once and a conclusive title after five years; for to do so would be to put it in the power of, say, an Indian manufacturer of piece-goods to place upon the register as his own, the trade-mark of some well-known Manchester manufacturer. The Manchester manufacturer could not protect himself against this beforehand by registering the mark in India, for the register would not be open to him, and thus when he discovered what had been done, he would be compelled to go into Court to contest the registration in the face of a presumption created by the law in favour of his adversary, or worse still, if the five years passed without his discovering the trick, might lose his right to the trade-mark altogether. And if the Bill were cut down so as to avoid this and other like results, we doubt whether it would be worth while proceeding any further with the proposed legislation.

5. Putting aside then this suggestion, which would exclude English trade-marks altogether from the operation of the Bill, we have next to consider the suggestion that they should, if registered in England, be placed upon the register here as a matter of course and without any previous notice or inquiry.

This, we understand to be the second of the two alternative suggestions of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and it is, at all events, the suggestion put forward by the Manchester Chamber in their letter to the Secretary of State, in which they say that they support the Bill with the proviso that "previous registration of a trade-mark [in England] shall be accepted as proof of ownership and right of registration in India also, as in the case of other countries having trade-mark conventions with Great Britain."

6. We do not know on what the Chamber found their statement that the registration of a trade-mark in England is accepted in countries having trade-marks conventions with Great Britain, as proof of ownership and right of registration.

From an examination of the reports relative to trade-marks legislation in foreign countries, presented to Parliament in 1879, it would appear that, though the laws of some European countries require a foreign owner of a trade-mark to register his mark at home before applying for registration in those countries, such previous registration is nowhere accepted as dispensing with any of the formalities or precautions prescribed by law as preliminaries to registration in other cases. The only privilege that appears to be anywhere accorded to a foreigner, who has registered his mark at home, is in Austria, where it is said that marks, which would not ordinarily be recognized as trade-marks, are not refused registration on this account, if the applicant can show that they have been registered as trade-marks in his own country (page 4 of the reports above referred to).

7. But, however this may be, we think it clear that, under a law like the present Bill, which makes registration at first starting presumptive evidence, and after a time conclusive evidence, of title, no such privilege as we understand the Chamber to ask for, can be conceded to foreign registration.

If the registration of a trade-mark in England were to give the registered owner an absolute right to have it registered here, without any previous public notice of his application, it would be no difficult matter for a manufacturer who desired to appropriate a mark which was in use in this country, but had not been registered, to get it registered in England and then have it registered here, thereby acquiring, at once, a presumptive title to it. There being no public notice given of his application, his proceedings would probably pass unobserved, and if he only had the patience to refrain from using the mark for five years, he might acquire an absolute title to it as against the true owner.

8. No doubt the true owner might preclude the possibility of this by himself registering the mark as soon as he designed it, or, in the case of marks in use when this Bill becomes law, as soon as the Bill passes; but to drive him to do this would be in effect to establish a compulsory system of registration; in other words, to establish a system essentially different from that contemplated by the English legislation on the lines of which we are proceeding.

9. Having thus disposed of the suggestions which have been made to us, it remains for us to state what seems to us to be the only practicable solution of the question.

It appears to us that if we could require that every trade-mark presented for registration in this country should have enfaced on it, or incorporated with it, or superadded to it, some distinctive inscription or device prescribed by the Government, and of such a nature as to strike the eye at the first glance, there would be no reason why we should not frame our Bill so as to give to registration in England, precisely the same effects as we give to registration here. The result of insisting on such a distinctive inscription or device would, in fact, be that every trade-mark registered here would be essentially a different mark from any registered in England, and so no question could ever arise between the owner of a mark entered upon the one register, and the owner of a mark entered upon the other.

10. We are quite aware that, in the case of certain articles, some degree of ingenuity would be required to ensure that the inscription or device prescribed was really of so distinctive a nature and so striking, as to make the mark to which it was added, practically a new mark, without, at the same time, obscuring its original features; but we believe that no serious difficulty would be found in any case, while in the vast majority of cases the matter would be simple

enough. In the case, *e. g.*, of the ordinary marks on piece-goods, perhaps the most important class of marks with which we should have to deal, we believe that the words "Indian mark," printed diagonally across the mark, would be all that would be required.

11. It has been objected that the working of the system we propose would be liable to be interfered with by persons registering, in England, trade-marks bearing the distinctive device or inscription prescribed by the Government here. We presume that we have nothing to fear on this score, as we suppose the Registrar in England would have power, or could easily be given power, to refuse to register a mark bearing that device or inscription, except on the application of the Indian registered owner; but if there should be any reason to apprehend that such marks might be registered in England in the name of another person, we could meet the difficulty thence arising, by providing that, in such a case, no effect should be allowed here to the English registration.

12. We have not overlooked the fact that there are trade-marks in use in British India which are the property of Frenchmen, Germans and other foreigners, and are used by them in connection with businesses carried on by them in their own countries; but we do not think that what we propose would involve any hardship to the owners of such marks. They would be on precisely the same footing as British subjects; that is to say, they could always have their marks registered here by adding to them our distinctive inscription or device, or, if they preferred it, they could register the mark in England in its original shape without any such addition.

13. We have amended the Bill so as to give effect to our suggestions, but, seeing that none of us here have had any experience of the working of any system of registration of trade-marks, we do not think it would be safe for the Council to take any further action regarding the Bill until it has been submitted in its amended form for consideration, not only to the Chambers of Commerce in this country, but also to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the Registrar of trade-marks in England, and such other individuals or public bodies, in England, as may be most competent to form an opinion on such a matter.

14. In concluding this portion of our report, it is, perhaps, convenient that we should state what, in our opinion, should be done in the event of the course we now propose not meeting with the approval of the persons concerned.

We think that in such an event, the only course open to the Council would be to require trade-marks registered in England to be registered afresh here after the publication of the usual notice and according to the ordinary procedure, and the only concession which could, in our opinion, be made to the owners of such trade-marks, would be that already referred to as at present made in Austria, *viz.*, that no objection should be taken to their marks on the ground that they were not trade-marks within the meaning of the Act.

We believe that this would be deemed an important concession, especially when it is borne in mind that the matter of determining whether a particular mark is a trade-mark, within the meaning of the Act, or not, is, at least in the case of cotton-marks, one of such labour and difficulty, that it has been found necessary to appoint a Committee of experts to deal with it in England. But important as this concession is, we are by no means sure that it would satisfy the majority of the registered owners of trade-marks in England, whose main object seems to be to get rid of the trouble and expense involved in the issue of notices and the hearing of objections, and it is for this reason we advocate the alternative course suggested above.

15. The only change of substantial importance which we have made in the Bill, in addition to those involved in the recognition of English registration, consists in the insertion of a section (3), requiring a Deputy Registrar to be appointed at Bombay and giving power to appoint one at any other place in British India.

This provision has been inserted with a view to meeting, as far as possible, the wishes of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. We regret to say that we find it impossible to give effect to that Chamber's recommendation that the High Courts at Bombay and Madras, as well as the High Court at Calcutta, should be appointed as Courts to control the registration of trade-marks. As, in order to secure the objects of a law like this, there must be but one register upon which all marks registered in British India shall be brought, so likewise there must be but one judicial authority to control the making and maintenance of that register. It would, we think, be most inconvenient to have three High Courts all independent of one another, and with no common superior nearer than the Queen in Council, empowered to direct the Registrar to make or cancel entries in his register. Under such a state of things cases would inevitably arise in which conflicting orders would be issued by different Courts, and endless trouble and confusion would result.

16. In the form of the Bill, we have made several changes which do not seem to call for special mention here. We may, however, state that with a view to making the Bill more complete in itself, and more intelligible to those who will have to work it if it becomes law, we have introduced into it several sections (13 to 18), containing provisions which the English Act relegates to rules. As these provisions, if not introduced into the body of the Act, would certainly be made here, as they have been in England, in exercise of the power to make rules which the Act confers, the change is of little importance.

17. The publication ordered by the Council has been made. We think, however, with reference to what we have said above in paragraph 13, that the Bill as now amended should be republished, and that a copy of it should be sent to the Secretary of State in Council, together with a copy of this report.

The 28th February, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
T. C. HOPE.
E. C. MORGAN.

No. II.

THE INDIAN TRADE-MARKS BILL, 1880.

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No. II.

A Bill to provide for the registration of Trade-marks.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the registration of trade-marks; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Trade-marks Act, 1880:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Registration of Trade-marks.

Appointment of a Registrar.

2. The Governor General in Council shall establish at Calcutta a registry of trade-marks, and shall from time to time appoint an officer, by name or in virtue of his office, to register trade-marks and the proprietors thereof.

The officer so appointed is hereinafter called "the Registrar."

Deputy Registrar.

3. The Governor General in Council shall appoint at Bombay, and may appoint at any other place in British India an officer to be styled the Deputy Registrar to discharge such functions of the Registrar other than that of entering marks in the register as may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, be delegated to him by the Registrar.

Application for registration.

4. Any person claiming to be entitled to the exclusive use of a trade-mark which has not been registered under this Act may, subject to the provisions of this Act and of the rules made hereunder, apply to the Registrar to register such mark and to register him as proprietor of such mark.

Any person to or upon whom a trade-mark registered under this Act has been transferred or has devolved may, subject as aforesaid, apply to the Registrar to register him as proprietor of such mark in the place of the person registered as proprietor at the date of the application.

What trade-marks may be registered.

5. No trade-mark shall be registered under this Act, unless it consists of one or more of the essential particulars hereinafter mentioned, together with such additional particulars as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by an order in writing, prescribe in this behalf; but there may be added to any one or more of the said essential particulars any letters, words or numerals, or combination of letters, words or numerals.

The essential particulars referred to in the first clause of this section are as follows:—

(*a*) a name of an individual or firm printed, cast, impressed or woven in some particular and distinctive manner; or

(*b*) a written signature or copy of a written signature of an individual or firm; or

(*c*) a distinctive device, mark, heading, label or ticket:

Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, any special and distinctive word or words, or combination of numerals or letters used as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act may be registered as such under this Act if the additional particulars prescribed by the Governor General in Council have been added thereto.

39 Vic., s. 2.

Trade-mark to be registered for class of goods.

6. A trade-mark must be registered as belonging to particular goods or classes of goods.

39 Vic., s. 6.

Registration not to be granted without leave of Court in certain cases.

7. The Registrar shall not, without the special leave of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William to be given on motion or in such other manner as such Court may direct, register in respect of the same goods or classes of goods—

(a) a trade-mark identical with one which is already registered with respect to such goods or classes of goods; or

(b) a trade-mark so nearly resembling a trade-mark already registered with respect to such goods or classes of goods as to be likely to deceive.

39 Vic., s. 6.

Registration when not to be granted.

8. The Registrar shall not register, as part of, or in combination with, a trade-mark, any scandalous or obscene designs, or any words or numbers if the exclusive use of such words or numbers would, by reason of their being calculated to deceive or otherwise, be disentitled to protection in a Court.

40 Vic., s. 2.

Certificates of refusal to register.

9. When an application by any person to register as a trade-mark a device, mark, name, word, combination of words or other matter or thing which has been in use as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act and to which the additional particulars prescribed by the Governor General in Council have been added, has been refused, the Registrar shall, at the request of the applicant and on payment by him of the fee prescribed by the rules made under section nineteen, grant him a certificate of such refusal, and shall also, if so required, state in such certificate his reasons for such refusal.

A certificate so granted shall be conclusive proof of such refusal.

39 Vic., s. 5.

Rectification of register.

10. If any person who is not for the time being entitled to the exclusive use of a trade-mark is registered under this Act as a proprietor of such trade-mark, or

if the Registrar refuses to register, as proprietor of a trade-mark, any person who is for the time being entitled to the exclusive use of such trade-mark, or

if any mark is registered as a trade-mark which is not authorized to be so registered,

any person aggrieved by such registration or refusal may apply by motion, or in such other manner as the said Court may direct, for an order of the said Court that the register may be rectified.

The said Court may either refuse such application, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the register, and award damages to the party aggrieved.

Case of several persons claiming to be registered in respect of same mark.

11. When each of several persons claims t be registered under this A as proprietor of the sam trade-mark, the Registra may refuse to comply with the claims of any c such persons, until their rights have been deter mined by the said Court.

The Registrar may himself submit, or requir the claimants to submit, their rights to the sai Court, by stating a case under section five hundre and twenty-seven of the Code of Civil Procedure, o in such other manner as the said Court may direct

What Court may decide in proceedings under Act.

12. The said Court may in any proceeding under sec tion ten, or section eleven decide—

(a) whether a mark is or is not such a trade-mar as is authorized to be registered under this Act;

(b) any question as to the right of any perso who is a party to such proceeding to have his nam entered on the register of trade-marks, or to hav the name of some other person removed from suc register; and

(c) any other question that it may be neces sary or expedient to decide for the rectification o the register.

Notice to be given by order of Court.

Whenever any order has been made rectifying the register, the Court shal by its order direct that du notice of such rectification be given to the Regis trar.

Removal of Trade-marks from Register.

Removal of trade-mark after fourteen years, unless fee paid.

13. At a time not being less than two month nor more than three month before the expiration of four teen years from the date o the registration of a trade-mark, the Registra shall send a notice to the registered proprietor tha the trade-mark will be removed from the register unless the proprietor pays to the Registrar, before the expiration of such fourteen years (naming the date at which the same will expire), the prescribed fee, and if such fee be not previously paid, he shall, at the expiration of one month from the date of the giving of the first notice, send a second notice to the same effect, and if such fee be not paid before the expiration of such fourteen years, the Registrar may, after the end of three months from the expiration of such fourteen years, remove the mark from the register, and so from time to time at the expiration of every period of fourteen years.

Payment of additional fee after expiration of fourteen years.

14. If before the expiration of the said three months the registered proprietor pays the said fee, together with the additional prescribed fee, the Registrar may, without removing such trade-mark from the register, accept the said fee as if it had been paid before the expiration of the said fourteen years.

Power of Governor General in Council to restore trade-mark.

15. Where after the said three months a trade-mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the prescribed fee the Governor General in Council may, if he i satisfied that it is just so to do, restore such trade mark to the register on payment of the prescribe additional fee and compliance with such condition as he may think just.

Trade-mark like one removed not to be registered for five years.

16. Where a trade-mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the fee or otherwise, such trade-mark shall, nevertheless, for five years after the date of such removal be deemed, for the purpose of section seven, and not for any other purpose, to be a trade-mark which is already registered.

Removal of trade-mark where no business in goods.

17. The said Court may, on the application of any person aggrieved, remove any trade-mark from the register after the expiration of five years from the date of the registry thereof, on the ground that the registered proprietor is not engaged in any business connected with goods of the same class as the goods with respect to which such trade-mark is registered.

Alteration of Trade-marks.

Alteration of non-essential parts of trade-mark.

18. The registered proprietor of any trade-mark registered under this Act may, by leave of the said Court, alter such trade-mark, so that he do not alter any one or more of the essential or additional particulars referred to in section five, and the Registrar shall, on payment of the prescribed fee and compliance with the rules made hereunder, alter the register accordingly.

Subsidiary Rules.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 7.

Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out Act.

19. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act as to—

(*a*) the manner in which applications for registration of trade-marks shall be made ;

(*b*) the notices to be given by advertisement before the registration of trade-marks ;

(*c*) the classification of goods for the purposes of this Act ;

(*d*) the registration of first and subsequent proprietors of trade-marks ;

(*e*) the hearing of objections and the granting of certificates of refusal to register ;

(*f*) the fees to be charged for registration of trade-marks, for the continuance of a trade-mark on the register, for granting certificates of refusal to register anything as a trade-mark, and for the performance of any other duty under this Act or the rules made hereunder ;

(*g*) the removal from the register of any trade-mark ;

(*h*) the form of notices under this Act, the mode of addressing and serving such notices, and the proof of such service ; and

(*i*) the persons entitled to inspect the register,

and generally for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect.

Such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Effects of Registration and of Omission to register.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 3.

Title of first proprietor of a trade-mark.

20. The registration under this Act or under the law relating to trade-marks for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, of a person as first proprietor of a trade-mark shall be *primâ facie* proof, and, after the expiration of five years from the date of such registration, conclusive proof, of his right to the exclusive use of such trade-mark, subject to the provisions of this Act or such law as to its connexion with the will of a business.

Title of proprietor claiming by transmitted proprietorship.

21. Every person registered under this under the said law as prietor of a trade-marl sequently to the first so registered shall, a spects his title to such trade-mark, stand i same position as if his title were a contin of the title of the first person so registered.

Trade-mark to devolve only with good-will.

22. A trade-mark when registered unde Act, or under the sai shall be transferred and devolve only in con with the good-will of the business concer the particular goods or classes of goods, with ence to which it has been registered, and sh determinable with such good-will.

Registration equivalent to public use.

23. Registration of a trade-mark, whethe der this Act or und said law, shall be d to be equivalent to use of such mark.

Registration of trade-marks.

24. From and after the first day of January, no person shall be entit institute any suit or proceeding to prevent, recover damages for, the infringement of any mark, unless such trade-mark is registered, is registered as proprietor thereof under this under the said law ;

but nothing in this section shall apply device, mark, name, combination of wor letters, or other matter or thing—

(*a*) which has been in use as a trade before the passing of this Act, to which the tional particulars referred to in section five been added, and which the Registrar has refu register under this Act, or

(*b*) which was in use before the thirteent of August, 1875, and in respect of which a ficate has been granted under the 39 & 4 c. 33.

Miscellaneous.

Saving of existing jurisdiction of Courts.

25. The provisions of this Act conferr special jurisdiction o High Court of Judi at Fort William shal except so far as such jurisdiction extends, the jurisdiction of any other Court in su proceedings relating to trade-marks.

Registrar to rectify register on notice from them.

If the register requires to be rectified in quence of any proce in any such other Cour Court shall give the I trar notice of such requirement, and he rectify the register accordingly.

Certificate of Registrar to be evidence.

26. The certificate of a Registrar app under this Act or und law relating to trade- for the time being in in the United Kingdom as to any entry, n or thing which he is authorized by this or any rules made hereunder, or by the law or the rules made thereunder, as th may be, to make or do, shall be evidence o entry having been made and of the contents of, and of such matters and things having done or left undone.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of In Legislative

[Second publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd March, 1880:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to regulate labour in Factories was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 4347, dated 3rd December, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 1].
" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 126B., dated 16th December, 1879 [Paper No. 2].
" Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1938, dated 26th December, 1879 [Paper No. 3].
" Secretary for Birár, to Resident, Haidarábad, No. 25, dated 25th December, 1879 [Paper No. 4].
" Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 3, dated 3rd January, 1880 [Paper No. 5].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 2329, dated 29th December, 1879 [Paper No. 6].
" Department of Public Works, No. 34G., dated 5th January, 1880 [Paper No. 7].
Endorsement by Department of Finance and Commerce, dated 17th January, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 6, dated 8th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 964—3, dated 3rd January, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].
" Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3587, dated 31st December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 97, dated 8th January, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 12].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 6690—120, dated 22nd December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 3264, dated 23rd December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 60, dated 10th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 451, dated 22nd January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
" Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 486 $\frac{1}{1}\frac{2}{3}$, dated 23rd January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].
" Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 537, dated 26th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 18].
Note by Hon'ble T. C. Hope, dated 23rd January, 1880 [Paper No. 19].
From Bombay Millowners Association, to Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, Legislative Department, dated 23rd February, 1880 [Paper No. 20].

2. The Bill as introduced applied only to those parts of the country to which it might, from time to time, be extended by the Local Government. We have now amended it so that it will apply at once throughout British India.

We believe that the change thus made is in reality of less importance than it might at first sight appear. The power conferred by the original Bill would undoubtedly have been exercised by the Government of Bombay, which has throughout advocated a more stringent measure than the present, and it is difficult to believe that, when the industries of the Bombay Presidency had once been placed under restriction, the factories in other Provinces would have been allowed for any time to enjoy a protective exemption from the provisions of the Act.

However this may be, we think that it would be unjust and would, moreover, tend to interfere with the natural development of manufacturing enterprise in India if we were to allow the factories of one Province to be subjected to restrictions from which those of another were exempt.

It cannot, in our opinion, be contended that the moderate restrictions imposed by the Bill as now amended go beyond what is needed in any part of the country.

3. We have limited the definition of "factory" especially by confining it to establishments where steam, water, or some other mechanical power is used, and where not less than one hundred persons are employed.

4. On the other hand, we have (section 19) expressly provided that the Bill shall extend to factories belonging to the Crown which would probably, in the absence of any such express provision, have been held to be exempt from its operation. The only concession we propose in favour of such factories is that, in the case of any public emergency, they may be exempted from the provisions of the Act. In this we have followed the English factory law.

5. In the provisions restricting the hours of labour we have made some important changes. The Bill as introduced distinguished two classes of persons, namely, "children" (*i. e.*, persons under twelve years of age) and "young persons" (*i. e.*, persons between the ages of twelve and sixteen), and enacted that the former should not be employed more than six and the latter more than eight hours a day. But as reasons have been shewn, to our satisfaction, for making no distinction in respect of the hours of labour between children and young persons, there is no object in retaining this division into two classes.

The Bill therefore, as now amended by us, deals with only one class, namely, "children," which it defines as persons under the age of fourteen years. The minimum age of employment we have (section 6) maintained at eight years, and we have omitted the clause which permitted the employment of children of seven years during the year following the passing of the Bill, as it has been represented to us that the number of children between the ages of seven and eight at present employed is so insignificant that no such relaxation of the rule is called for. As to children between the ages of eight and fourteen, the Bill admits of their being employed for nine hours a day (section 7), but requires (section 8) that they be allowed four holidays in the month.

6. It further provides for another matter on which the Bill as introduced was silent, namely, the length of the "spell" of work as it is commonly called, and the intervals to be allowed

for rest and meals; but, as this is a matter in the regulation of which regard must be paid to the peculiar habits of the people and the various modes of working factories in different parts of the country, we have confined ourselves to providing (section 7) that no child shall be employed on any day without intervals of relaxation amounting in the whole to at least an hour, and we have left it to the Local Governments to determine, with regard to existing practice and the wishes of the employers, at what times of the day such intervals should be allowed.

7. The only other alterations in the main provisions of the Bill to which we deem it necessary to refer will be found in section 12, where we have brought the rules as to fencing somewhat more into conformity with the English law, and in section 13, where we have restricted the obligation to report accidents to cases in which a person is so injured as to be unable to return to his work for forty-eight hours.

8. We have made several other amendments in, and additions to, the Bill; but as they relate to mere subsidiary matters, or amount only to improvements in drafting, they may be more briefly dismissed. Thus, in section 4, we have authorized the Inspector to make such inquiries as may be necessary for the purposes of the Act, and to forbid the employment, or the employment as an adult, of any person who appears to be under the proper age until a certificate of age from a medical officer has been procured.

9. Again, we have (in section 11) empowered the Local Government to require the occupier of a factory to keep up, for the information of the Inspector, registers of the children employed in such factory. We do not suppose that this power will often be exercised, but it will afford a useful check in cases where there is reason to suspect that the Act is being infringed.

10. In section 14 we have required any person coming into occupation of a factory to send to the Inspector a notice stating the nature of the work to be performed, the moving power to be employed and certain other particulars.

11. Lastly, in order to avoid the difficulty which many of the authorities consulted anticipate in determining the age of a child, we have introduced, in section 16, two rules of evidence, the former of which throws the burthen of proof on the occupier of the factory where the child is, in the opinion of the Court, apparently under age, and the latter of which makes a certificate of age granted by a medical officer admissible in evidence.

12. The publication ordered by the Council has been made; and we recommend that the Bill as amended be passed, but should, before being passed, be published in the *Gazette of India*.

B. W. COLVIN.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
WHITLEY STOKES.
RIVERS THOMPSON.
JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE.*
CHARLES GRANT.
E. C. MORGAN.†
H. J. REYNOLDS.‡

The 28th February, 1880.

I CONCUR in the Report and Bill, except paragraph 6 of the former and section 7 of the latter. I think that nine hours should be the authorized period of employment, including an aggregate of one hour's intervals for rest and recreation, and that the operatives should be left free to obtain these from the millowners at such times as may be mutually convenient, subject only to the restriction (contained in the English Act) against more than 4½ hours' continuous work without an interval of at least half an hour. This course would be in general conformity with the Bombay Commission of 1875, Mr. Sorabjí Bengali's draft Bill, the views of the Bombay Government and the practice of many mills at Calcutta, and would be accepted (if I rightly understand their letter) by the Millowners Association at Bombay.

T. C. HOPE.

The 2nd March, 1880.

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* I OBJECT to the permissive character of the Bill being altered; I sign the report with reservation.

JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE.

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† DISSENTING from paragraph 2.

E. C. MORGAN.

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‡ DISSENTING from the last clause of paragraph 2 and from paragraphs 5 and 12.

H. J. REYNOLDS

No. II.

THE FACTORIES BILL, 1880.

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No. II.

A Bill to regulate labour in Factories.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate labour in factories; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Factories Act, 1880."

Local extent.

It applies to the whole of British India.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Factory."

"factory" means any premises wherein is carried on, for not less than four months in the whole in any one year, any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use any article or part of an article; and

(*a*) wherein steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of any such process; and

(*b*) wherein not less than one hundred persons are on any day simultaneously employed in any manual labour in, or incidental to, any such process; and

every part of a factory shall be deemed to be a factory, except any part used exclusively as a dwelling :

"child."

"child" means a person under the age of fourteen years :

"mill-gearing."

"mill-gearing" includes every shaft, whether upright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, pulley, rope, driving strap or band, by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine :

"Employed."

A child who works in a factory, whether for wages or not, either in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein, shall be deemed to be employed therein within the meaning of this Act.

Inspectors and certifying Surgeons.

Inspectors.

3. The Local Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors of factories within such local limits as it may assign to such Inspectors, and may suspend or dismiss any person so appointed.

In default of such appointment, the Magistrate of the district shall, in virtue of his office, be Inspector of all factories (if any) in the District.

3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 103, s. 17.

Such Inspectors shall be deemed public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may, from time to time, indicate in this behalf.

New.

Powers of Inspectors.

4. An Inspector of factories may within the local limits for which he is appointed—

7 Vic., c. 15, s. 3. 8 & 9 Vic., c. 29, s. 4. 30 & 31 Vic., c. 146, s. 10.

(*a*) enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, any factory whenever he has reason to believe that any person is employed therein;

(*b*) make such examination of the premises and machinery, and of the registers hereinafter prescribed, and take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any person as such Inspector may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act;

(*c*) order that any person shall not be employed in a factory when he has reason to believe that such employment would be in contravention of this Act—

until the age of such person has been certified, in the manner hereinafter provided, to be above eight years; or

for more than the time allowed by this Act for the employment of children until his age has been so certified to be above fourteen years.

New.

Certifying surgeons.

5. The Civil Surgeon or such other person practising medicine or surgery as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf for any local area (hereinafter called the certifying surgeon) shall, at the request of any person employed or desirous of being employed in a factory situate in such local area, or of the parent or guardian of such person, examine such person and grant him a certificate, stating whether his age, as nearly as it can be ascertained from such examination, is above or below eight years, or fourteen years, as the case may be.

Children.

3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 103, s. 7. 7 Vic., c. 15, s. 29. 8 & 9 Vic., c. 30 & 31 Vic., c. 146, s. 6, cl. (1).

Age of employment.

6. No child shall be employed in any factory, if he is under the age of eight years.

Hours of employment for children.

7. No child shall be actually employed in any factory more than nine hours in any one day.

And no child shall be employed in any fac on any day without an interval or inter amounting in the whole to at least an hour b allowed to him for food and rest.

The times at which such intervals shall allowed and the length of each interval sha fixed by the Local Government for each fact after ascertaining, as far as possible, the exis practice in such factory and the wishes of the cupier thereof.

The occupier shall set up and maintain, in conspicuous place in the factory, a printed written notice in English and the languages o District in which the factory is situate sho the times at which such intervals shall be all and the length of each interval.

A child shall not be deemed to be employed in the meaning of the first clause of this se during any interval allowed for food or rest.

Child to be allowed holidays.

8. Every occupier of a factory in which chi are employed shall, b the beginning of each m fix not less than four da such month on which no child shall be emp in such factory, and shall forthwith give noti the days so fixed to such officer as the Local ernment may, from time to time, appoint in behalf.

An occupier of a factory may, with the pre sanction of the Inspector, substitute for an fixed under this section another day in the month.

No child shall be employed in such facto a day fixed under this section, unless when an day has been substituted for such day as he before provided, in which event no child sha employed in such factory on the day so substit

Not to be employed in two factories on same day.

9. No occupier of a factory shall employ t on any day any child has to his knowledge al been employed on the day in any other factor

Not to be engaged in certain dangerous work.

10. No occupier of a factory shall allow any to clean any part of mill-gearing or mach of such factory while same is in motion, work between the fixed and traversing par any self-acting machine while such ma is in motion by the action of the steam-er water-wheel or other mechanical power, a case may be.

Register of children in a factory.

11. The Local Government may direct an cupier of a factory to in such form and with particulars as such Go ment may, from time to time, prescribe, reg of the children (if any) employed in such tory, and of their respective employments.

Fencing.

:., c. 15, 20 Vic., , s. 4. 31 Vic., 3, s. 10.

Fencing.

12 (*a*). Every fly-wheel directly connected with a steam-engine, or water-wheel or other mechanical power in any part of a factory, and every part of a steam-engine or water-wheel,

(*b*) every hoist or teagle near which any person is liable to pass or be employed, and

(*c*) every other part of the machinery or mill-gearing of a factory which may, in the opinion of the local Inspector, be dangerous if left unfenced, and which he may have ordered to be fenced,

shall, while the same is in motion, be kept by the occupier of such factory securely fenced.

Any order under clause (*c*) may be set aside, on appeal or otherwise, by the Local Government or such authority as it may appoint in this behalf.

Notices.

ic., c. 15, :.

Notice to be given of injuries to persons in factories.

13. When any accident occurs in a factory causing death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during forty-eight hours after the occurrence of the accident, the occupier of such factory, or, in his absence, his principal agent in the management of such factory, shall send such notice of such accident to such authorities in such form and within such time as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, direct.

Vic., c. 16, :.

Person beginning to occupy factory to give notice.

14. Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, send to the local Inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory, the place where it is situate, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work performed in such factory, the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and the name of the person (if any) under whom the business of the factory is to be carried on.

Penalties.

Geo. III, 3, s. 13. 4 Wm. c. 103, ss. 31. ic., c. 15, 3. 9 Vic., 9, s. 39.

Penalties.

15. Any person who, in breach of this Act, or of any order or rule made hereunder—

(*a*) employs any child in any factory;

(*b*) neglects to set up or maintain the notice required by section seven or to fix the days referred to in section eight;

& 31 Vic., 46, s. 7.

(*c*) allows any child to perform the work forbidden by, or to work in contravention of, section ten;

(*d*) neglects to keep a register in manner prescribed under section eleven;

'ic., c. 15, 43, 53.

(*e*) neglects to fence any machinery or mill-gearing in any factory; or

(*f*) neglects to give any notice,

& 20 Vic., 38, s. 6.

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees:

Provided that—

1st, no prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the previous sanction of, the local Inspector; and

2nd, no person shall be liable under this section to more than one penalty for any one description of offence committed on the same day, except where two or more children are employed contrary to the provisions of this Act, in which case one penalty may be imposed in respect of each child so employed.

Only one penalty for same kind of offence on one day.

16. Where an act or omission would, if a person were under eight or fourteen years of age be an offence punishable under this Act and such person is, in the opinion of the Court, apparently under such age, it shall lie on the accused to prove that such person is not under such age.

Burden of proof as to age.

A declaration in writing by a certifying Surgeon that he has personally examined a person employed in a factory, and believes him to be under the age set forth in such declaration, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be admissible as evidence of the age of that person.

Certifying Surgeon's declaration in writing admissible.

17. Every occupier of a factory shall be deemed primarily liable for any breach therein of the provisions of this Act; but he may discharge himself from such liability by proof to the satisfaction of the local Inspector before prosecution therefor, that such breach was committed by some other person without his knowledge or consent; and the person committing such breach shall be liable therefor.

Occupier primarily liable for breaches of provisions of Act.

Miscellaneous.

18. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to provide, for—

Local Government may make rules.

(*a*) the fencing of machinery and mill-gearing in factories;

(*b*) the inspection of factories;

(*c*) the manner in which appeals under this Act shall be presented and heard; and

(*d*) otherwise carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

19. This Act shall apply to factories belonging to the Crown; provided that, in case of any public emergency, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by an order in writing, exempt any such factory from this Act to such extent and during such period as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, thinks fit.

Crown factories.

D. FITZPAT

Secy. to the Govt.

Leg.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th March, 1880:—

No. 6 OF 1880.

A Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1880;"

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

"Section."

2. In this Act "section" means a section of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873.

Amendment of section 3, clause (4), sub-clauses (a) and (c).

3. In section 3, clause (4), sub-clause (a), after the words "last settlement," the words "or revision of settlement" shall be inserted; and in the same section, clause (4), sub-clause (c), for the word "and," the word "or" shall be substituted.

Addition of a proviso to section 7.

4. To section seven the following proviso shall be added:—

"If there are two or more sharers in any sír-land and one of them becomes an ex-proprietary tenant, the share which previously belonged to such ex-proprietary tenant shall be divided off, and his rights as ex-proprietary tenant shall be limited to the land comprised in it."

Amendment of section 9.

5. In section nine, for the second clause, the following shall be substituted:—

"No other rights of occupancy shall be transferable except by voluntary transfer between persons who have become by inheritance co-sharers in such rights."

At the end of the same section, for the word "section" the word "clause" shall be substituted.

Addition to section 11.

6. To section eleven the following words shall be added:—

"except as provided by section eighteen."

Amendment of sections 12 and 21.

7. In section twelve, clause (a), and in section twenty-one, the words "the patwárí of the village or," and in section fifty-eight the words "patwárí or," shall be omitted.

New section to follow section 13.

8. After section thirteen, the following section shall be inserted:—

Landholder's right to measure land.

"13A. Every landholder has a right of making a general survey or measurement of his land, unless restrained from doing so by express engagement with the tenant.

Act X of 1859, 26.

Procedure if measurement opposed or tenant refuses to attend at measurement.

"If any landholder, intending to measure any land which he has a right to measure under this section, is opposed in making such measurement by the tenant, or if the tenant of any land which is liable to such measurement, having received notice from the landholder of the intended measurement, refuses to attend and point out such land, the landholder may apply to the Collector, who shall thereupon inquire into the case in the manner provided for applications under this Act, and shall pass an order either allowing or disallowing the measurement, and, if the case so requires, directing or excu the attendance of the tenant.

If any tenant, after the issue of an order di ing his attendance, neglects to attend, it shall be competent to him to contest the correctnes the measurement made in his absence."

Amendment of section 19.

9. In section nineteen, for the words "thi first day of December," words "thirtieth day September" shall be stituted.

Substitution of new section for section 23.

10. For section twe three, the following sec shall be substituted:—

Power to remit or suspend payment of rent when payment of revenue remitted or suspended.

"23. Whenever for any cause the Local Gove ment remits or suspends any period the paymen the whole or any part of revenue payable in res of any land, any officer empowered by the L Government in this behalf may, subject to s rules as to appeal, confirmation or otherwis may from time to time be prescribed by the Bo order that the rent of such land shall be remit or suspended, for the period of such suspensio revenue as aforesaid, to an amount which shall equal to double the amount of the revenue of wh the payment has been so remitted or suspended shall bear the same proportion to the whole of rent payable in respect of the land as the reve of which the payment has been so remitted or pended bears to the whole of the revenue payabl respect of such land,

"and, subject to the same rules, the landho shall be bound by such order."

Amendment of sections 37, 38 and 39.

11. In section thirty-seven, for the words " date," the words "the day of April" shall be stituted.

In section thirty-eight, for the word "Ap the word "March," and in section thirty-nine, the word "May," when it first occurs, the w "April" shall be substituted.

Proviso added to section 40.

12. To section forty following proviso shall added:—

"Provided that, if the order of the Collec or Assistant Collector under section thirty-nine passed at a date which leaves the landholder sufficient time to apply for assistance to eject bef the ploughing for the kharíf-harvest commences the district, the landholder may, at any ti within one month from the date of such ord with the leave of the Collector or Assistant C lector (as the case may be), apply for such assi ance."

New section to follow section 55.

13. After section fif five, the following secti shall be inserted:—

Deposit of rent in court when claimed by two or more persons.

"55A. When, owing to the death of the lan lord or other cause, two more persons severally cla the right to collect the re from a tenant, the tenant m apply to the Collector of the district or the Assi ant Collector for leave to deposit in court the f amount of rent due from him.

"The Collector or Assistant Collector may, af such enquiry as he thinks necessary, direct paym of the amount deposited to such one of the pers claiming such rent as appears to him entitled receive the same, or may order the same to rem in deposit, pending decision by a compet Court."

Addition to section 56.

14. In section fifty-six, to the first clause the following words shall be added :—

"and until such rent has been satisfied, no other claim on such produce shall be enforced by sale in execution of decree or otherwise."

Amendment of section 85.

15. In section eighty-five, for the words "section ninety-four," the words "sections sixty-nine and eighty-three" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 93.

16. In section ninety-three, clause (*a*), after the words "arrears of rent," the following shall be inserted, that is to say :—"or, where rent is payable in kind, for the money-equivalent of rent."

Amendment of section 94.

17. In section ninety-four, after the word "distress," the following shall be inserted, that is to say :—"not being suits of the description referred to in sections sixty-nine and eighty-three."

Amendment of section 95.

18. In section ninety-five, clause (*d*), for the words "section thirty-six," the words "to have a notice of ejectment issued and served under section twenty-eight" shall be substituted ; and to the same section the following clauses shall be added :—

Addition of a new clause to same section.

"(*q*.) Application under section 13 A by a person intending to measure land."

(*r*.) Application to take out of deposit any amount deposited under section 55 A.

Addition of new section after section 95.

19. After section ninety-five, the following section shall be inserted :—

Limitation of process of execution or order to one year.

"95A. When any order has been made on an application under this Act, no process for the execution of such order shall be issued on an application made after the lapse of one year from the date of such order, except when special provision is otherwise made in this Act."

Amendment of section 96.

20. In section ninety-six, clause (*a*), the words and figures "and may, with the consent of the parties, be referred to arbitration under sections two hundred and twenty to two hundred and thirty-one (both inclusive) of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873," shall be repealed.

Addition of new section after section 96.

21. After section ninety-six the following section shall be inserted :—

Suits and applications under this Act may be referred to arbitration.

"96A. All suits and applications under this Act may, with the consent of the parties, be referred to arbitration under sections two hundred and twenty to section two hundred and thirty-one (both inclusive) of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873."

Amendment of section 106.

22. To section one hundred and six the following shall be added, that is to say :—

"but nothing in this section shall affect any custom of a village or any special contract."

Addition of new sections after section 117.

23. After section one hundred and seventeen the following sections shall be inserted :—

Service when defendant resides out of British India and has no agent to accept service.

"117A. If the defendant resides out of British India and has no agent in British India empowered to accept the service, the to the defendant at the place where he is residing, and forwarded to him by post, if there be postal communication between such place and the place where the Court is situate.

Service through British Resident or Agent of Government.

"117B. If there be a British Resident or Agent of Government in or for the territory in which the defendant resides, the summons may be sent to such Resident or Agent by post or otherwise for the purpose of being served upon the defendant ; and if the Resident or Agent return the summons with an endorsement under his hand that the summons has been served on the defendant in manner hereinbefore directed, such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence of such service."

Amendment of section 162.

24. In the first clause of section one hundred and sixty-two, between the word "Act" and the word "after" the words "when the application for the issue of such process is made" shall be inserted.

Addition to section 172.

25. To section one hundred and seventy-two the following clause shall be added :—

Possession to be given to auction-purchaser.

"In the event of the sale of such property being completed, possession thereof shall be given to the auction-purchaser by the Collector of the district in which the said property is situate."

Addition to section 195.

26. In section one hundred and ninety-five, after the word "final," the following words shall be inserted :—

"subject to review by the Commissioner of the Division or the Board."

New section to be added after section 198.

27. After section one hundred and ninety-eight the following section shall be added :—

Power of Board to review its orders.

"198A. The Board may review and may rescind, alter or confirm any order made by itself, or by a single member, on the application of one of the parties to the case, if preferred within ninety days from the passing of the order."

New section to follow section 201.

28. After section two hundred and one the following section shall be inserted :—

"(5). *Review.*

Reviewing of applications not open to appeal.

"201A. In applications in which the order of the Commissioner or Collector of the district or Assistant Collector is final, as provided in sections one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six and one hundred and ninety-seven, such Commissioner, Collector or Assistant Collector, as the case may be, may, upon the application of either party, if preferred within thirty days from the date of the decision, order the rehearing of an application upon the ground of the discovery of new evidence or matter material to the issue of the case which the applicant had no knowledge of or could not produce at the time of trial."

Amendment of section 210.

29. In section two hundred and ten, in the first clause, for the words "suit brought," the words "application made" shall be substituted ; and in the second clause, for the words "suit brought," the words "suit or application brought or made" shall be substituted.

In the same section the words "to the suit," in

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE North-Western Provinces Rent Act (XVIII of 1873) has now been in force for six years; and during this period several points in which it requires amendment have from time to time been brought to the notice of the Local Government. It has now submitted to the Government of India the proposed amendments, with a request that they may be embodied in an Act of the legislature, and, to meet this request, the present Bill has been prepared.

2. Most of these amendments are of a very simple character, and aim either at correcting obvious oversights or at giving legislative sanction to the interpretation which the Act has received. The following only appear to call for notice.

3. Under section 7 of the Act as it stands, it is not easy to say what precisely is the state of things which results when one of two or more sharers in sír-land loses his proprietary rights therein, and becomes an ex-proprietary tenant. To remove this difficulty, a clause has been added to the section, declaring that in such a case the share which previously belonged to the tenant shall be divided off, and that he shall become an ex-proprietary tenant of the land comprised in it.

4. Section 9 lays down that the rights of tenants at fixed rates shall be heritable and transferable, and that no other right of occupancy shall be transferable by grant, will or otherwise, except as between persons who have become by inheritance co-sharers in such right. A full bench of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, holding that the section was enacted in the interest of landholders, and that they may presumably waive the privilege it confers on them, has decided that occupancy-rights may be attached and brought to sale in execution of the decree of a civil Court if the decree-holder be the landholder under whom the tenant holds. It is urged that the stability of occupancy-rights is a fundamental principle of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, and that this decision of the High Court, which arms landholders with a means of ejecting their occupancy-tenants, not contemplated by the legislature when the Act was passed, very seriously affects this principle. The section has, therefore, been amended so as to make it clear that the alienation of occupancy-rights is restricted to voluntary transfers from one co-sharer to another.

5. Experience has shown that a patwárí is often so much exposed to local influence, that he cannot safely be entrusted with the duty of recording and attesting agreements for enhancement of rent. The references to this officer in sections 12 and 21, as also in section 58, have therefore been omitted, and the duty in question has been restricted to the kánúngos, who since the recent increase in their number will find no difficulty in performing it.

6. Section 13 gives the landholder permission to apply to enhance the rent of his tenant if the quantity of land held by such tenant is proved by measurement to be greater than the quantity for which rent has been paid. But the law nowhere gives the landholder a right to measure his tenant's lands. Such a power existed under section 26 of Act X of 1859; but the provisions of that section were omitted apparently by inadvertence when the present Act was framed. It is now proposed to restore them by the addition of a new section (13A) after section 13.

7. The last date now fixed by section 19 for receiving applications for enhancement or abatement of rent is the 31st December. As a rule, these applications are not made until the end of the period allowed, and as they can only be disposed of during the cold weather, the result is that, the season for their disposal being half over when the greater number of them are made, many of them have to stand over till the following year. With a view to remedying this the 30th of September has been made the last date for receiving such applications, so that it will in future be possible to dispose of them in the cold weather immediately following their receipt.

8. Section 23 has given rise to much misconception and trouble in its application. The original intention with which it was framed was that, when the Government thinks fit to remit or suspend the demand for revenue, the tenant should be entitled to share in the concession made; but the section, as at present worded, inverting this, provides that, when remission of rent however small, is declared necessary, there shall always be remission of revenue. It is considered that this is not in accordance with the principles on which the land-revenue is fixed for a term of years and that the section should be amended so as clearly to express the original intention of its framers; and accordingly a new section has with this object been substituted for the existing one.

9. The date fixed by section 38 for the issue and service of notices of ejectment (the first of April) has been found to be too late to admit of all applications filed being disposed of before the agricultural work for the next year is begun. The date for such service has therefore been altered to the 1st day of March, and a corresponding alteration has been made in sections 37 and 39, in the date on which applications contesting liability to be ejected shall be made.

10. It sometimes happens that on the death of a landlord there are rival-claimants to his property, each of whom by distraint or otherwise tries to enforce his claim to the rents. In such a case the tenants are much harassed, being at a loss to know to whom to pay their rents. A new section (55A) has therefore been added to the Act, allowing the tenants in such a case to deposit their rent in court, pending the decision of the dispute between the rival-claimants.

11. Section 56 lays down that the produce of all land in the occupation of a cultivator shall be deemed to be hypothecated for the rent payable in respect of such land. In the North-Western Provinces, rent is not payable by tenants till one month before the Government-instalment of revenue falls due; but civil Courts can proceed to distrain and sell a standing crop before that time. This obviously tends to defeat the object in view and accordingly an addition has been made to the section to the effect that, until the rent has been satisfied, no other claim on the produce shall be enforced by sale in execution of decree or otherwise.

12. The amendment made in section 93, which makes suits for the money-value of rent payable in kind cognizable by the revenue Courts, merely embodies the decision of the Full Bench of the High Court in *Tajuddin Khan* v. *Ram Pershad Bhagat*, I. L. R. 1 All. 217.

13. The Act now prescribes no limitation for the execution of orders made on applications. Commonly the nature of such orders renders the fixing of any limitation unnecessary; but in some cases, such as an application for the recovery of land of which a tenant has been wrongfully dispossessed, some limit appears to be necessary. An addition has, therefore, been made to section 95, laying down generally one year as the limit.

14. Section 96, as it at present stands, provides for applications only being referred to arbitration. It is obviously desirable that there should be a power to refer suits in the same way as applications, and accordingly section 96 has been amended and a new section (96A) inserted making it lawful to refer suits as well as applications to arbitration.

15. A question having been raised as to whether section 106 debarred a co-sharer in land from recovering his share of the rent from a tenant, where there was a special contract or a custom authorizing such co-sharer to collect separately, words have been added to that section to make it clear that it does not affect any such contract or custom.

16. No power is conferred by the Act on the Collector to give possession of immoveable property which may be attached and sold under the provisions of section 172; and, it has accordingly been thought advisable expressly to confer such power by an addition to the section.

17. Section 188 provides for a review in suits not open to appeal on the ground of the discovery of fresh evidence, &c. A similar provision in the case of applications seems desirable, and has been introduced after section 201.

18. Section 196 provides for the review by the Commissioner or the Board, of orders passed by the Collector in cases where no appeal lies. But owing, doubtless, to an oversight, the Board is the only authority which can review those orders of Assistant Collectors which are made final by section 195; and the result is that much work is thrown on the Board which should properly be distributed among the Commissioners. To remedy this state of things, an addition has been made to section 195, making the orders of an Assistant Collector under that section subject to review by the Commissioner.

B. W. COLVIN.

The 13th February, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

Government would be compelled to remit that portion of the additional direct taxation which is borne by the land; and at such a time as this, he would be a bold man, after all that has happened during the past few years, who would venture to predict what is likely to happen in the future or even a few months hence. We all hope, and no one more earnestly than I do, that the war in which we are at present engaged, will speedily be brought to a close; but the burden which that war, or perhaps I should say the events which brought about that war, will impose upon the Government of India, is not a burden from which we shall be entirely relieved. We may hope that a considerable portion of the war-expenditure now being incurred will be got rid of; but we cannot expect that we shall be able to maintain what is called our rectified frontier, without a considerable and permanent increase to our military charges; and when I say this, I do not forget the recommendations which have been made in the able report presented by the Commission, of which Sir A. Eden was the president. Those recommendations will, I have no doubt, enable the Government to effect some economies; but I very much fear that these economies, right as some of them may be, and innocuous as some of them may prove, will be more than counterbalanced by the additional burdens that will be imposed upon us by the great change which has taken place in our military situation.

"And, my Lord, when I turn to the receipt-side of the budget, I must venture to say, notwithstanding all that has been affirmed to the contrary, that it is possible to take—and that if we are guided exclusively by the figures of the present budget, we shall be pretty certain to take—an unduly sanguine view of our future prospects. We must remember that one of the principal causes of the very favourable aspect of the finances at the present moment, is the great increase which has taken place in the opium-revenue. According to the budget-estimates, the nett opium-receipts are estimated at not less than 7½ millions. That is an estimate exceeding by more than one million, the actual nett average receipts from opium for the last ten years. Now, it may be said that there is no reason why the present increasing and expanding revenue from opium should not be maintained, and still further expanded. But I think we should recollect that the very nature of this opium-revenue—the very nature of the sources from which this revenue is derived—renders it a very precarious item in the revenues of India. It is an item of revenues which is liable to incidents over which the Government of India can exercise no possible control. It may be that, for a series of years, the opium-revenue will continue to be maintained at its present high standard; it is possible that it may continue to expand; but, on the other hand, it is equally possible that a serious diminution may take place.

"My Lord, I have referred to the anticipated decrease in the customs-duties. Of that loss of revenue only a very small portion has been provided for in the present budget; but if the anticipations of my Hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey shall in any degree be realised, a great part of the surplus which, if there were no war to deal with, would be yielded by the revenues of the present year, will then completely disappear. In these circumstances, I cannot but think that the Government of India will exercise a wise discretion, if we hesitate, without the most careful consideration, to part with any existing source of revenue without supplying its place by an equivalent.

"My Lord, it has been argued, I believe by my friend Mr. Morgan and the Mahárájá, and something to the same effect has been said by the Lieutenant-Governor, that either the whole or a portion of the existing war-expenses ought to have been met by a loan. It has also been said, in other quarters, that the cost of the war ought to have been shared by England. I have just expressed my dissent from the policy which has been adopted by Your Lordship and my Financial colleague with regard to one branch of the finances, and on certain other financial matters, not in this Council, but in the consultations of the Government of India, I have at different times felt it my duty to dissent from Your Lordship's policy. But, as regards this matter of a loan for defraying the expenses of the war, in what has been said by my Financial colleague and by my Hon'ble friend opposite, as to the inexpediency of throwing any part of the charges of this war on the Government of England, it is impossible for any Member of this Council to concur more heartily than I do. When I remember

how enormously during the past twenty-three years, during the period which has elapsed since the mutiny, the debt of India has been increased; when I consider the heavy burden of interest which now weighs upon the country; when I regard the present political situation; when I consider the possibilities of the political future; and when I bear in mind the demands for improvement in every branch of the administration, demands involving additional expenditure, however great may be the economy with which the administration is conducted, my feeling is, that to add to our debt in a time of unusual financial prosperity, even to meet the cost of a war, would be to take a course, which not only it would be impossible to justify, but which it would be difficult, in my opinion, too emphatically to condemn."

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said that he had not intended to offer any remarks on this occasion, but those of the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the immediate measure of relief which might be expected from the recommendation of the Army Commission, he thought, demanded some little comment. Every one knew with what delight a father looked upon his infant; but when the young gentleman was presented to the world, he was not always received with a uniform meed of admiration; therefore, HIS EXCELLENCY must observe, that the Commission over which Sir Ashley Eden presided had produced a very symmetrical work at all events, and so far he deserved immense credit for it, whatever might be said regarding the details when discussed. But as regards the immediate financial relief, he thought His Honour would admit, and he considered it right that the Hon'ble Members should know, that from the statements made by the Commission itself, the recommendations made by it could not possibly have an immediate result. The position in which the Army now stood was not that contemplated by the Commission, when the reductions involved in their recommendations were brought forward. Who could say that the Army would ever again occupy the position it held in September last? He did not think such an idea could, even for one moment, be entertained, and therefore, he said, that neither Sir Ashley Eden, nor the members forming his Commission, could possibly forecast the future, or say that the Army would ever revert to the position in which it was when they felt themselves justified in bringing forward the measures they had. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot had touched upon this point, and also referred to the advance upon Khiva. HIS EXCELLENCY was always one of those who looked upon Khiva as a mere prologue to Merv, and consequently to Herat, and that he believed was now working itself out. Who could say what military complications might be brought about, and he hoped, consequently, that Government would not anticipate any immediate relief from the army reduction.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"The Financial Statement, which gave rise to the Motion now before the Council, was so full and clear, that I should be reluctant, at this late hour, to delay the vote by any lengthened remarks, were it not that this is my only opportunity of personally noticing various criticisms on the financial administration of the Government I have the honour to represent. Those we have heard in the course of to-day's discussion, I will endeavour to answer with all possible brevity. Others which have emanated from leading English statesmen, I feel bound to notice at greater length.

"In the course of his interesting speech, my Hon'ble colleague, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, explained his personal views on the general subject of direct taxation, with special reference to the reasons which would, in his opinion, not only justify, but necessitate, recourse to an income-tax, if a larger revenue from that source were actually required by the Government of India. As this is not at present the case, I will not pause to discuss the recommendations of my Hon'ble colleague; but I freely admit that the present very limited direct tax upon trades and callings is not strictly scientific, or completely logical. I believe that no form of direct taxation short of an income-tax could be made wholly free from these objections. It is, indeed, this consideration which has influenced my concurrence in the decision not to supplement the license-tax by taxation based on any different principle, and not to seek, on the extension of that tax to the salaried and professional classes, the recovery of the revenue sacrificed by exemption from it of all incomes under Rs. 500

derived from trade. In the present favourable condition of our finances, I do not think we could justify to ourselves any measure which would have the effect of increasing taxation merely for the sake of scientific re-adjustment. It will be time enough to discuss the principles which should regulate such re-adjustment whenever the occasion for making it arises. It would not, in my opinion, be expedient, and for myself and the Members of this Government it is, in any case, impossible, to set forth now what the Government may, or will, do whenever it is called upon to deal either with a large deficit, or a large surplus. In the former eventuality, the considerations set before us by my Hon'ble colleague, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, would certainly demand, and doubtless receive, most careful examination. But I think it right to say, at once, that if, in the latter eventuality, we were enabled to contemplate a large remission of taxation, it seems to me very doubtful whether it would be by the remission of the license-tax that we should commence the enjoyment of our good fortune. Not to mention other taxes to which objection might reasonably be made, we should, for instance, have to consider the still existing taxes upon salt. Our policy of equalising the salt-duties throughout India has been carried out, thus far, with great financial success; and it has largely increased the consumption of salt. But this policy may still require, for its completion, some temporary sacrifice of revenue.

"The success of our efforts to effect the early removal of the great salt-cordon is largely owing to the friendly and enlightened spirit in which our representations have been received by the Native States concerned, and also to the intelligence and loyal exertions of our own political and fiscal officers. Of the former, my acknowledgments are due to Mr. Alfred Lyall, a gentleman of rare intellectual gifts and attainments, to whose efficient assistance in the administration of our Foreign Department I am greatly indebted; and also to General Sir H. E. Daly and Colonel Bradford, for their cordial co-operation with Mr. Hume, the value of whose labours in this matter have been repeatedly acknowledged. Of the latter, I must mention, with special gratitude, our late colleague in this Council, Mr. George Batten, who was one of the earliest and most enlightened apostles of the policy it has been my privilege to promote; and also Mr. Halsey, who has energetically assisted the prosecution of it. The Council will, perhaps, allow me to mention here that, on my way from Simla to Calcutta, I recently took occasion to visit the most important of the salt States of Rájputána and Central India, with the object of ascertaining, from personal observation and enquiry, the practical effect of our late measures in the States thus visited. So far as regards the rulers of those States, I ascertained that they are perfectly satisfied with the arrangements we have made with them. These arrangements, indeed, have everywhere largely benefited their revenues. As regards the populations of the States concerned, so far as I can judge from the assurances I received from their Native representatives, and from the statements of our own local officers, the necessarily increased price of the salt consumed by them has nowhere given rise to discontent, or caused any serious discomfort. In some parts of the country, where the Bunjara traffic had been temporarily disorganised, salt, I found, was dearer than it should be. But the formation of depôts for the sale of it at a distance from the places of production, and the extension of railways still in progress, will, I feel assured, rapidly remove this only drawback to the advantages of a reform which, in its essential consequences, has proved eminently beneficial to all concerned. I may add that the practical working of the new system has been wonderfully free from friction. I was not without anxiety, lest, in practice, it should have encountered difficulties not adequately provided for by our agreements. But, so far as I could ascertain, no such difficulties have occurred, and certainly the practical success, thus far, of our recent arrangements with the salt-producing States, has surpassed my most sanguine expectations.

"I must now ask leave to notice briefly the chief objections I have heard since last Tuesday, and more especially in the course of to-day's discussion, to the financial policy of the Government, as explained by my Hon'ble colleague in his Statement of last week. The first of these objections is that the inutility and impropriety of our reductions in public works establishments, and other useful branches of administrative expenditure, is now clearly demonstrated by

the satisfactory result to which, I must take leave to say, those timely reductions have not slightly contributed.

"It is certain, however, that, but for the reductions complained of, the present year would have ended in a deficit amounting to the by-no-means contemptible sum of at least three-quarters of a million. And next year, also, we should have had to estimate for a deficit, a smaller one no doubt, but still a deficit, in lieu of a surplus of £417,000. I shall presently have occasion to point out that the contraction of our expenditure on *productive* public works, which occasioned a great portion of these reductions, was a measure not under the control of the Government of India, and about which we had no option. The grant on account of *ordinary* public works is not less for next year than the amount actually spent on those works in any previous year, although the official machinery for the prosecution of them has been considerably cheapened. These so-called ordinary works are of great utility; and many of them are of a reproductive character. In other branches of the administration, there has been no sacrifice, and in some there has been a decided increase, of efficiency. The reductions and economies, for which we are responsible, have undoubtedly been facilitated by the recognised uncertainty of our financial prospects, which justified caution and stimulated economy. But they were, in my opinion, requisite and salutary, without any reference whatever to the present or future condition of our finances. I hope we shall steadily continue the good work thus commenced: for I consider that we shall be grossly neglecting our duty to the State, if, even when we have converted our small surplus into a large one, we were, on that account, to relax our efforts to reduce all expenditure not clearly needed for the efficient service of the State, or to improve the economic administration of all expenditure which *is* necessary for that purpose.

"My Hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor, who has criticised our budget in a candid and practical spirit which I gratefully appreciate, told us that, experience having shown how unnecessary it was for us to call on the Local Governments for special contributions from their balances to the imperial treasury, we ought now to refund to them the sums needlessly taken from them; thus furnishing them with the means to carry out useful works which, in their present impoverished condition, they are unable to undertake. Now, I fully share the views expressed by my Hon'ble friend as to the great importance and value of useful public works; and I shall regret no less than His Honour any unnecessary or unduly prolonged stoppage of them. But from a financial point of view, I think the Local Governments cannot fairly complain of their treatment or present condition. The fact is that, after making these special contributions to the imperial treasury, amounting altogether, in the last few years, to £670,000, the Provincial balances of the Local Governments will actually be larger by nearly half a million than the sum at which they were estimated at the commencement of the year. In Bengal more especially, the budget-estimate of the Local Government for 1879-80 showed, as the closing Provincial balance of the year, the sum of £357,000; the amount which the Local Government will actually have in its possession, after making a special contribution to the imperial treasury of £200,000, will be no less than £524,000, and its closing balance for next year is estimated at £562,000. Thus, the Bengal Government is very much better off now than it was before its special contribution was made. Of course, no doubt, the reason why money is there, is that it has not been spent: but I am not now discussing the expediency of public works expenditure, whether provincial or imperial. I merely wish to point out that these contributions have not impoverished the local treasuries. As regards the imperial treasury, however, I must remind Hon'ble Members that, but for these special contributions, we should show, for the present year, instead of a small surplus, a deficit of nearly a quarter of a million sterling; and that, for next year, our estimated surplus would very nearly disappear altogether.

"And this consideration leads me to follow the example of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, by making a few remarks on the military Commission, whose valuable labours were so admirably conducted, and have now been so effectually concluded, by its distinguished President, my Hon'ble friend the

Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The report of that Commission is still under the consideration of Government; and, until it has been laid before the public, it would not be proper for me either to refer in detail to its recommendations, or to express, from this chair, any opinion upon them. But there is one result of that Commission which I am free to mention, and which I desire to point out. My Hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor and his fellow Commissioners have succeeded in collecting from all parts of India an immense body, not only of information, but also of opinion; representing the official experience and personal views of all the most competent practical authorities, both civil and military, on every question submitted to that Commission for examination and advice. These materials are invaluable. So far as I am aware, no such copious and detailed information, no such collection of authoritative opinion, on the organisation and administration of the army has, at any previous time, been in the possession of the Government; nor do I think it will, at any future time, be in the power of the Government to augment the mass of materials thus collected. These materials, which are very voluminous, the Commission has annexed to its report, which bears conspicuous evidence of the conscientious care and labour devoted by it to the examination of them. It is now, therefore, possible for the Government, and, ere long, I trust it will also be possible for the public, to compare the recommendations of the Commission with the evidence on which they are based. All who read the report can thus judge for themselves how far its conclusions are sound, or its recommendations wise; and to what extent they are in accordance with verified fact or practical experience. That being the case, I must certainly say that both the Government of India and the Government of Her Majesty would gravely neglect their duty, and incur a most serious burden of responsibility on behalf of the increasingly important public interests, financial, military and administrative, which are involved in the result, if they failed, or delayed, to give to this report the most impartial and practical consideration. I cannot too highly express my lasting sense of our great obligation to my Hon'ble friend Sir Ashley Eden for the astonishing industry with which he has devoted his great intellectual powers to the accomplishment of one of the most arduous, and one of the most important, tasks ever undertaken by an Indian statesman. I wish also to express my appreciation of the work done by the able and distinguished officers who assisted Sir Ashley Eden in the labours of the Commission. There is one of those officers whose services in connection with that Commission were the latest but not the least of the many he has rendered to the Government of India. I refer to Sir Peter Lumsden; and I cannot refrain from making special mention of his services on that occasion, because they were given without stint, at a time, during the greater part of which he was simultaneously discharging the honourable and onerous duties of Chief of the Staff; a post of great importance during the progress of military operations, to which I had much satisfaction in appointing him in compliance with the strong recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

"The second objection I have heard made to our financial policy, of which the results were shown by Sir John Strachey in his Statement of last Tuesday, is curiously derived from the unexpectedly re-assuring character of that Statement. It has been said that, if our financial prospects are so bright to-day, they could not have been, three months ago, so gloomy as we supposed or represented them to be. In short, that we ought to have foreseen from an earlier date the financial results which were announced last Tuesday; and that, if we did not foresee them, we have been singularly deficient in foresight. I am unable to perceive how we could have foreseen the sudden and unprecedented expansion of our opium-revenue, for which we had estimated at a higher figure than it was ever estimated for before; or the partial recovery of our exchanges, upon which no cautious financier could have ventured to base any important calculation, or the other causes which have led to so remarkable an improvement in our financial position. But 'How does it happen,' we are asked, 'that, only two months ago, the Government was doubtful whether it could afford to remit taxation to the amount of £340,000 upon the poorer classes of traders and artisans without recouping itself by the extension of taxation to other classes?' Well, in reply to this inquiry—and I do not say that it is by any means an unnatural inquiry—I wish to make one observation. The

Government was certainly, and I venture to think rightly, anxious not to close the present or the coming year with a deficit, if it could legitimately avoid doing so. A deficit, whether small or great, brings with it a certain amount of dissatisfaction to the community and discredit to the Government, even when it is susceptible of explanation upon grounds that will satisfy all reasonable persons. There is much practical wisdom in a well-known remark by Mr. Micawber, whether that remark be addressed to individuals or nations. Mr. Micawber, as Hon'ble Members are aware, was a gentleman who had large experience about deficits. And on the subject of them he laid down the follwing golden precept. I will repeat it in his own words, which cannot be improved. 'Annual income, twenty pounds: annual expenditure, nineteen, nineteen, six. Result, happiness. Annual income, twenty pounds: annual expenditure, twenty, ought, six. Result, misery. The blossom is blighted; the leaf is withered; the God of Day goes down upon the dreary scene, and—and, in short, you are for ever floored.'

"Now, let me apply this maxim to our own position. With a revenue of 67 millions, it is obviously impossible, even in the last three months of the year, to foresee, with any certainty, whether or not a sum of less than a quarter of a million will be required to avoid deficit. As a matter of fact, this sum of £340,000 would have turned the scale between deficit and surplus; in other words, the part played by the license-tax in our calculation was that of Mr. Micawber's sixpence. Relatively indeed to the vast amounts of revenue and expenditure with which we are dealing, it would be more difficult for us, even when approaching the close of the year, to be certain whether we require £340,000 to balance our account, than for Mr. Micawber to calculate *his* account of £20 to a sixpence. And we had not only to provide for this year, but also for the next. As soon, however, as we were fairly assured of a surplus, we decided, for the reasons already explained by Sir John Strachey, not only to persevere in our resolution to reduce the license-tax by exempting from its operation all trade-incomes under Rs. 500, but also not to seek the recovery of the income thus abandoned, by the contemplated taxation of the professional and salaried classes; although, in our opinion, such taxation would have been perfectly justifiable, when, last November, we were seeking to protect the State from loss on the remission of the tax upon the poorer traders, by shifting the burden of it to stronger shoulders. Nor, indeed, am I prepared to maintain that, from any other point of view than that which I have endeavoured to explain, the exemption from taxation of any class which does not at present pay its fair contribution to the necessities of the State, is free from the animadversions we have heard to-day. By some, however, who do not dispute the point on which Sir John Strachey laid stress last Tuesday,—namely, that the license-tax and the land-cesses are so closely associated in principle and object that they must stand or fall together; and that, if the Government cannot afford to give up the one, it must not give up the other,—it has been urged that we have weakened this obvious reason for maintaining the license-tax, by our very endeavours to free that tax from its most objectionable feature; that, in short, the exemptions we have made on behalf of the poorer class of traders demand similar exemptions on behalf of the corresponding class of agriculturists; and therefore that, unless the whole of our famine-taxation can be thus re-adjusted, it ought to be entirely abandoned. I am unable to follow that argument. The reasons which led the Government to exempt the poorer class of traders are clearly inapplicable to the corresponding agricultural classes. Of these latter it has never been alleged that they were made the victims of mal-administration and oppression in the assessment and collection of a tax which, if not improperly levied and collected, is neither unjust nor injurious to either of the two classes concerned.

"I must now say a few words about the cotton-duties. They shall, however, be as few as possible. My Hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, with much pathos, reproached us for our barbarous maltreatment of those suffering and now perishing duties. Well, I must admit that our pathology has not been conducive to the longevity of the patient. But our position in this matter has not been that of physicians who have bungled young Hopeful,

or perhaps I should say old Hopeless, to death. It has been rather that of engineers laying seige to to a hostile stronghold, with the avowed object of breaching its fortifications, when the prosecution of that object is restrained and retarded, partly by lack of powder, and partly by consideration for the terrified women and children who have taken shelter within the walls of the fort. In such circumstances, the engineers concerned would carry out with caution the orders of attack. They would extend their parallels slowly; and, trusting to time, patience, and their knowledge that the enemy's position could not permanently hold out, they would regard the spontaneous capitulation of the garrison as a result preferable, even if less rapid, than any which might have been obtained from the premature delivery of a general assault. That, at least, is the light in which I have always regarded my own position, and, apparently, we may now expect, ere long, the spontaneous capitulation of the fortress. I have purposely laid stress on the fact that this has been from the first not only our deliberate, but also our unconcealed, object; for, however highly I might approve the object itself, I trust I should be the last member of this Government to approve, or justify the insidious or deceitful attainment of it. I must, however, remind the Council that in every one of our Financial Statements for the last three years, the complete abolition of the cotton-duties has been openly avowed as the ultimate aim of the policy we have been pursuing, in accordance with repeated resolutions of the House of Commons, and repeated instructions from the Secretary of State. Every step taken by myself towards the attainment of this object has been restrained only by considerations of time, opportunity and expediency; never by disapproval of the goal to which, at every stage, those steps were tending, and to which, from the outset, they were addressed. On the question of the cotton-duties, I have always, when speaking in this Council, or on behalf of the Government of India, been careful to avoid controversial discussions to which I was not directly challenged. But I have never disguised my opinion about these duties. Speaking on the subject of them, and speaking from this chair, in 1877, I said—'I have the misfortune to differ on this subject from many able and honourable gentlemen. Some of them have wide experience on fiscal and commercial questions, and not a few of them are my esteemed personal friends.' I explained why, partly for this reason, I refrained then, as I refrain now, from all unnecessary discussion of the points on which we differed. 'But' I added—'There is one view of the question to which I must demur. It is that which assumes, on the one hand, that those who advocate the maintenance of these duties, do so regardless of their obligations as English statesmen to English interests; or, on the other hand, that those who, like myself, desire their removal, are recklessly indifferent to the duty which, as Indian legislators, they owe to Indian interests. I do not accuse our opponents of disregarding the interests of England; but I am not prepared to concede to them a monopoly of disinterested devotion to the welfare of India.' Well, I do not now wish to defend the views then expressed, in any controversial or aggressive spirit. I will not stop to discuss whether the consumers of the goods we have already cheapened are Englishmen or Indians. But what is the present practical effect, upon Indian interests, of the continued duty upon English cottons? Why, they are tempting, or driving, the English manufacturer in one direction, and the Indian manufacturer in another direction, to the manufacture of cloths which neither of them would wish to make, were it not that the one desires to escape the duty, whilst the other desires to produce goods protected by it. From those who still suppose that the pressure of a five per cent. duty upon cotton-imports is too light to have any appreciable effect, let me solicit consideration of the serious extent to which the whole character of the trade has already been actually changed by it.

"But on other points of more immediate moment our financial policy has been recently criticised by eminent and influential gentlemen whose statements call for serious notice. Mr. Forster, a distinguished Member of Her Majesty's late Government, is reported to have stated at Leeds that 'the expenditure of the Indian Government in 1840 was £22,000,000 sterling; and in 1878, £62,000,000 sterling.' Furthermore, that 'the taxation of India per head is now

more than double what it was in 1840.' Now I am quite satisfied that, in making this extraordinary statement, Mr. Forster had no desire to misrepresent fact, or mislead opinion. But his statement is a startling illustration of the scant study given to the facts of Indian administration and history even by Cabinet Ministers when in office, and of the disturbing and obscuring influences under which those facts are studied by them when out of office. Since the year 1840 the following five great Provinces have been added to British India :— Sindh, the Panjáb, Oudh, and the greater part of British Burma, and the Central Provinces. This additional territory represents an area of about 350,000 square miles, and comprises a population of 42,000,000. The number of the population is nearly equal to, and the extent of the area is nearly double, that of the whole German Empire. It seems inconceivable that any man, especially an ex-Cabinet Minister, who has participated in the joint responsibility of Her Majesty's Government for the administration of Her Majesty's Indian possessions, should attempt to compare the expenditure of this Empire before and after such vast extensions of its territory and population, without any reference to their acquisition, or the least allowance for their financial consequences. That Mr. Forster should have done so, and done so in good faith, as I sincerely believe, is an illustration of the danger of forgetting Indian history in the hurried study of Indian finance, under the heavy pressure of party claims on the leisure or the labour of English politicians. Mr. Forster, however, did not stop here. He went on to say that the debt of India in 1840 was less than £30,000,000, and that now it is close upon £140,000,000. I am not personally concerned to defend the administration of India during the past forty years; but as every honest administration has a great public interest in preventing the propagation of error, I must ask the Council to allow me to make a few observations upon this increase of our debt. The burden practically thrown upon any country by its debt must be measured by the annual charge for interest upon that debt. By no other means can the actual weight of it be correctly ascertained. Now, in the year 1840, the amount of the annual interest paid by India on her public debt was one and a half million sterling. The estimates presented last week to this Council show that in 1880-81, our liabilities for interest on debt will amount to 5¾ millions. The analysis of this estimate, however, yields very remarkable, and I venture to think very satisfactory, results. Of the 5¾ millions at which we estimate the present amount of interest payable on our public debt, 1¾ millions is on account of productive public works; and this sum will be completely covered by the revenue derived from the works on account of which that portion of our debt has been incurred. The actual amount of our liabilities for the repayment of debt is thus reduced to four millions sterling; that is to say, since the year 1840 the necessary annual provision for interest upon debt has been increased to the extent of two and a half millions. Now, I must ask the Council to remember that, during the last forty years, the Government of India has had to meet the cost of the Afghán wars carried on under the administrations of Lord Auckland and Lord Ellenborough, the cost of the Sindh war, the cost of the two Sikh wars, the cost of the second Burmese war, the cost of the suppression of the mutiny in 1857, the cost, thus far, of renewed hostilities in Afghánistan, the cost of several severe famines, and, lastly, the heavy losses incurred by the fall in our exchanges during recent years. Furthermore, that the Government of India during this period has been compelled, in the highest interests of the country, to construct numerous and costly public works which are not of a productive character; such, for instance, as barracks, forts, jails, military roads, civil buildings, and the like. Now, in explanation of the causes of this expenditure, and as an illustration of its results, I shall ask the Council to allow me to read a few passages from a memorandum communicated a few years ago to a Committee of the House of Commons by my Hon'ble friend and colleague Sir John Strachey. Speaking of the condition of India between thirty and forty years ago, he then wrote :—

"'It is not too much to say that there was then, comparatively speaking, little in India of what we now think the first necessities of a civilized Administration. When I went from Calcutta to my first station in the North-Western Provinces, I was carried about a thousand miles in a box on men's shoulders; there were no other means of travelling through the richest and most advanced and most important parts of India. Speaking broadly, roads and bridges

had but begun to appear; there were no canals to save the people from destruction by famine, or those that existed were on a very small scale; there were few barracks in which English soldiers could live with tolerable health and comfort; there were few jails in which a sentence of imprisonment did not carry with it a serious probability that it would prove a sentence of death. The country at that time was entering on a phase of rapid change. The firm establishment of order was followed by improvements in all directions.

"'Ten thousand things were demanded which India had not got, but which it was felt must be provided. The country must be covered with railways and telegraphs, and roads and bridges. Canals must be made to preserve the people from starvation. Barracks must be built and every sort of sanitary arrangement be carried out.

"'This was not only true in regard to matters of imperial concern. Demands for improvement, similar to those which fell upon the Central Government, cropped up in every city and in every district of the country.

"'Twelve or fifteen years ago, in Calcutta, there was no drainage. The filth of the city rotted away in the midst of the population in horrible pestilential ditches, or was thrown into the river, there to float backwards and forwards with every change of tide. To nine-tenths of the inhabitants clean water was unknown. They drank either the filthy water of the river, polluted with every conceivable abomination, or the still filthier contents of the shallow tanks. The river, which was the main source of supply to thousands of people, was not only the receptacle for ordinary filth,—it was the great graveyard of the city. I forget how many thousand corpses were thrown into it every year. I forget how many hundred corpses were thrown into it from the Government hospitals and jails alone, for these practices were by no means confined to the poor and ignorant; they were followed or allowed, as a matter of course, by the officers of the Government and of the municipality. I wish the Committee could have seen the sights which were to be seen in Calcutta in those days in the hospitals, and jails, and markets, and slaughter-houses, and public streets. The place was declared by myself in official reports which I sent to the Government, when Sanitary Commissioner in the year 1864, of which the language, although strong, was not, and could not be, stronger than the truth required, to be hardly fit for civilized men to live in.

"'Only about a year ago, in the great city of Rangoon, containing more than 100,000 people, with half a million tons of shipping, there was not a single public lamp, no supply of wholesome water, not a single drain except the surface-drains at the sides of the streets, and no proper means of removing the night-soil and filth out of the town.

"'When I say that, to a great extent, the requirements of civilised life and of modern administration have had to be provided for India, for the first time, within the space of a few years, I do not speak only of material objects, of roads and railways, and canals, and barracks and city improvements, and so forth. The demand for improved administration has been so strong that it is not too much to say that the whole of the public services have been reorganised."

"Well, I venture to think that, if all these facts are fairly and impartially taken into account, the surprisingly small addition of two and a half millions to our annual liabilities, on account of debt, since the year 1840, cannot be reasonably regarded as matter for severe reproach to the Government of India. Reproach! Why, good heavens! the debt of England was increased to the extent of no less than 121¼ millions sterling by the American war of the last century; and to the extent of 601½ millions by the war with France during those twenty-four years of unavoidable military expenditure which were closed by the peace of 1816; involving extra annual burdens on the country for the interest payable on its debt, amounting, in the first case, to five, and in the second case to 22¾, millions sterling. The present annual charge on account of India's public debt, exclusive of that portion of it which is covered by our Public Works revenue, represents only one-sixteenth or seventeenth of our annual income; whilst the corresponding charge for which England is taxed, on account of *her* public debt, amounts to no less than one-third of her annual income.

"Mr. Forster, however, is not the only one of Her Majesty's late advisers who has recently turned his attention to the finances of India for the purpose of enlightening the constituencies of England, and with very remarkable results. In the month of November last, Mr. Gladstone addressed a large public meeting at Edinburgh, and on that occasion he is reported to have made the following statements:—'The expenditure of India,' he said, 'during our time (that is to say, during the time of the late Liberal Ministry) was £50,400,000 on the average; it was £49,200,000 for our last year in office, and I know it has now risen to £58,970,000 or very nearly £60,000,000.' Now, I do not know whence Mr. Gladstone obtained his figures. At any rate, they are not those recorded in our accounts. The last year of the Liberal Ministry was the year 1873-74. The total recorded ordinary expenditure of that year was £51,405,921. The last year for which the accounts had been closed

at the time when Mr. Gladstone spoke was 1877-78. The expenditure in that year was £62,512,388. Thus, although Mr. Gladstone's figures do not agree with those recorded in the accounts of the Government of India, still no doubt the fact remains that an increase of eleven millions is shewn in the accounts of our expenditure. My Hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey has already explained that of these eleven millions no less a sum than eight and a half millions is due to entries on both sides of the account under the heads of Railways, Provincial and Local Expenditure; and that, consequently, to that large extent the increase is purely nominal. There remains, then, an actual increase of two and a half millions; and this remaining increase is due to two causes, for which, I must be allowed to say, neither the Government of India, nor any English Ministry, can fairly be held responsible. These causes are famine, and the depreciation of silver in relation to gold. Famine-expenditure and loss by exchange amounted, in 1873-74, to £4,851,203. In 1877-78, they amounted to £6,999,152, constituting an increase of more than two millions sterling. I am, therefore, unable to find in the ascertained facts and verified figures of the two periods any foundation for the inference drawn by Mr. Gladstone from his comparison between them, namely, that the expenditure for which the present Ministry is responsible exceeds by ten millions sterling the amount of the expenditure incurred in India under the late Liberal Government. I have not, however, allowed myself to be hastily satisfied with this conclusion. Mr. Gladstone, speaking on questions of finance, whether Indian or English, speaks with the undoubted weight, and I must be allowed to add with the serious responsibility, of an unrivalled authority on such questions. Not only my respect for the eminent position and splendid talents of that Right Hon'ble gentleman, whose high reputation must be precious even to his political opponents, but also, I will frankly add, my reliance on the fairness and generosity of his character, have induced me to examine with great care the facts and figures in dispute between us. And as these do not concern my personal reputation only, but also the interests of India and the character of her Government, I shall not be deterred from recording the result of that examination by the unavoidable invidiousness of presenting comparisons between the Government of India under my own administration, and under that of my distinguished predecessor, the Earl of Northbrook. I feel assured that the noble Earl will acquit me of any intention to disparage his great services and high character; and, indeed, I expect his sympathy in the distasteful task imposed upon me by his illustrious political leader. Lord Northbrook assumed charge of the Government of India on the 3rd of May, 1872; and he relinquished it on the 12th of April, 1876. Her Majesty's present Ministry came into office on the 22nd February, 1874. I have therefore taken, for the purpose of comparison, the actual expenditure of this country for each year from 1872-73 to 1878-79, and the estimates for the years 1879-80 and 1880-81; and I find that, excluding expenditure incurred on account of famine-relief and loss by exchange, two items obviously not under the control of any Indian administration, the total nett expenditure of the Government of India during the four years of Lord Northbrook's administration, that is to say, from 1872-73 to 1875-76, amounted to the sum of £146,940,546, and the total nett expenditure of the Government of India during the four years of my own administration, that is to say, from 1876-77 to 1879-80, has amounted to the sum of £147,469,508. It will thus be seen that the total nett expenditure during the last four years exceeds the total nett expenditure of the four preceding years by only £528,962, that is to say, little more on the average than £130,000 a year. And this excess is much more than accounted for by the growth of our military expenditure, to which I shall presently advert. For the estimates of the year 1880-81, I take no credit. My noble friend the Earl of Northbrook will, I feel sure, be just as little surprised as I am myself at the proof furnished by the figures I have mentioned, that the accession of a new Viceroy cannot practically impart any immediate impulse to the ponderous wheels of the administration of this great Empire, even should that impulse assume the acceptable and unwonted form of an access of extravagance. Speaking for myself, I will only say that, though duly conscious of this obvious fact, I was not prepared to find, from any comparison of the last eight years, so satisfactory an illustration of the steadiness

of our financial administration as a whole. It gratifies me, and I trust it will equally gratify the Right Hon'ble gentleman who has afforded me the opportunity of recording these facts, to find in them proof so conclusive, and so reassuring, that the good administration of the finances of India is not dependent on the political opinions of Her Majesty's Government for the time being. Doubtless the Right Hon'ble gentleman was misled by that change in the form of our accounts which Sir John Strachey has already explained. The only other point to which I need further refer in connection with the Right Hon'ble gentleman's remarks at Edinburgh is the increase in our military expenditure. That increase is unquestionable, and by no one is it more regretted than by me. It began under Lord Northbrook's administration. The estimates for 1876-77, prepared by that noble Earl before his departure from India, provided for a nett expenditure upon the army of £15,101,000. The actual nett expenditure, however, turned out to be only £14,866,639; which was, nevertheless, an increase of £603,791 over that of the previous year. This increased expenditure has, since then, been somewhat further, though not largely, augmented by the high prices due to famine. In the present year, the charge for it is £15,487,000, and for the coming year, it is estimated at £15,330,000, thus barely exceeding the actual nett charge in 1869-70. No one knows better or appreciates more highly than I do the constant personal attention devoted by the Earl of Northbrook to the reduction of military expenditure: and, without now troubling the Council with any detailed explanation of its increase in the estimates framed by the Government of the noble Earl, I can confidently assert, that those causes were beyond the control of the Government of India.

"Mr. Gladstone, however, in a recent pamphlet has recapitulated and specified his accusations against our Financial administration. I quote them in his own words—'I have alleged,' he says, 'as follows:'—

"'1. That if for a few years more—say through a new Parliament, for which the Ministry are inviting a renewal of their power—the finance of India is to be handled as it is now handled, the people of this country will probably have to undertake, themselves, the charges of Indian Government, and the 134 millions of the Indian debt.

"'2. That to match the deficit of six millions for this country, the Ministry already show another deficit of (about) six millions for India.

"'3. That at a time when, owing to whatever cause, there had been a vast increase in the expenditure of India, and its finance was most critical, the Ministry chose that time for a policy both of dishonour and of wanton and destructive war in Afghánistan.

"'4. That having created by severe taxation a fund of famine-insurance (one million and a half), with the most definite and solemn pledges to the people of India as to the exclusive application of it to the relief of famine, they have diverted the great bulk of it to the prosecution of this destructive war, and have applied £200,000 or more to the remission of duties upon imports.

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"'6. That there is now a widespread belief that the real cost of the Afghán war has not been made known to the country; among other things, that stores and *materiél* have been largely consumed and not replaced; and that I mentioned the allegation in order that it might be contradicted from authority.'

"Well, the Right Hon'ble gentleman's first sinister prediction has been, I trust, sufficiently refuted by the Statement to which we listened last Tuesday, and I cordially re-echo Sir John Strachey's repudiation of any desire on the part of this Government to throw the burdens of India, or of India's administration, on the people of England. The question whether India or England should pay the expenses of the present Afghán war must be considered in connection with the far wider question whether the British rule is or is not beneficial to India. If England is ruling India for the advantage of British interests only, and without any reference to India's own welfare, then unquestionably England alone should pay for the protection of her Indian possessions. But, if the British rule is maintained with due regard to the interests of India, and if that rule is presumably more advantageous to India than any other rule which could be substituted for it, then India, if she has the means, should assuredly bear all the charges which are requisite for her maintenance and preservation as a great State, including the cost of wars for the security of her frontiers. To distinguish between paying for the maintenance of an army and paying for the employment of that army in the performance of the duties for which it is

maintained is not only unreasonable but impossible. It is the frontiers of India, not the shores of England, that have been threatened by the advance of Russia and the hostility or treachery of the two last Amírs of Cabul. It is for the safety of India's Provinces, not for the defence of the British Isles, that war is being waged. My Hon'ble colleague has pointed out that circumstances might conceivably occur, in which India would, perhaps, be required to take up arms for a cause in which she had no special interest of her own; and that, in such cases, England would be rightly liable for the cost of India's armed co-operation. But, in a war undertaken solely for the security of India's own frontier, no one can justly affirm that the interests involved are exclusively English, or that they are not directly and materially Indian. This, at least, can only be affirmed with any show of reason on the assumption that the downfall of the British power in India would be either beneficial or immaterial to India. All argument as to the justice or expediency of the war, and all remarks about the people of India having had no voice in it, are absolutely and obviously beside this question. The acts of a Government are the acts of the State, whether the administration of that State be republican, monarchical, absolute, national or alien. Those who affirm that India should not pay the expenses of the Afghán war, because that war was the unjustifiable act of a wicked Government, or because her people have had no voice in the matter, might as reasonably urge that the people of France should not pay the cost of the Franco-German war, because the Government of France unjustifiably attacked Germany; or that the people of Russia should not pay the expenses of the war lately waged by their Government against the Sultán of Turkey, because Russia is ruled by an absolute sovereign, and her tax-payers have no voice in the conduct of his policy. It is, I trust, scarcely necessary to point out that, if England profits by her association with India, India also profits by it, at the very least, to an equal extent. That association gives both England and India a nobler place among the nations of the world than either of them could separately hold; but, so far as regards the purely domestic and material advantages of their union, it is assuredly India that is the greater gainer by it. Her peace at home and security abroad are guaranteed by it. And what constitutes this guarantee? It is not the comparatively small garrison of British and Native troops maintained in India—a force which, in proportion to the population, is less than the force maintained for similar purposes by any known State,—it is the vast reserve of military power and appliances of all sorts, war-material, arms of precision, &c., which India owes to her connection with England. And if we regard from a purely monetary point of view the benefits which this connection confers upon India, be it remembered that India is at this moment reaping in peace and security (for the development of her steadily expanding resources and the satisfaction of her growing commercial requirements) all the advantages derived from many thousand miles of railway, which, under any Asiatic Government—such, for instance, as that of Persia or China, or the old Mogul Power—she would have either gone without altogether, or obtained only by paying for them the ruinous rates of interest at which alone Asiatic Governments can raise money. The only ground, therefore, on which India could ask England to pay the expenses of the Afghán war would, I repeat it, be the ground of charity. Her position would be that of a poor country appealing to a wealthy one for eleemosynary aid in dire distress. I can imagine nothing more unjustly humiliating to India; nothing more degrading to the dignity of her Princes, more corrupting to the character of her people, more destructive, as my Hon'ble colleague rightly pointed out, to all ideas of self-reliance or self-respect. Nor can I imagine anything more certain, in the end, to subject India to incessant English interference of the most vexatious and mischievous character. She would soon become a *corpus vile* for the ruthless experiments of administrative quacks, or an arena for the reckless antagonisms of political parties. No, the suggestion to transfer to the English tax-payer the burden of this Indian war, however admirable may have been the motives in which it originated, has, I am convinced, been used insidiously by many whose real object is, not to relieve Her Majesty's Indian subjects, but to embarrass Her Majesty's English Government.

"The deficit of six millions assigned to us by Mr. Gladstone is a purely im-
ıary deficit. It is, I am aware, maintained by some persons that our expen-
re on productive works should be charged against revenue, and that if it
ɔ so charged, our finances would be in a constant condition of deficit. I re-
l this proposition as unreasonable, and I think that the calculations on which
eding Governments (including that of Mr. Gladstone himself) founded
r decision that the Government of India could safely and advantageously
ow a certain sum annually for the construction of *bonâ fide* pro-
tive works were thoroughly sound calculations. I am not, indeed,
ɔared to deny that the exclusion of expenditure on productive works
ı ordinary charges was, at first, extended to some works which
ht not to have been constructed out of borrowed funds. But I can
y say that the present Government of India, and the present Government
Her Majesty, have strenuously endeavoured to maintain the principle we
rove, by including in our charges against revenue every public work which
ıot, with confidence, be expected to pay both its working expenses and the
rest on the capital invested in its construction. Reference to the Abstract
II attached to my Hon'ble colleague's Financial Statement will show that,
lst the interest and working expenses on productive public works amount
ıe regular estimates for 1879-80 to the sum of £8,676,000, the revenue
ved from those works is £8,090,000, whilst for next year we estimate that
nue at an amount which will exceed the expenditure on these works by
3,000. Thus, no permanent burden is thrown upon the tax-payers of India
ccount of public works constructed for the development of her resources;
the exclusion of the capital-expenditure on their construction from charges
nst revenue has been, I think, fully justified. My own confident expecta-
is that, not only will these works involve no permanent burden on the
ıan tax-payer, but that they will also yield, ere long, a surplus-revenue,
ɔh may facilitate the further reduction of taxation. Fairly excluding,
efore, this expenditure from charges against revenue the result is—that
r meeting all extraordinary charges for war, inclusive of frontier-railways,
ıe amount of £9,250,000, extraordinary charges for famine amounting to
,607,000, and loss of revenue from famine amounting to £3,000,000, that
say, after meeting extraordinary claims upon it to the total amount of
857,000, our revenue for the ten years ending 1880-81 will have been only
7,000 less than our expenditure, as shewn in Sir John Strachey's Financial
ement. But, if we exclude from the account this extraordinary expendi-
on account of war and famine, including loss of revenue from famine, it
be seen that we should have had a surplus-revenue, of £25,899,000, while,
ı, if we exclude loss by exchange, that surplus would have been swollen to
ess a sum than £43,165,200, that is to say, more than £4,000,000 a

"Now, I am not here concerned with the wisdom or the wickedness of the
ı taken by this Government, in consequence of the hostile alliance formed
ıe Court of Cabul with the Russian Power. Nor will I discuss the question
ɔher it was practically in our power to choose our own time and opportunity
ıostilities forced upon us by the Amír's rejection, first, of our Mission, and
, of our ultimatum; but I think I have shown that, in any case, the war
fghánistan was not deliberately undertaken at a time when our expenditure
largely increased, or when our finances were in a most critical condition.
"Mr. Gladstone's allegation that the additional revenue created by severe
tion has been diverted from the purpose to which we had solemnly pledged
elves to apply it in all circumstances exclusively, is founded on a miscon-
ion which has, I grieve to say, been so general that, much as I may regret,
anot certainly resent, the ready credence given to this charge by that Right
'ble gentleman. The copious explanations contained in the Financial State-
t made to this Council last Tuesday were not before Mr. Gladstone when
e-echoed this indictment against us. I can only now repeat that, even previous
he reductions which have been made in it, the taxation referred to by
Gladstone was not, in my opinion, severe. But that it is now severe, it
ns to me impossible for any one to assert with seriousness. Those who object
ll direct taxation may reasonably object to these taxes on that ground, and

others may object to them on the ground that they are unscientific or illogical; but I am unable to perceive how any man can fairly object to them on the ground that they are severe. As regards the alleged diversion of our famine-surplus from the purpose for which it was raised, I think that my financial colleague has sufficiently shown that there has been no such diversion of it. The Government of India, when defining that purpose, distinctly repudiated any intention of regarding, or treating, the proceeds of famine-taxation as a separate fund, or a branch of the revenue in any wise differing, as regards the financial conditions of it, from the funds required for the administration of justice, the maintenance of military establishments, the provision of public education, or any other recognised permanent claims upon the revenues of the State. It is true, indeed, that the construction of certain kinds of preventive works indicated by me in the speech referred to last Tuesday by my Hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey, has been checked,—I trust not permanently checked—by orders from the Secretary of State to which I will hereafter more fully refer. But I maintain that there has been no breach of faith in our employment of the revenue raised either from the land-cesses or from the license-tax; no diversion of this revenue to any purpose other than that to which the Government was pledged to apply it; and no failure, financially speaking, in the complete accomplishment of the object for which these taxes were imposed.

"And now I come to Mr. Gladstone's last allegation. It is that we have deliberately falsified our military accounts, in order to conceal the real cost of the Afghán war. Now, I need not remind this Council that the Government of India is not a party Government. I hope it will never become a party Government, and in the interests of this country I cannot too strongly deprecate attempts to treat Indian questions as party-questions. But, even with every allowance for the invariable, and doubtless unavoidable, exaggeration of party-oratory addressed to large popular audiences, I must really express my astonishment that a Statesman whom we all know to be himself incapable of deliberately sanctioning or abetting financial dishonesty, should have stooped to pick up, and fling, such a charge against the Government of India. Had that Right Hon'ble gentleman been the object, instead of the exponent, of it, I should not, for my own part, have hesitated to denounce it as an incredible calumny. When Mr. Gladstone endorsed this allegation, he must have been aware that it was not then in the power of the Government of India to show on its accounts the actual and yet unascertained cost of its military operations. Our estimates, so far as it has hitherto been possible to verify them, have proved to be remarkably accurate; and for this we are greatly indebted to our able Accountant General in the Military Department,—Major Newmarch. One fact, however, these estimates already place beyond question. So far from seeking to conceal the real cost of the Afghán war, we have not only included in our military accounts all stores, and *materiél*, the amount and value of which it has been possible to ascertain, but we have also, under orders from the Secretary of State, actually charged as war-expenditure the cost of frontier-railroads, lines of telegraph, postal communications and other similar items of expenditure, much of which we had contemplated in times of peace and should probably have been in any case obliged to incur at no distant date,—expenditure which will, I trust, be of permanent benefit to the country.

"So much for these accusations. The facts and figures which illustrate the comparative financial position of India at different periods are open to any one who will take the trouble to examine them. My Hon'ble colleague was fully justified in the observation he made last Tuesday, that few countries now publish such full and accurate accounts as India. Not only do our abstract-statements of account contain an unusual amount of financial information, but they are also accompanied by elaborate and detailed explanations of the more important variations in every item of revenue or expenditure, together with a mass of other statistical information bearing on the finances of the country. In point of fact, what is, I believe, most commonly complained of in our financial accounts, is that they contain more information than the public cares to receive. I am far from saying, however, that a perfectly correct comparison of our financial position, during different periods, and under different administrations, is an

easy task. On the contrary, I believe, that in such comparisons absolute accuracy and completeness are rendered almost impossible by the nature of the case. A mercantile company or firm, for instance, or any owners of property involving the annual receipt and disbursement of money, when desirous of comparing their present with their previous position at any particular period, would take account, not only of their incomings and outgoings, but also of the amount and quality of their stock, in other words, the present value of their property at such particular periods; and this they would include in the comparison. Now, a great Empire cannot take stock like a private firm; yet, without such a comparative valuation of the national stock at different periods, it is impossible to form any correct idea of the comparative wealth of this Empire during those periods. To estimate correctly our present financial position as compared with that of ten, twenty or forty years ago, it would be necessary to ascertain the comparative value now, and then, of that splendid property which we call the Indian Empire. Every railway, every canal, every road, every telegraph, every military work for the protection, and every civil building for the better administration, of the country is an asset of this great national property. Were it possible to make the comparison thus completely and correctly, the Government of India would assuredly have no reason to shrink from it. The increase during the last thirty years, in the value of India as a State property, is incalculably great; and it could not have been effected without the investment of public money either derived from the revenues of the State or borrowed or guaranteed by Government for the purpose. In this respect, India differs essentially from every other country possessing a civilised Government, and it is this feature peculiar to her administration which is so frequently ignored by the superficial critics of Indian finance; yet, without the most careful recognition of it, Indian finance is unintelligible. Where will you find any parallel to the case of a Government which, in the shape of a rent-charge, rather than a tax, receives more than twenty millions as its share in the produce of the land; nine millions of revenue from public works constructed at its own cost, and ten millions from the monopoly of one of the great staples of the country; a Government which is therefore called on to expend annually vast sums of money on the direct improvement of the land and its resources, and to undertake, as public services, expenses usually provided in all other civilized countries out of private funds.

"Now, in the course of these remarks, I have said more than once that, before concluding them, I should take occasion to refer to that programme for the rapid and uninterrupted prosecution of works specially designed for the mitigation or prevention of famine, which I explained to this Council in connection with the Financial Statement of 1876-77, and to which reference was made last Tuesday by my Hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey. It was certainly my hope that, by this time, I should have been enabled to announce considerable progress made in the prosecution of that programme, with the assistance of the Provincial Governments on whose intelligent co-operation its successful completion must always be dependent. It is with great and deep regret that I acknowledge the disappointment of that hope, but its disappointment is not due to any change in the public works policy of the Government of India, or to any want of sympathetic co-operation from the Provincial Governments in what I still regard as an undertaking of the highest and most pressing importance. It has been caused by orders from the Secretary of State; which, in any case, it would have been our duty to obey, but which, in the present case, have been rendered doubly binding on our obedience by the fact that they are in accordance with the conclusions arrived at by the Committee of the House of Commons lately appointed to enquire into the subject of Indian Public Works. The Secretary of State has largely reduced our authorized expenditure on productive works, coupling that decision with very stringent conditions as to the character of the works which this Government is allowed to construct by means of borrowed capital,—conditions which exclude from that category a great number of the preventive works I conceive to be most requisite as insurances against famine. I do not think the Government of India can fairly complain of these restrictions on its public works expenditure, *provided* they are temporary *only*,

and conditional on annual revisions of the financial resources, as compared with the agricultural requirements, of the country. I trust that they will not be permanent; for I regard public works, if well selected and constructed in accordance with sound financial conditions, as the greatest national benefit which British rule can bestow upon India. But for the present, at any rate, these temporary restrictions have at least facilitated the improved organization of our public works expenditure, and the reduction, not a day too soon, of our overgrown public works establishments. Nor, in spite of these restrictions, has the preparation of our programme of preventive works been abandoned. Projects for the construction of light cheap railroads have been, and are being, prepared. Some of these railroads are already commenced. Others have been surveyed and estimated; and we shall continue our preparations for an extended scheme of cheap railway-communication, so that it may be ready for execution whenever we are in a position to undertake it with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

"I think that the Government of India may still record with satisfaction the results which, in these circumstances, it has already achieved. The country at present possesses 8,724 miles of railway, which by the end of next year will, we anticipate, be increased to 9,712 miles. It has been furnished with 17,971 miles of completed telegraphic communication, which will, next year, be increased to 19,108 miles; while the area directly served by artificial irrigation will then be not much less than ten millions of acres. For future years, we have under preparation a programme suited to our restricted expenditure, but capable of immediate expansion whenever the limit is enlarged. Up to the end of the year 1880-81, the capital-expenditure on railways, telegraphs and canals will have been as follows:—

"On railways, under the Government guarantee of a minimum rate of interest, £66,816,000 will have been spent. From what is called productive public works grants, we shall have spent £64,800,000; and this sum includes the purchase-money of the East Indian Railway. A sum of £4,651,000 will have been spent on railways from the ordinary annual revenues; and as regards telegraphs, we shall have spent upon these £4,792,000, also from ordinary revenues. Upon canals, £12,680,000 will have been spent from the productive works grant, £7,619,000 from ordinary revenues, and £1,000,000 of guaranteed capital, besides £600,000 lent to the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. Thus, the total expenditure on these classes of productive works has been close upon £163,000,000 sterling. The burden on the tax-payers caused by this enormous expenditure is, as I have already shown, rapidly disappearing.

"The saving we expect to make by recent reductions in Public Works establishments, together with travelling allowances and other contingent charges, will amount to nearly half a million sterling per annum. I may here mention that the Central establishments of the Imperial Government have not been exempted from these reductions. The reductions effected in the Public Works Secretariat of the Government of India, and in the office of railway-administration, is not far short of £7,500 in the pay of officers alone; whilst another £8,000 will be saved by not filling up the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Public Works Member of Council. To these amounts must be added the saving in contingencies which necessarily accompanies reduction of establishments. As a complement to the statistics of our nett expenditure presented to this Council by Sir John Strachey, I have requested Mr. Chapman to lay upon the table a statement of our nett revenue during the years 1868-69 to 1880-81. I will not now trouble the Council with all the details of that statement; but I may say that it shows in every branch of our revenue an elasticity not commonly attributed to the financial resources of this country. The only items in which there is any noticeable decrease are the assessed taxes, the inland sugar-duties, which we have abolished, and the customs-import-duties. The revenue from land has increased by one million; that from opium by about a million and three quarters; the excise on wines and spirits by nearly three quarters of a million; salt by nearly a million and a half; stamps by three quarters of a million. Altogether, the average nett revenue of the

two years 1878-79 and 1879-80 exceeds by more than six and a half millions, the average nett revenue of 1868-69 and 1869-70; and the average nett estimated revenue of the three years 1878-81 exceeds by more than five and three quarter millions the average nett revenue of the three years 1868-71. Nor does a detailed examination of this statement suggest any misgiving that this great improvement in our revenue is the result of oppressive taxation or a scourging fiscal system. Although there has been, since the year 1869-70, a great increase in the public revenues, it is undoubtedly due to a steady growth of national prosperity, largely resulting from improved administration, and healthfully exhibiting itself in the even expansion of all the great sources of income. It has not been caused by the imposition of new taxation. The salt-tax, no doubt, has been increased to some of our population, but it has been simultaneously reduced to an immeasurably greater number of that population; if provincial rates have been imposed, customs-duties have, on the other hand, been taken off, which yielded a larger revenue; and, in lieu of an income-tax, which in 1869-70 produced a million, and in the following year nearly two millions, sterling, we have now a license-tax, expected to produce next year only half a million.

"Now, when this Government is charged with having, in wanton and criminal disregard of the great interests committed to its care, insidiously sought occasion for that war which we first undertook, God knows, in reluctant recognition of its unavoidable necessity, and solely for the preservation of the splendid national heritage I have now endeavoured to describe,—a war of which the renewal has been forced upon us by the flagrant violation of most solemn treaty-obligations, and the cruel massacre of our whole Mission at Cabul,—when, I say, this odious charge is made against our character as Englishmen, and our conduct as Indian administrators,—I am content to ask all those whose common sense is still unbiassed, to consider, first, the startling magnitude of the war-power and material which Sher 'Alí, as the world now knows, had long been accumulating and organising on our immediate border, at a time when we commanded not a single one of its mountain-passes; and then, to reflect on the ruinous condition of chronic panic and unrest, the intolerably increased burden of permanent military expenditure, which we should have bequeathed to India, if, when fully warned of her danger, we had left this great and growing war-machine planted on the very threshold of her Empire, not only at the uncontrolled command of a Prince avowedly hostile to her, but also under the established influence, and undisputed direction, of that despotic and aggressive military Power which has for years been steadily advancing to her gates.

"In the presence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, whose personal organization, and constant supervision, of all its operations have so greatly contributed to the successful results, thus far, of a war which will soon, I trust, be satisfactorily finished, it would be presumptuous in me to make any comment on the military conduct of it. But I esteem it nothing less than an imperative, though it is also a congenial, duty, to take this, the earliest opportunity in my power, of vindicating, from the cruel aspersions lately cast on it, the high character of that fine soldier, and true gentleman, Sir Frederick Roberts. To all who have the privilege of being intimately acquainted with General Roberts, the marked humanity of his character is well known. The armed mission on which that officer went to Cabul was primarily, and essentially, one of stern retribution. He has been accused of indiscriminate severity in the discharge of the painful task imposed on him. The number of those who instigated the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his companions, we shall probably never know. The number of those who participated in that crime we cannot accurately estimate, but it may certainly be reckoned by hundreds. The total number of persons tried at Cabul, under the authority of General Roberts, for that crime, and on other charges, was 163. The total number of persons executed under his authority was 87. But it has been alleged that some of the persons thus executed were *bonâ fide* combatants, punished by General Roberts under a cruel and fictitious charge of rebellion, for no worse deed than the defence of their country. It is with great satis-

faction that, on behalf of General Roberts and this Government, to which he has rendered a strict account of his proceedings, I deny the truth of that allegation. The fact is, that no combatant, or non-combatant, has been put to death by General Roberts on any mere charge of rebellion, or for openly bearing arms against us; no man has suffered death under any charge not punishable with death by the ordinary practice of civilized warfare, or without the fullest trial compatible with the inevitable conditions of martial-law in a barbarous country under hostile occupation. General Roberts has explained that his reason for offering rewards for the apprehension of the men who fought against him at Charasiab, and who were declared by the Amír to be traitors to himself, was the knowledge that the assailants and murderers of the Embassy were to be found in their ranks. But not one of those men has been executed unless, and until, the Court which tried him was satisfied by the evidence before it that he had either participated in the attack on the Residency or committed some other crime to which the recognised usages of war apply the penalty of death. To rummage amongst the refuse of hearsay for every crooked pin, dropped there by the recklessness of rumour or the rancour of personal spite, and then to employ these ignoble little weapons in scarifying the character of men who are labouring to serve their country in conspicuous positions of constant anxiety and tremendous responsibility,—this, I must be allowed to say, is not merely cruel, it is essentially cowardly. Neither a swaggering patronage of the public conscience, nor ostentatious professions of a superior personal morality, never tested by the dread conditions of responsible public action, can mitigate or conceal—in my opinion they seriously aggravate,—all that is either frivolous or despicable in such conduct.

"I have but one word more to say about the Afghán war. It is with astonishment that I read, four days ago, the assertion reported to have been made in Parliament by a noble Duke, that the Government of India, or some of its members, had communicated to the Press confidential orders received on the subject of this war from the Secretary of State with the 'object of raising excitement in India,' and 'exciting the Indian Services against the decision of Her Majesty's Government;' and that I myself, with a similar object, had circulated in England 'an elaborate document recommending measures much more severe and violent than those approved of' by the Queen's responsible advisers; furthermore, that an article lately written by Sir Henry Rawlinson on the subject of the Afghán war, was written in communication with the Viceroy, as a manifesto on my behalf against Her Majesty's Ministers, whose policy it is my clear duty, as it is certainly my earnest desire, to carry out in this matter. Had I been guilty of any such conduct, I should, indeed, have been unworthy of the high office which I hope to transmit uninjured and unsullied to my successor. But, whilst giving to these incomprehensible assertions the most unqualified contradiction on behalf of my colleagues and myself, I now declare that neither between the members of the Government of India, nor between this Government and Her Majesty's Ministers at home, is there any conflict of opinion or purpose respecting our relations with Afghánistan, or the prosecution and objects of the war imposed on us by the condition in which we found them. It has been, it is, and it will, I feel sure, continue to be, our unanimous desire and unceasing effort in loyal co-operation with each other, and complete concurrence with the Government of Her Majesty, to bring this unsought war to the earliest conclusion compatible with the honourable and secure attainment of the purely defensive objects for which it is being waged."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRADE-MARKS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the registration of Trade-marks.

FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate labour in Factories.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 5th March, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 2nd March, 1880.

NET REVENUE, EXCLUSIVE OF REVENUE FROM LOCAL FUNDS, 1868-69 TO 1880-81.

REVENUE.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I & 4.—Land Revenue (omitting *Capitation Tax*) ...	18,874,663	20,168,629	19,786,268	19,723,595	20,470,162	20,135,231	20,398,821	20,554,230	18,952,185	19,148,307	21,547,798	21,379,600	21,149,100
I.—Capitation Tax	217,175	221,395	204,363	203,647	212,442	221,829	228,364	222,440	235,707	241,065	252,237	253,300	253,300
III & 5.—Forest	145,326	153,144	71,251	140,155	166,003	227,831	157,615	267,113	160,730	240,039	142,552	133,300	153,600
IV—VII & 6—9.—Excise including *Customs* duties on imported wines and spirits ...	2,261,696	2,274,908	2,322,414	2,468,611	2,451,975	2,457,621	2,541,655	2,718,464	2,759,838	2,713,810	2,886,715	3,017,000	3,002,500
V & 7.—Assessed Taxes ...	446,493	1,025,799	1,988,023	772,569	561,962	17,736	3,394	1,639	—63	81,457	837,309	731,600	500,600
VI & 8.—Provincial Rates ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234,847	433,200	494,900	568,600
VII.—Sugar duties (Inland) ...	131,359	134,719	151,040	196,835	160,092	171,527	151,720	154,888	159,537	124,752	...	...	...
VII & 9.—Customs duties on exports ...	552,172	435,938	587,209	634,443	735,779	669,483	618,374	680,331	559,368	517,644	573,168	591,300	592,600
VII & 9.—Customs duties on imports	1,461,470	1,312,818	1,374,867	1,276,721	1,248,332	1,270,230	1,365,298	1,324,195	1,174,767	1,352,179	1,125,787	1,007,300	981,600
VIII & 10.—Salt	5,176,427	5,462,016	5,685,259	5,455,690	5,642,895	5,646,059	5,735,262	5,702,218	5,785,707	5,878,417	6,503,054	6,948,500	7,138,400
IX & 11.—Opium	6,731,295	6,130,845	6,031,034	7,657,187	6,870,415	6,323,395	6,214,782	6,252,026	6,280,781	6,521,337	7,699,061	8,398,400	7,241,900
X & 12.—Stamps	2,149,905	2,224,928	2,349,875	2,341,282	2,481,652	2,575,644	2,597,011	2,692,418	2,706,802	2,856,994	2,959,931	3,054,400	3,053,000
XI & 13.—Registration ...	38,772	57,722	40,310	46,032	58,248	56,811	53,217	48,664	36,797	60,527	105,600	100,000	99,000
XII & 14.—Mints	78,223	56,150	—32,859	11,830	—30,492	—9,685	27,928	2,863	128,253	311,776	68,300	150,000	85,000
TOTAL NET REVENUE ...	38,264,976	39,659,011	40,559,054	40,928,597	41,029,465	39,763,712	40,093,441	40,621,489	38,940,409	40,283,151	45,134,712	46,259,600	44,819,200
Deduct— *27.—Allowances and Assignments*	*1,778,358*	*1,863,615*	*1,756,973*	*1,724,510*	*1,749,890*	*1,856,700*	*1,738,368*	*1,713,724*	*1,672,543*	*1,646,093*	*1,826,484*	*1,900,000*	*1,846,000*
Less *II.—Tributes*	*687,363*	*765,126*	*719,421*	*744,036*	*741,465*	*768,544*	*724,972*	*726,188*	*694,934*	*675,120*	*703,660*	*714,000*	*698,000*
Net deductions ...	1,090,995	1,098,489	1,037,552	980,474	1,008,425	1,088,156	1,013,396	987,536	977,609	970,973	1,122,824	1,186,000	1,148,000
NET BRITISH INDIAN REVENUE	37,173,981	38,560,522	39,521,502	39,948,123	40,021,040	38,675,556	39,080,045	39,633,953	37,962,800	39,312,178	44,011,888	45,073,600	43,671,200

Comparative Analysis of the whole Net Expenditure 1868-69 to 1880-81. (*The transactions*

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	£	£	£	£	£
4.—*Land Revenue* (except Surveys), Settlements and Charges of collection, which are treated as sets-off to *I, Land Revenue*	1,948,131	1,874,682	1,861,478	1,881,999	1,865,4
15 & XIII.—*Post Office*	—14,476	—23,215	—17,124	—132,365	137,7
17.—*Administration*	1,441,277	1,469,194	1,360,702	1,367,665	1,371,7
18 & XV.—*Minor Departments* ...	266,827	266,538	244,358	281,017	363,0
19 & XVI.— *Jails* and *Penal Settlements*...	447,457	496,601	562,766	440,973	483,7
19 & XVI.— Other charges under *Law and Justice*	1,511,574	1,681,632	1,773,481	1,860,816	1,778,1
20 & XVII.—*Police*...	2,190,743	2,138,925	2,005,925	2,028,724	2,030,5
21 & XVIII.—*Marine*	456,023	(c) 668,160	426,967	379,288	356,1
22 & XIX.—*Education*	533,438	553,613	563,461	551,228	558,1
23.—*Ecclesiastical*	163,590	161,083	153,541	157,928	156,5
24 & XX.—*Medical*	414,064	486,580	571,485	486,511	532,9
25 & XXI.—*Stationery and Printing* ...	331,265	296,960	387,978	280,690	287,8
26.—*Political*	352,831	418,087	354,294	315,410	390,8
30 & XXIV.—*Miscellaneous*	(a) 187,573	162,343	137,576	35,650	(c) 28,7
NET CIVIL EFFECTIVE CHARGES ...	10,230,317	10,651,183	10,336,891	9,935,534	10,341,6
1, 2 & XXII.—*Interest*	5,413,032	5,248,483	5,499,156	5,604,099	5,352,3
28.—*Civil Furlough* and *Absentee Allowances*	122,461	157,918	175,068	173,028	156,0
29 & XXIII.—*Superannuations.* (No credit taken for transfers from Military Funds)	(b) 1,057,922	(d) 994,158	1,121,964	1,102,103	1,241,6
NET CIVIL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES ...	6,593,415	6,400,559	6,796,188	6,879,230	6,750,0
37 & XXX.—*Loss by Exchange* ...	132,139	142,555	492,399	380,142	694,8
31.—*Famine*	...	73,649	...		...
FAMINE AND LOSS BY EXCHANGE	132,139	216,204	492,399	380,142	694,8
16 & XIV.—*Telegraphs*	410,597	296,266	260,037	222,234	233,7
32.—*Railways*—Expenditure ...	*4,331,965*	*4,485,720*	*4,503,074*	*4,671,201*	*4,869,7*
XXV.— *Do.* Revenue ...	*2,333,265*	*2,818,773*	*2,436,831*	*3,143,077*	*2,880,4*
Net *Railways* ...	1,998,700	1,666,947	2,066,243	1,528,124	1,989,2
33, 34.—*Irrigation and Navigation* and *Other Public Works.* Expenditure ...	*6,346,847*	*5,039,981*	*4,056,669*	*3,925,298*	*4,244,1*
XXVI & XXVII.—*Ditto* Revenue ...	*560,834*	*703,948*	*866,887*	*597,610*	*613,6*
Net *Irrigation and Navigation* and *Other Public Works* ...	5,786,013	4,336,633	3,189,782	3,327,688	3,630,5
NET EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS, INCLUDING RAILWAYS, CANALS AND TELEGRAPHS ...	8,195,310	6,299,246	5,516,062	5,078,046	5,863,6
36 & XXIX.—*The Army*	15,136,593	15,250,779	15,119,302	14,733,692	14,596,8
GRAND TOTAL ...	**40,287,774**	**38,817,971**	**38,310,842**	**37,006,644**	**38,237,0**
GRAND TOTAL, EXCLUDING LOSS BY EXCHANGE AND FAMINE RELIEF	*40,155,635*	*38,601,767*	*37,818,443*	*36,626,502*	*37,542,1*

Exclusive of—

(a) a credit of 276,340*l*.—Securities confiscated in the mutiny.
(b) an arrear charge of 328,874*l* for Military Fund Pensions.
(c) a special charge of 320,048*l*., being certain debit balances of Marine Funds written off in 41 [illegible]

Local Funds, and the special items at foot are excluded, because they disturb the comparisons.

1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Regular Estimate, 1879-80.	Budget, 1880-81.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1,858,548	1,856,310	1,893,162	1,885,402	1,931,683	1,938,400	1,880,800	2,008,000
143,936	104,680	84,047	66,468	58,148	64,543	107,100	74,400
1,373,708	1,349,094	1,411,059	1,474,095	1,473,764	1,478,300	1,474,800	1,454,000
333,000	330,360	318,442	297,787	262,168	253,946	251,200	336,900
493,739	506,422	515,885	528,928	578,460	711,500	689,800	621,500
1,866,953	1,926,781	1,967,448	2,035,122	2,027,409	1,986,514	1,989,100	2,098,500
2,021,198	2,030,957	2,056,091	2,104,355	2,085,350	2,013,709	2,058,200	2,051,600
298,467	297,035	397,571	466,975	310,892	298,861	352,200	342,200
592,827	597,412	634,018	626,224	634,797	613,407	607,800	610,300
163,696	165,930	161,988	163,866	158,039	155,200	156,000	159,000
548,908	562,918	580,677	569,608	583,191	555,659	537,800	570,600
328,183	393,697	425,599	415,133	392,356	424,125	389,800	435,700
366,209	404,223	429,535	505,228	468,975	448,700	470,900	435,900
—7,503	16,774	521	—33,414	—1,490	53,789	71,000	56,700
10,381,869	10,542,593	10,876,043	11,105,777	10,963,742	10,996,653	11,036,500	11,255,300
5,338,460	4,869,632*	5,003,811	5,266,888	5,568,035	5,736,345	5,716,900	5,491,800
258,464	216,704	229,199	235,990	237,362	231,600	220,000	233,000
1,191,587	(f) 1,443,506	1,603,766	1,474,597	1,543,378	1,675,204	1,788,300	1,632,300
6,788,511	6,529,842	6,836,776	6,977,475	7,348,775	7,643,149	7,725,200	7,357,100
882,718	787,328	1,357,156	2,059,613	1,555,833	3,225,800	2,864,000	3,174,000
3,864,673	2,237,860	508,554	2,145,431	5,345,775	313,400	99,000	5,000
4,747,391	3,025,188	1,865,710	4,205,044	6,901,608	3,539,200	2,963,000	3,179,000
161,199	145,630	184,120	131,900	102,716	99,231	6,000	—19,000
4,927,061	*5,275,109*	*5,145,230*	*5,306,520*	*5,941,246*	*6,561,800*	(h) *6,987,000*	(h) *6,521,000*
3,656,335	*4,262,550*	*4,549,722*	*5,459,332*	*7,141,987*	*6,178,100*	*6,701,000*	*7,545,000*
1,270,726	1,012,559	595,508	—152,812	—1,200,741	383,700	286,000	—1,024,000
4,573,363	*3,941,947*	*4,679,930*	*4,065,105*	*4,031,644*	*4,206,600*	*4,220,700*	*4,155,800*
705,311	*637,389*	*646,089*	*718,544*	*866,681*	*1,235,600*	*1,251,900*	*1,229,900*
3,868,052	3,304,558	4,033,841	3,346,561	3,164,963	2,971,000	2,968,800	2,925,900
5,299,977	4,462,747	4,813,469	3,325,649	2,066,938	3,453,931	3,260,800	1,882,900
14,217,390	14,386,321	14,262,848	14,866,639	15,769,780	(g) 15,441,500	15,487,000	(k) 15,330,000
41,435,138	**38,946,691**	**38,654,846**	**40,480,584**	**43,050,843**	**41,074,433**	**40,472,500**	**39,004,300**
36,687,747	*35,921,503*	*36,789,136*	*36,275,540*	*36,149,235*	*37,535,233*	*37,509,500*	*35,825,300*

Exclusive of—
(f) 3,051,918*l.* the balance of the Civil Service Annuity Fund credited this year.
(g) 676,381*l.* Afghán War charges.
(h) 230,000*l.* spent, each year, on the Rawalpindí-Jhelum Line, treated as war charges.
(i) 4,856,000*l.* Afghán War charges.
(k) 4,130,000*l.* ditto ditto.
in all, by the redemption of the Capital Stock of the East Indian Company.

Net Expenditure of British India during the first four years of the present Viceroyalty, compared with the Net Expenditure during the preceding four years. (Laid before the Legislative Council of India by order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.)

(NOTE.—The object being to make as fair a comparison as possible, expenditure on War, Famine and Loss by Exchange is eliminated throughout.)

YEAR.	Preceding Administration.	YEAR.	Present Administration.
	£		£
1872-73	37,542,160	1876-77	36,275,540
1873-74	36,687,747	1877-78	36,149,235
1874-75	35,921,503	1878-79	37,535,233
1875-76	36,789,136	1879-80	37,509,500
TOTAL ... £	146,940,546	TOTAL ... £	147,469,508

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE;
The 2nd March 1880.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 5th March, 1880.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Senior Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble A. Fraser, C.B., R.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill relating to Merchant Shipping be taken into consideration. He said that the Council would remember that the primary object of this somewhat heterogeneous, but, he hoped, useful Bill was to legislate in respect of unsafe and unseaworthy ships on the lines of the English Statute commonly called Plimsoll's Act; and he would now state shortly the principal modifications made by the Committee in the Bill.

The Committee had exempted from the operation of the chapter corresponding with Plimsoll's Act, vessels under 150 tons burthen engaged in the Native coasting-trade. It was urged that these vessels went to sea only in fair weather; for example, vessels of this class left the Madras ports when the south-west winds began, and did not return from Penang or Burma until the settled north-east breeze was blowing. "Thus," said the District Magistrate of Madura, "they incurred little risk, and lives were seldom lost from wrecks or foundering caused by unseaworthiness." To subject them to the stringent provisions of the Bill was unnecessary, and would probably have the effect of stamping out the Native coasting-trade altogether. The Committee had been informed that the same considerations applied to the Native coasting-trade of the Bombay Presidency, and had ascertained that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal saw no objection to the proposed exemption. They had accordingly introduced, in section 3, a clause exempting coasting and fishing-vessels of less than 150 tons burthen from the operation of the chapter altogether.

As it was obviously desirable that there should be a certain harmony between our general and our special punitive laws, the Committee had reduced the penalty for sending or taking unseaworthy ships to sea (section 5) to six months' imprisonment and one thousand rupees fine, the penalty provided for similar offences by the Indian Penal Code, sections 280, 282.

They had, in the sections relating to deck and load-lines (33—43), fixed the responsibility entirely on the master, as, in a large proportion of the cases to which this portion of the Bill applied, the owner would be at too great a distance to exercise any effective control.

The Committee had, in accordance with a suggestion which he had made when the Bill was introduced, added to section 69 a proviso to enable the surveyors to Lloyd's Register and to the similar association called Bureau Veritas to discharge their duties as such without qualifying as ship-surveyors in the manner prescribed by the Bill; and he had given notice of an amendment which, if carried, would extend the operation of this proviso.

They had omitted chapters VII and VIII of the Bill as introduced, relating respectively to Port-inspectors and the Merchant Shipping Act of 1875, as they considered that the matters to which these chapters related would be more fitly dealt with in a Bill to consolidate Act IV of 1875 and the sections of Act XIII of 1878 by which it was amended. The Indian law of merchant shipping, scattered, as it would be when the present Bill was passed, through nine Indian Acts and ten or twelve British Statutes, was indeed, from the draftsman's point of view, in a most unsatisfactory condition; and anything that could be done to reduce the number of these enactments would be a boon, not only to the Courts and the legal profession, but to all merchants and sailors concerned in Indian commerce.

These were the chief modifications made in the Bill. The Council would see that the chapter on unsafe and unseaworthy ships was in the amended Bill, as it was in the Bill as introduced, restricted in its operation to British ships, although it had been urged on us from more than one quarter that it was chiefly in the case of ships owned by the subjects of foreign States in Asia that such a law was required; that it was notorious that such ships were the most unseaworthy and unsafe that left Indian ports; that it was in them the greatest number of lives was lost; and that this chapter should accordingly be extended to them.

The suggestion was one which, in the opinion of the Committee, should not be lost sight of; but they were not prepared to deal with it in connection with the present Bill. They believed the only precedent for such legislation in regard to foreign ships was to be found in section 13 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, and they were informed that, up to this moment, no attempt had been made to enforce that section. The Committee thought that, as it touched only the matter of overloading, it would not be sufficient to apply its provisions to the class of ships now referred to, the complaint regarding which was not so much that they were overloaded as that they were thoroughly rotten and insufficiently equipped.

It might be that, looking to the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Council would be warranted in legislating for some classes of foreign Asiatic ships frequenting Indian ports to an extent to which it was not usual to legislate for foreign ships in England; but the Committee were unable to judge from the papers before them whether they should or not. To enable them to form an opinion on this point, it would be necessary for them to have the fullest information as to the description of the various classes of ships in question, the sources from which their crews were drawn, the particular trade in which they were engaged, the States to which they belonged, and the nature of their relations with those States. To call for such information now would unduly delay the passing of the urgent measure before the Council, and the Committee accordingly recommended that the question of these foreign vessels be reserved for separate treatment.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the following words be added to the title of the amended Bill, (namely):—

"and for other purposes."

He said, the object of this amendment was to make the title correspond more accurately with the subject-matter of the Bill, which would not relate merely to Merchant Shipping, if, as he anticipated, his amendment relating to assessors in admiralty-cases were carried.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the following words be added to section 69, (namely):—

"or apply to any person specially exempted by the Local Government from the operation of this section."

Chapter IV of the Bill, section 68, enabled the Local Government to appoint competent persons for the purpose of examining persons desirous of practising the profession of a ship-surveyor, and to make rules for the conduct of such examinations, and the qualifications to be required, and for the grant of certificates to qualified persons, and section 69 declared that no person should, in any port in which there was a person exercising the profession of a ship-surveyor,

and holding such a certificate, exercise such profession in such port unless he also held a certificate granted under section 68. The object of the chapter was two-fold; first, by creating a monopoly in favour of persons who had passed examinations, to induce them to go to small ports in which there were no ship-surveyors at present; and, secondly, to amend the present system of ship-surveying as practised in Calcutta by subjecting to some control men on whose professional skill, and on the care with which they exercised it, the safety of valuable property and still more valuable life so greatly depended. The desirability of making such amendment had been recognised not only in India but in England, owing to the startling statements made in the last report of the Registrar of Wrecks. He had not yet seen this report; but the *Pall Mall Budget*, for February 6, 1880, after remarking that the last return of wrecks and casualties in Indian waters seemed to shew that there was need of a Plimsoll in this country, quoted the report and proceeded—

"The *Coda Bux*, with fifty souls on board, left False Point for Madras in May, 1877, and has not since been heard of, though there was no very bad weather at the time. One surveyor refused her a certificate on any terms, yet two other experts were found who passed her as seaworthy. The *Wild Rose*, which left the Hugli in June, 1878, has, so we learn from the same report, 'a reputation so bad that a crew can scarcely be got to sail her, and she has been the cause of more unfortunate seamen being sent to gaol than almost any vessel afloat.' Notwithstanding all this, and that she had some time previously put back to Adelaide in a leaky condition after having been a month at sea, though only in ballast trim, and that no repairs were executed in Calcutta, surveyors were found willing to pronounce her a good vessel. The cause of this state of things is not far to seek; for the Registrar adds that 'the present system of ship-surveying, as practised in Calcutta, offers a premium to dishonesty, inasmuch as a man who does his duty strictly and understands it may almost starve, whilst dishonourable competition makes a rapid fortune.'"

MR. STOKES did not endorse the truth of that statement, as he had not enquired into the facts of the two cases just mentioned; but he believed the Council would admit that a *primâ facie* case was established in favour of legislating in the way proposed.

Since the Select Committee's report was signed, the Government of India had received, through the Secretary of State, letters not only from Lloyds, but from the General Shipowners Society, objecting that the application to their employés of the provisions as to ship-surveyors was not needed and might cause inconvenience and hardship. The Committee had already exempted persons employed by Lloyds or Bureau Veritas from the provisions of the Bill requirin examinations and certificates. The General Shipowners Society, howeve pressed for further exemption. They said,

"the shipowners of this country are supremely interested in this proposal of tl India Government, seeing the immense value of the property which is now engaged in loadin to the Indian ports. If Your Lordship will reflect for one moment on the value of one cana steamer and on the amount at risk on ship and cargo when any accident happens to such ship, it will be no surprise to learn that, in such circumstances, it is not an uncommon thir to send experts possessing the confidence of both shipowner and merchant to India from th country for the special purpose of surveying and directing repairs. The very best men wl can be found are invariably sent, and if this Bill becomes law, no such surveyor can commen his duties until he has passed an examination by Indian officials, of whom those interest know nothing, and who themselves would never be employed for surveying purposes in prefe ence to the man whom they have by law to examine."

Now it seemed to him that a gentleman sent out to survey and direct repai of a single specified ship, and making that survey and directing those repai in an Indian port, could hardly be said to "exercise the profession" of a shi surveyor within the meaning of our section. Nevertheless, to preclude a possible chance of hardship to competent persons, he proposed that the Counc should empower the Local Governments to exempt specially any person fro the operation of section 69; and he had no doubt that each of the four Loc Governments concerned would readily exercise this power whenever it w applied to, by, or on behalf of, any person sent out by the General Shipowne or any other respectable society. The power might also be exercised in favo of any person of skill, experience and character now practising as a ship-su veyor in Calcutta or any other British Indian port.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that, for the title to chapter VII of the amended Bill, the word "MISCELLANEOUS" be substituted. He said, that the adoption of this amendment would depend upon the adoption of the next amendment which he would propose, and which he had reason to believe the Council would accept.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the following section be added to the Bill, (namely) :—

"85. And whereas it is also expedient to provide for the assistance of assessors in certain causes in Courts exercising Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction; it is hereby further enacted as follows :—

Assessors in causes of salvage, &c.

"In any Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty cause of salvage, towage or collision, the Court, whether it be exercising its original or its appellate jurisdiction, may if it think fit, and upon request of either party to such cause shall, summon to its assistance, in such manner as the Court may by rule, from time to time, direct, two competent assessors; and such assessors shall attend and assist accordingly.

"Every such assessor shall receive such fees for his attendance as the Court by rule prescribes. Such fees shall be paid by such of the parties as the Court in each case may direct."

The reason for making this amendment was known not only to the Committee but to the Council. It was suggested by a case recently heard by Mr. Justice White, who was kind enough to send him a letter which had been printed as paper No. 12 and circulated to Hon'ble Members. The learned Judge said, that he thought it was very desirable that the Court should have the assistance of nautical assessors as the Courts in admiralty-cases had in England, and then he went on to say—

"It is very unsatisfactory to the public and very perplexing to the Judge that causes of collision should be tried, as they now are in our Court, by a single Judge sitting alone. I experienced the difficulty very recently in the case of *The Ava* v. *The Brenhilda*."

The Hon'ble and learned Advocate General had also favoured the Council with a note which was printed as paper No. 11, in which, referring to that very case, he said the presiding Judge expressed a desire to have the assistance of a nautical assessor.

"There being no provision in the existing law for the appointment of an assessor, it was proposed to nominate one by consent; but the parties not having been able to agree to the selection of an assessor, the learned Judge was obliged to hear the admiralty-cause without the required assistance. In having to call and examine a great many skilled witnesses as experts, the parties were necessarily put to great expense, and the Court lost much time in recording their examination. Such expense and inconvenience would have been avoided, either altogether or to a great extent, had the cause been tried by the Judge and an assessor."

Therefore, his Hon'ble and learned friend proposed that a clause be added to this Bill providing for assessors in cases of salvage, towage and collision. The majority of the Committee, however, thought that such a clause would not be appropriate in a Bill relating merely to Merchant Shipping, and that, as the matter did not appear to be pressing, it would be better to put it into the Code of Civil Procedure when next that Code was amended. But since the Report of the Committee was presented, he learned from the Advocate General that the matter was really a pressing one, and MR. STOKES had accordingly framed the section for the insertion of which he now moved.

The Hon'ble MR. PAUL observed that, in his opinion, the section which was proposed was essential for the due administration of justice, and he should be glad if the Council accepted its introduction. He had already expressed in a short letter his reasons for urging on the legislature the necessity of introducing such a clause. The reasons for its insertion in the Bill were so very obvious, that he did not think it necessary to take up the time of the Council. The power was absolutely required for the proper trial of admiralty-cases. It would doubtless be more appropriate to insert such a provision in the Code of Civil Procedure, but he thought it would be detrimental to the interests of justice to wait until the time arrived for the further amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure; he had therefore suggested that the present section be introduced in the Bill. If, for the sake of uniformity, it be necessary to incorporate this section hereafter in the Code of Civil Procedure, that of course could be done.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that, before the question was put, he thought it right to mention that the Secretary of State had just sent us a set of draft Rules for the Vice-Admiralty Courts in Her Majesty's possessions abroad, which had been received from the Colonial Office. These Rules had been framed by a Committee nominated by the Colonial Office for the purpose of revising the procedure and scale of fees in the Vice-Admiralty Courts in the Colonies, with a view to the establishment of an uniform system in all those Courts, based on the present practice in the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice in England. They provided for assessors as follows:—

"97. The Judge, on the application of any party, or without any such application, if he considers that the nature of the case requires it, may order the attendance at the hearing of one or more nautical or other assessors to be appointed by him.

"98. The fees of the assessors shall be paid, in the first instance, by the plaintiff, unless the Judge shall otherwise order.

And the tables of fees provided for payments to each assessor of sums varying, according to the case, from £1 to £5. It would be seen that there was no very substantial difference between his section and the Rules proposed by the Colonial Office. Those Rules would be referred for consideration to the Presidency High Courts and, he presumed, the Recorder of Rangoon, who exercised admiralty-jurisdiction under Act XVII of 1875, section 65; and if the shape which they would ultimately assume involved any conflict with the section before the Council, nothing could be easier than to repeal that section.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 12th March, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 5th March, 1880.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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Nº 11. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR KHARIF SEASON 1879-80.

No. 110A., dated Allahabad, the 4th February 1880.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Read—

Statements A, B, C 12, shewing the irrigation operations of kharíf, 1879-80.

OBSERVATIONS.—The season was one of exceptionally favourable rainfall, which commenced in the middle of June and continued to the end of September. The area is consequently much less than that of 1877-78 and of 1878-79; in the first of which the rains completely failed, while in the latter they not only commenced late, but irrigation was further encouraged in the early monsoon months by the extreme dryness of the soil after the drought of the previous year.

2. To obtain, therefore, a proper standard of comparison for the kharíf season of 1879, it is necessary to go back to areas of years prior to the recent years of drought.

The following statement compares the canal-irrigated areas of the last ten years:—

	Acres.
1870-71 kharíf	396,399
1871-72 ,,	333,120
1872-73 ,,	353,621
1873-74 ,,	401,622
1874-75 ,,	389,707
1875-76 ,,	429,957
1876-77 ,,	463,520
1877-78 ,,	731,583
1878-79 ,,	660,026
1879-80 ,,	555,641

These figures shew that, although the area of 1879-80 is less than the areas of recent years, it is considerably larger than those of 1875 and 1876 when the rainfall was an average one, but more favourable to canal irrigation than that of 1879-80 on account of the rains being late in both years.

The year 1874 resembled 1879 in rainfall more than any of the intermediate years; but the area irrigated during the kharif of 1879 is 165,934 acres greater than that of 1874, and this increase may be taken to represent the real growth of canal irrigation in the period of five years.

The increase on the several canals has been as follows:—

	Acres.
Ganges	111,282
Eastern Jumna	15,219
Dún	565
Rohilkhand	7,537
TOTAL	134,603

To which must be added the increase due to two new canals:—

Lower Ganges	10,883
Agra	20,817
	31,700
Gross increase	166,303
Deduct decrease, Bijnor and Bundelkhand lakes	369
Net increase	165,934

The increase in the various crops was—

Sugar	23,999
Rice	17,560
Grains	19,525
Cotton	53,709
Indigo	28,760
Other crops	22,381
TOTAL	165,934

3. The following statement compares the areas of the several crops irrigated for the four last years:—

Crops.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugar	129,607	139,005	147,661	165,661
Rice	84,744	66,684	79,257	75,903
Bájra and juár	4,830	81,187	12,079	6,635
Maize	27,414	61,577	65,818	17,265
Other food grain	2,533	12,272	19,326	12,535
Fodder	5,273	36,030	17,155	5,996
Fibres	41,150	105,309	74,532	59,580
Dyes	148,589	214,286	228,284	185,195
Miscellaneous	19,380	15,283	15,914	26,871
TOTAL	463,520	731,583	660,026	555,641

Taking 1877 as a typical year of drought and 1879 as a typical year of good rain, it will be observed that out of the net decrease of 175,942 acres in 1879, 148,565* acres were under the coarse grain and fodder crops. The area of sugarcane steadily increases, and is this year 18,000 acres larger than the area of the previous year which was again greater than the area of any

* Bájra and juár	74,502
Maize and other grains	44,029
Fodder	30,034
TOTAL	148,565

year before it. The area of rice was smaller than the areas of ordinary years. This may be due to the discouragement arising from unsuccessful cultivation of this crop for the two preceding dry years. The area of indigo was 43,283 acres less than that of 1878.

4. The following statement compares the kharíf areas of 1878 and 1879 by canals :—

	1878.	1879.	More.	Less.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganges	483,356	399,721	...	83,635
Lower Ganges Canal	...	10,883	10,883	...
Agra Canal	40,484	20,817	...	19,667
Eastern Jumna Canal	110,722	98,032	...	12,690
Dún	3,597	6,160	2,563	...
Rohilkhand	21,679	18,981	...	2,698
Bijnor	...	656	656	...
Bundelkhand	188	391	203	...
TOTAL	660,026	555,641	...	104,385 Net.

The decrease in area of the Agra Canal is the only one which requires any special notice, the decrease on the other canals being sufficiently explained by the difference of the seasons.

5. The fluctuations of area irrigated during the kharíf since the opening of the Agra Canal are shewn below :—

	Acres.
Kharíf 1875	5,656
„ 1876	17,577
„ 1877	57,652
„ 1878	40,484
„ 1879	20,817

Thus the irrigation which was stimulated by the two dry years has fallen to little more than the area of 1876. By crops, the comparison for these two years, 1876 and 1879, is as follows :—

	1876.	1879.
Sugar	1,406	2,925
Rice	8	16
Food grains	1,935	2,375
Fodder	1,308	49
Cotton	10,679	10,599
Indigo	1,627	3,344
Others	614	1,509
TOTAL	17,577	20,817

which shews that, while cotton has not decreased, sugar and indigo have slightly increased, nevertheless cotton is the only crop that seems to have established itself in any way as one of the irrigated staples.

Comparing the maximum area of 1877 with that of 1879, it will be found that the net decrease of 36,835 acres in 1879 is almost equally divided between grains and fodder, and cotton,* and is virtually confined to these crops. A permanent area for the kharíf cannot be anticipated until the cultivation of sugar and indigo has been fully established.

Grains and fodder	18,160*
Cotton	18,575
	36,735

6. The following statement compares the assessment on account of water-rate for four years :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	9,33,303	13,38,155	13,18,842	12,01,470
Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	31,072
Eastern Jumna Canal	39,133	1,41,262	1,23,138	69,478
Agra	3,29,960	3,58,278	3,84,001	3,99,739
Rohilkhand	34,354	20,848	19,053	20,106
Dún	14,185	12,385	11,097	19,219
Bijnor	4,859	1,036	...	1,146
Bundelkhand	783	1,499	309	469
TOTAL	13,56,577	18,73,463	18,56,440	17,42,699

The revenue therefore, though more than a lakh of rupees less than in the two preceding years, which were extraordinarily favourable to canal irrigation, is nearly four lakhs greater than the revenue of 1876.

The following compares the rates per acre for each year :—

	Rs.
1876	2·92
1877	2·56
1878	2·81
1879	3·14

The higher rate of 1879 is due partly to the large areas of sugar and rice, and partly to the irrigation of the Agra and Lower Ganges Canals being assessed with higher rates than on the other canals. The revenue will therefore tend to increase faster than the area.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India for information ; that it be circulated as usual to other Governments and Departments and published in the *Government Gazette*.

By Order, &c.,

H. A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON 1879-80.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated acres.	Area irrigated.		1879-80, as compared with 1878-79.		Rainfall in kharif months.												Total.	
			Kharif, 1879-80.	Kharif, 1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.			
							1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Saháranpur	1,418,880	805,120	52,244	46,045	6,199	...	...	1·7	·3	3·2	2·7	·2	3·5	6·0	16·2	19·2	1·5	·8	24·2	31·1
Muzaffarnagar	1,061,989	699,622	70,126	80,169	...	10,043	...	3·1	...	1·9	2·5	·3	10·3	5·8	7·3	16·2	1·9	2·6	22·0	29·9
Meerut	1,510,664	1,071,493	107,269	128,401	...	21,132	·1	1·9	...	1·6	1·8	·3	13·1	3·5	14·6	14·4	3·1	2·5	32·7	24·2
Bulandshahr	1,222,400	857,520	75,231	96,202	...	20,971	...	·9	...	·8	3·1	·3	18·6	2·4	14·4	9·9	6·8	1·4	42·9	15·7
Aligarh	1,256,775	919,880	53,555	64,291	...	10,736	...	·4	...	...	4·8	...	14·8	4·4	11·3	13·7	2·4	10·6	53·3	29·1
Muttra	1,031,538	827,843	9,219	17,379	...	8,160	...	·1	...	1·4	2·0	3·6	7·0	3·4	10·9	4·8	5·5	2·3	25·4	15·6
Agra	1,220,819	873,976	15,176	21,807	...	6,631	...	·9	...	2·3	2·5	...	7·2	5·0	9·2	2·2	8·2	4·9	27·1	15·3
Etah	967,680	620,800	19,522	9,976	9,546	...	...	·4	...	·4	8·2	1·3	10·7	·7	22·9	5·6	3·2	4·5	45·0	12·9
Mainpuri	1,085,626	607,409	28,077	39,711	...	11,634	...	·5	...	·5	9·1	·5	10·8	7·0	16·4	5·7	2·2	4·1	38·5	18·3
Farukhabad	1,116,633	687,361	14,601	19,039	...	4,438	...	·4	...	·3	6·7	1·9	20·8	8·0	17·2	6·6	4·5	5·3	49·2	22·5
Etáwah	1,274,240	563,200	38,152	43,193	...	5,041	...	·3	...	·7	1·0	1·3	9·8	4·4	8·6	7·4	5·6	10·1	25·0	24·2
Cawnpore	1,495,576	865,065	40,398	56,438	...	16,040	...	·3	...	1·3	3·4	·9	8·0	4·9	12·1	7·7	2·7	2·4	26·2	17·5
Delhi	817,280	532,480	49	83	...	34	...	...	...	·2	8·2	·5	16·8	11·7	8·1	17·0	1·8	·5	34·9	29·9
Gurgaon	1,267,200	967,680	5,834	11,828	...	5,994	...	·9	...	·1	1·5	·9	8·1	8·5	8·6	15·0	3·7	·9	21·9	26·3
Dehra Dún	653,271	82,248	6,160	3,597	2,563	...	·3	3·9	...	3·8	7·9	·5	29·2	22·3	33·2	31·7	19·6	13·7	90·2	75·9
Bijnor	1,217,886	663,135	656	...	656	...	·1	2·9	...	1·5	2·7	...	13·0	6·3	18·4	16·5	3·2	5·4	37·4	32·6
Tarai	588,793	144,230	3,172	1,528	1,644	...	...	·9	·9	...	4·5	2·0	20·5	3·0	16·5	37·4	4·2	6·3	46·6	49·6
Bareilly	1,910,510	1,228,040	15,809	20,151	...	4,342	...	·5	...	·8	1·5	6·5	27·1	18·9	15·6	10·3	10·0	11·1	54·2	48·1
Jhánsi	1,002,880	482,560	57	85	...	28	...	·5	...	·6	1·9	1·7	13·0	4·3	6·4	8·2	8·8	7·6	30·1	22·9
Hamírpur	1,463,424	800,128	334	103	231	...	...	...	...	2·3	1·5	·7	11·5	4·1	4·5	8·4	1·5	7·6	19·0	23·1
Total	23,584,064	14,317,790	555,641	660,026	20,839	1,25,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Net decrease ...		1,04,385														

G. H. D. WALKER
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W.P., P.W.D., I.B.

No. B12 KHARIF STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON 1879-80.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by districts.

Crops.	Sahárunpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Gardens and orchards	1,207	715	1,742	1,308	946	461	986	771	1,024	613	1,168	1,932	13	67	225	...	...	147	4	...	13,329
2. Sugarcane	17,349	37,031	63,858	9,587	1,204	1,284	1,839	2,159	3,771	2,736	5,703	6,964	2	310	1,035	566	626	9,630	7	...	165,661
3. Cereals—																					
Rice	28,311	21,353	9,134	242	740	1	68	449	406	178	241	1,655	...	15	4,242	...	2,546	5,972	20	330	75,903
Bajra	1	7	...	56	88	52	57	51	7	7	13	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	438
Juar	...	373	2,634	406	986	206	308	395	297	41	293	210	3	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,197
Maki	1,114	1,680	2,611	3,564	2,269	417	995	1,020	1,383	507	470	805	10	319	101	...	...	...	...	...	17,265
Miscellaneous	914	1,432	1,419	756	1,724	727	229	1,306	1,662	171	1,227	201	...	104	...	90	...	...	17	...	11,979
4. Pulses	13	124	250	122	18	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	556
5. Fodder crops	451	884	2,218	2,294	97	34	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,996
6. Fibres—																					
Cotton	1,674	4,476	14,446	15,994	6,801	4,501	3,260	674	903	55	150	43	18	4,460	14	...	...	...	2	...	57,471
Other fibres	297	488	...	9	46	40	83	514	575	28	25	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,109
7. Dyes—																					
Indigo	237	924	8,100	40,034	38,158	1,321	7,184	11,922	16,339	9,137	25,708	25,647	...	230	...	...	...	60	...	...	185,001
Other dyes	128	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
8. Drugs—																					
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Other drugs	110	38	92	118	19	3	2	35	55	86	10	8	...	...	543	...	...	...	...	...	1,119
9. Oil-seeds	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
10. Miscellaneous	436	535	765	741	459	165	136	326	1,653	1,039	3,138	2,926	3	79	...	...	...	...	3	4	12,408
Total, 1879-80	52,244	70,126	107,269	75,231	53,555	9,219	15,176	19,522	28,077	14,601	38,152	40,398	49	5,834	6,160	656	3,172	15,809	57	334	555,641
Total, 1878-79	46,045	80,169	128,401	96,202	64,291	17,379	21,807	9,976	39,711	19,039	43,193	56,438	83	11,828	3,597	...	1,528	20,151	85	103	660,026

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON 1879-80.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in canal divisions.

Crops.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14	15		16	17
									Lower Ganges Canal.							Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.			
	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.	Total, Ganges Canal.	Kasganj.	Mainpuri.	Total.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Dun Canals.	Jhansi Lakes.	Hamirpur Lakes.	Bijnor Canals.	Grand Total.
1. Gardens and orchards ...	283	746	850	1,239	1,661	2,391	2,164	9,334	342	201	543	1,954	1,122	147	225	4	...	...	13,329
2. Sugarcane ...	18,464	22,320	38,264	8,497	2,909	9,040	9,699	109,263	763	575	1,338	40,271	2,925	10,256	1,035	7	...	566	165,661
3. Cereals—Rice ...	14,873	2,109	7,667	450	1,078	434	1,997	28,608	131	48	179	33,990	16	8,518	4,242	20	330	...	75,903
Bajra ...	7	65	...	46	62	8	14	202	23	9	32	1	203	...	...	...	...	...	438
Juár ...	...	188	2,979	147	1,527	245	523	5,609	93	36	129	...	459	...	...	...	...	...	6,197
Maki ...	...	2,428	894	2,478	3,135	1,848	1,088	11,871	318	146	464	3,657	1,172	...	101	...	...	...	17,265
Miscellaneous ...	430	1,165	868	262	2,118	679	2,313	7,835	583	501	1,084	2,428	525	...	...	17	...	90	11,979
4. Pulses ...	52	120	100	202	16	...	...	490	...	...	...	46	16	...	...	4	...	...	556
5. Fodder crops ...	130	1,431	130	2,049	2	...	...	3,742	...	...	...	2,205	49	...	...	...	...	...	5,996
6. Fibres—Cotton ...	...	3,294	5,835	15,311	11,226	107	653	36,426	62	13	75	10,461	10,493	...	14	2	...	...	57,471
Other fibres ...	712	...	...	...	85	168	377	1,342	408	180	588	73	106	...	...	...	...	...	2,109
7. Dyes—Indigo ...	...	10,650	3,380	33,569	51,768	33,423	41,147	173,937	3,128	3,090	6,218	1,442	3,344	60	...	...	...	...	185,001
Other dyes ...	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
8. Drugs—Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Other drugs ...	1	23	39	126	10	138	20	357	23	6	29	186	4	...	543	...	...	...	1,119
9. Oil-seeds ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
10. Miscellaneous* ...	...	1,750	...	...	...	3,089	5,657	10,496	175	29	204	1,318	383	...	...	3	4	...	12,403
Total, 1879-80 ...	35,148	46,359	61,006	64,376	75,597	51,583	65,652	399,721	6,049	4,834	10,883	98,032	20,817	18,981	6,160	57	334	656	555,641
Total, 1878-79 ...	35,789	42,975	66,412	88,837	95,868	69,980	83,495	433,356	...	...	...	110,722	40,484	21,679	3,597	188		...	660,026

* Watered once and insufficiently irrigated.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

EMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF JANUARY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 548 AND 549 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
nd Half of December 1879.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
richinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
adura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
innevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
alabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ehra Dún	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
háranpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
uzaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
eerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ulandshahr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ligarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
umaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
arhwál	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
oradabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
adaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
areilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
áhjahánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rfi Perguannahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
uttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
gra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ainpuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
áwah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
laun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ánsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
litpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
wnpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tehpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
mfrpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
unpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
sti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
amgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
irzapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ázipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ckow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ão	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ra Banki	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ardui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
heri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
yzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
haraich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
onda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
af Bareli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ultánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
artábgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nd Half of January 1880.																		
Mandla	13 8	13 12	10 8	...	...	...	16 8	11 0	10 0	20 8	19 8	12 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...
Partábgarh (Meywar Agency)	8 7	9 11	9 1	...	...	...	7 8	7 6	4 7	10 0	8 12	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...

A.

AND COMMERCE.

CEMBER 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 324, 325, 326, 327, 328 AND 329, AND 2ND HALF OF GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24TH JANUARY AND 28TH FEBRUARY 1880.

3 OF 80 TOLAHS.											AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			
...ts, Ragi, &c. ...ragoo, Sawee, ...aloo, Murhwa ... Panicum ...cum, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	REMARKS.
...rest fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.				
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	6 8 0	11 0 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	7 8 0	20 0 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6 0	11 4 0	18 12 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5 8 0	5 8 0	12 0 0	
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	4 8 0	9 12 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	
..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	9 0 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 12 0	7 10 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 0 0	8 5 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	5 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	5 0 0	8 10 0	
..	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	4 12 0	7 0 0	
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	
..	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	9 10 0	
.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	5 8 0	8 14 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 12 0	8 0 0	
..	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14 0	4 8 0	7 8 0	
.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	3 4 0	4 0 0	6 12 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 12 0	
..	...	...	...		...	...	..	..	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	11 8 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	
.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 0	3 7 0	7 8 0	
..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 8 0	5 12 0	
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	4 8 0	8 8 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 0 0	7 4 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 0	3 8 0	6 10 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 14 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	4 0 0	5 12 0	
8	19 0	18 0	16 8	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	
..	...	12 8	13 12	12 8	...	...	...	9 6	8 12	9 6	...	...	...	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNM

DEPARTMENT OF F

Prices Current of Food-grains throug

QUANTITIES PER RU

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (boo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spi*	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
anjam	11 13	10 13	8 0	...	...	...	14 14	14 5	9 3	16 14	15 14	10 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	...
izagapatam	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	6 11	12 6	12 6	7 14	25 14	...	14 0	27 11	27 11
odavery	8 2	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	7 14	17 0	17 0	10 8	19 3	19 3	18 3	...	...
istna	5 14	4 6	5 2	...	...	...	18 14	15 6	12 6	20 10	16 5	13 0	...	...	12 8	...	...
ellore	7 3	7 6	7 3	...	...	...	14 5	13 10	8 14	15 0	14 8	...	25 14	25 0	16 13	...	20 11
uddapah	7 5	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	11 8	11 2	8 14	12 14	12 14	10 13	23 11	22 14	14 10	20 5	20 5
ellary	10 2	10 2	7 3	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	8 10	14 0	14 0	9 11	24 11	24 11	13 6	16 0	16 0
urnool	8 3	7 10	5 11	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 14	11 13	11 13	10 11	25 5	25 5	12 14	18 2	19 6
adras	7 8	7 8	7 5	...	...	...	10 14	11 2	9 0	11 11	11 11	9 13	15 13	15 13	11 8	21 6	21 6
hingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 11	10 8	14 2	14 5	11 11	...	...	...	21 2	21 2
orth Arcot	6 13	6 13	7 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	10 5	15 0	15 0	12 10	...	19 2	...	20 10	20 2
outh Arcot	6 3	6 3	7 0	...	...	...	12 10	12 3	9 10	14 0	13 10	11 6	21 13	21 13	16 13	24 10	24 10
anjore	6 10	6 10	4 6	...	...	...	15 5	14 2	9 8	16 5	16 11	...	28 10	28 10	13 8	26 2	27 8
richinopoly	5 13	6 5	5 10	...	...	...	14 6	14 0	10 2	14 14	14 14	10 8	22 6	...	12 10	24 2	23 8
adura	6 3	7 0	6 3	...	...	...	13 14	12 10	9 11	14 6	13 14	10 10	19 6	19 6	14 10	23 8	23 8
innevelly	5 11	5 11	4 10	...	...	...	14 11	12 11	7 8	15 3	14 6	8 10	...	...	...	...	...
oimbatore	6 3	6 3	4 14	...	...	...	12 2	11 11	9 14	12 11	12 11	10 8	19 2	18 5	15 11	24 10	24 10
ilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 0	8 13	8 0	9 10	9 10	8 13	17 11	17 11	13 14	14 11	14 11
alem	5 3	5 3	4 6	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	9 14	12 14	12 14	10 6	16 11	15 14	14 5	18 2	18 2
outh Canara	7 5	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	7 13	11 13	12 3	9 10	...	...	...	...	...
alabar	6 8	6 8	5 13	...	...	...	11 11	12 2	10 2	12 8	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...
ombay	6 15	6 10	6 12	15 3	14 1	13 14	5 15	5 13	5 7	8 12	8 12	10 7	15 7	14 1	13 7	11 7	10 14
hmedabad	10 0	9 0	8 0	20 8	20 0	13 0	6 8	6 12	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	18 0	18 0
aira	8 14	8 14	7 4	20 0	20 0	...	8 14	8 14	6 4	11 0	11 0	8 7	20 0	20 0	10 11	17 12	17 12
urat	7 8	7 8	6 11	11 0	10 0	3 10	9 8	9 8	4 12	11 8	11 8	6 7	17 8	18 0	9 4	16 8	16 0
roach	8 0	8 6¼	6 15¼	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 14¼	16 11¼	15 3¾	10 0	15 3¾	14 8¾
anna (Salsette)	6 4	6 2	5 14	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 6	7 3	7 3	7 8	9 5	9 5	8 8	10 10	10 7
olábá (Alibág)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
hundesh (Dhulia)	10 2	10 9	7 15	...	...	...	6 12	6 5	6 5	9 10	9 10	8 10	14 15	14 2	13 12	12 4	11 13
ásik	8 9	8 9	8 2	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 12	8 12	7 12	13 0	...	...	11 8	12 8
hmednagar	10 2¼	9 2	7 2	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 11	8 1	8 1	7 7	13 10	13 8	11 7	11 10½	11 10
oona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 9	8 9	8 9	11 15	11 15	10 14	11 8	11 8
holápur	9 5	8 6	6 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 1	7 1	9 12	10 11	8 0	15 9	13 6	9 4	16 1	13 7
ládgi (Bagalkot)	11 0	8 8½	4 8	14 2	...	...	7 10	8 3	8 4	11 1	10 7½	8 12	20 14	20 8	12 12	19 7	18 14½
ntura	9 4	6 11	5 11	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	10 0	9 5	9 3	10 0	9 6
elgaum	9 3	10 0	5 14	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	17 8	17 8	13 7	15 12	17 0
harwar (Hubli)	10 0	10 0	3 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	19 0	19 0
atnágiri	6 10	6 10	5 15	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	9 4	10 10	10 10	11 3	13 0	11 11	9 2	9 13	9 13
anara (Karwar)	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	13 0	14 4	10 0	...	13 0
ánch Mahals (Godhra)	6 10	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 11	10 0	10 0	6 2	26 10	26 10	10 0	18 8	18 8
den	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 5	9 5	11 7	3 0	7 0
sirgarh	9 6	8 8	8 5	...	...	...	9 12	7 10	7 8	10 14	10 0	8 8	19 0	18 5	14 0	14 0	13 5
aroda	6 9	6 9	6 12	12 9	11 8	9 10	6 14	6 14	6 5	10 14	10 5	7 13	...	...	...	14 14	14 8
isa	12 12	13 3	7 4	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	7 0	7 0	5 8	23 0	21 7	9 10	19 1	18 5
imach	...	10 4	8 13	...	20 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	...	20 0	12 0	...	14 0
nsirabad	11 0	11 0	10 0	23 11¾	23 0	13 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 3¼	22 11	13 2	19 1¼	18 6¼
ájkot C.	11 12	10 12	6 12	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	20 0	18 12	8 12	14 8	13 8
pper Sindh Frontier	11 4½	11 5	8 3	15 13	16 2	12 13	6 10½	6 10½	6 0	11 10½	11 10½	8 0	15 1½	15 15	9 0	16 0	15 10
rachi	9 10	10 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	6 8	7 0	7 8	10 0	12 0	9 8	16 0	16 0	10 8	14 0	14 0
nidarabad (Nakur)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
hikarpur	11 7	11 13¼	8 0	16 13	17 3	14 0	8 0	7 3½	6 5	10 10½	13 5	8 13	13 5	13 5	...	17 0	16 12
ar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 6	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 2	6 3	...	...	...	17 9	17 8
Western Districts.																	
urdwan	10 8*a*	11 4	10 4	18 0	19 0	19 0	16 8	14 12	13 12	17 0	15 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...
ancoorah	11 8*b*	11 8	10 8	16 0	14 0	14 0	15 8	15 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...
eerbhoom	11 4*c*	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 8	17 0	16 8	13 8	...	...	...	21 0	...
idnapore	11 0*d*	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
ooghly	11 0*e*	11 0	10 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...
owrah	14 8	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	9 4	16 8	16 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																	
alcutta	11 7	11 9	10 10½	16 0	20 0	13 8	6 10	6 10	5 12	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 8	16 0	17 8	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	...*f*	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	8 0	6 0	13 5	13 5	10 8	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	11 7*g*	11 7	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	13 5½	13 5½	10 0	13 14	13 14	11 7	...	...	...	...	...
essore	9 8*h*	9 8	11 4	...	...	...	11 12	11 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	12 0*i*	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 12	15 8	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...

a. In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 13-8 to 14-12 seers, common rice 13-8 to 16 seers, and grain 13 to 14-8 seers.
b. In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 24 seers, best rice 11 to 12 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 12 to 22 seers, and grain 8 to 12 seers.
c. In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, best rice 13 to 19-8 seers, common rice 14-8 to 22 seers, and grain 10 to 16 seers.
f. In Tumlook sub-division the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, barley (at Pratabnagar) 10 seers, best rice 10-4 to 14 seers, and common rice 14-12 to 18 seers.

NDIA.

CE AND COMMERCE.

a for the 1st half of February 1880.

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

r Millets, Ragi, &c. varu, Verangu, Sawee, ena, Coraloo, Murn-Nugiee), *Panicum maceum, &c.*				Gram.				Firewood.				Salt.				Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1879.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1879.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1879.				
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.				
3	29	14	18	6	46	10	39	8	20	2	215	13	215	13	215	13	12	0	12	0	12	0	Ganjam	Madras.	
3	25	3	14	2	32	13	32	13	16	6	72	14	72	14	88	6	10	8	10	8	10	8	Vizagapatam		
0	30	14	16	6	34	10	33	10	21	0	243	0	243	0	243	0	...		12	8	12	8	Godavery		
6	31	3	17	3	34	3	29	8	13	11	145	13	145	13	129	5	12	13	12	13	13	2	Kistna		
8	25	8	17	11	23	10	18	14	12	10	93	5	93	5	97	3	12	11	12	11	12	11	Nellore		
8	26	3	18	11	27	8	26	11	19	13	194	6	194	6	291	10	13	8	13	8	14	6	Cuddapah		
3	23	13	14	8	25	13	25	13	15	11	97	3	92	5	97	3	13	2	12	13	13	6	Bellary		
	...		...		27	0	27	6	15	11	...		...		...		12	2	12	2	12	14	Kurnool		
3	21	3	16	6	21	10	21	13	15	3	87	8	87	8	82	10	13	14	13	14	13	14	Madras		
8	19	8	16	6	22	10	22	10	16	6	102	8	92	13	102	2	13	14	13	14	13	14	Chingleput		
4	23	14	18	5	28	0	26	0	20	11	140	0	140	0	186	10	12	5	12	5	12	5	North Arcot		
6	25	6	16	11	23	13	23	13	17	6	201	11	201	11	226	0	12	10	12	10	14	6	South Arcot		
3	27	0	14	5	24	8	26	3	15	11	194	6	194	6	194	6	12	14	12	14	12	14	Tanjore		
0	22	5	16	6	23	2	23	2	18	8	121	8	121	8	121	8	12	2	12	2	13	0	Trichinopoly		
3	24	13	16	5	24	14	23	2	16	14	145	13	145	13	97	3	13	8	13	8	14	8	Madura		
	...		...		21	14	21	14	14	13	76	13	76	13	66	10	14	13	14	13	14	5	Tinnevelly		
5	20	8	17	3	23	11	22	13	19	14	131	3	131	3	131	3	12	3	11	11	11	11	Coimbatore		
3	15	13	13	0	16	10	16	10	13	5	121	8	121	8	121	8	9	3	9	3	8	5	Nilgiris		
1	18	11	15	11	22	6	21	8	18	14	151	10	151	10	151	10	11	14	11	14	12	6	Salem		
3	17	10	14	2	18	3	16	3	14	6	97	3	96	3	112	11	12 13	6* 3†	12 13	6* 3†	11 12	3* 3†	South Canara		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
6	16	6	13	2	21	0	19	5	15	2	121	8	121	8	121	8	9	14	9	14	11	8	Malabar		
7	8	4	8	7	10	10	10	10	9	1	57	14	57	14	61	6	9	15	9	8	11	0	Bombay	Bombay.	
	...		...		14	8	13	8	6	8	60	0	60	0	80	0	13	8	13	8	13	0	Ahmedabad		
	...		...		14	9	13	5	10	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	12	13	12	13	12	5	Kaira		
	...		...		10	0	10	4	7	6	100	0	90	0	113	0	12	8	12	0	11	6	Surat		
	...		...		10	0	10	0	8	14½	106	0	106	0	106	0	12	12½	12	12½	13	5½	Broach		
5	9	5	8	8	9	5	8	10	7	12	71	1	71	1	80	0	9	13	9	10	10	15	Tanna (Salsette)		
	...		...		9	8	9	8	9	0	100	0	100	0	110	0	9	8	9	8	10	8	Colába (Alibág)		
	...		...		13	8	12	9	10	8	140	0	140	0	125	0	11	8	11	8	12	8	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
0	16	0	14	15	9	0	8	8	8	10	140	0	140	0	140	0	10	6	10	6	11	2	Násik		
	...		...		12	15	11	5	9	0	97	0	100	0	79	0	11	3½	11	3	11	11	Ahmednagar		
	...		...		10	6	9	12	9	3	76	0	76	0	76	0	8	14	8	14	11	2	Poona		
	...		...		14	2	12	4	7	12	102	6	102	6	106	10	10	8	10	8	9	12	Sholápur		
	...		...		12	12	13	5	6	12	210	0	210	0	...		11	15	12	0½	12	0	Kaládgi (Bagal kot)		
	...		...		11	4	9	7	9	2	116	8	116	8	116	8	10	4	10	4	11	11	Satara		
8	22	8	16	0	13	8	12	9	8	7	100	0	100	0	125	0	12	8	12	8	13	8	Belgaum		
0	22	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	6	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
15	12	15	14	11	11	14	11	3	8	6	150	0	150	0	150	0	12	15	11	10	12	4	Ratnágiri		
0	16	0	13	8	9	0	9	0	8	0	213	5	213	5	213	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Kanara (Karwar)		
0	20	0	10	0	11	7	11	7	9	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	11	6	11	6	11	6	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)		
	...		...		5	9	5	9	5	9	65	5	65	5	65	5	32	0	32	0	32	0	Aden		
	...		...		10	0	10	0	8	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	9	8	9	8	8	0	Asirgarh		
	...		...		10	0	9	2	6	5	91	8	91	8	109	13	12	0	11	8	12	10	Baroda		
	...		...		15	3	14	6	9	2	137	8	137	8	137	8	30	0	24	0	24	0	Disa		
	...		...		...		13	0	11	8	...		150	0	140	0	...		9	0	10	0	Nimach		
	...		...		16	3¼	16	0	13	8	70	0	69	0	90	0	12	6½	12	8	12	0	Nasirabad		
	...		...		17	0	14	8	8	12	70	0	70	0	47	8	52	0	65	0	60	0	Rájkot		
	...		...		12	1	11	13½	10	3½	160	0	160	0	160	0	9	6½	9	6½	6	0	Upper Sindh Frontier		
8	7	8	7	0	12	0	12	0	10	8	110	0	107	0	114	0	13	0	13	0	14	0	Karachi		
	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		No return received						Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	...		...		13	4	12	4	11	2	160	0	220	0	280	0	9	7½	8	12	10	4	Shikarpur		
	...		...		...		...		...		160	0	180	0	200	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
																							Western Districts.		
	...		...		11	0	12	4	10	4	80	0	80	0	100	0	10	0	9	8	9	10	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	...		...		11	8	10	12	10	4	360	0	360	0	360	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Bancoorah		
	...		...		12	0	12	0	9	8	200	0	200	0	180	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Beerbhoom		
	...		...		10	0	10	0	9	8	160	0	160	0	160	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Midnapore		
	...		...		12	0	12	0	9	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Hooghly		
	...		...		11	8	12	8	10	4	95	0	105	0	100	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Howrah		
																							Central Districts.		
	...		...		13	5	13	5	10	10½	90	0	90	0	64	0	10	0	10	0	8	0	Calcutta		
	...		...		12	0	12	0	10	8	90	0	90	0	90	0	9	6	9	6	9	0	24-Pergunnahs		
	...		...		13	5½	13	5½	10	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	9	11	9	11	9	6	Nuddea		
	...		...		11	0	10	12	9	8	110	0	110	0	110	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Jessore		
	...		...		14	4	14	0	10	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	9 0 to 10 0		7 0 to 9 0		8 0 to 10 0		Moorshedabad		

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12-8 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 8 to 15 seers, common rice 12 to 17 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.

f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9-6 to 10-8 seers, barley 13-8 to 17 seers, best rice 6-6 to 7 seers, common rice 10-12 to 17-6 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Ki pore) 16 seers, and gram 12-4 seers.

g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice 7-8 to 14-8 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Koosh seers, and gram 10 to 11-8 seers.

h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, barley (in Narial) 8 seers, best rice 7 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.

i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 18-8 to 19 seers, bajrush millet (in Jungipore) 24 seers, and gram 13 to 13-8 se

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER R

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Ba *Penicillaria S* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.
d Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
pore	7 8j	7 12	8 6	13 5	13 8	17 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...
hye	10 8 to 11 4	10 8 to 11 4	13 8	15 0	15 0	12 0	15 0	12 12 to 13 8	9 14	16 8	14 4 to 16 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	...
ore	11 4k	11 4	9 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 4½	17 7	17 7	13 8	...	...	...	...	...
	12 0	9 12	10 10	...	...	...	16 8	10 8	9 0	23 4	20 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...
	10 0l	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	18 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
ing	8 0m	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
uri	9 3n	8 7	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	10 0	18 6	16 0	12 3	...	...	...	...	...
stern Districts.																	
	11 7o	11 7	9 11	16 0	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...
lpore	12 0p	12 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	14 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	17 0	17 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...
gunge	... q	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	11 0	20 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
singh	10 0r	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 12	20 0	19 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...
h	10 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	8 8	23 0	23 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...
ong	9 0s	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	13 5½	...	...	...	...	...
lly	... t	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
ong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	11 6	16 0	16 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...
ppenah	8 0	8 5	7 5	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																	
	16 0	17 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	13 8	12 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	14 0	14 8	13 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	17 8	17 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...
nd	13 8u	13 8	12 4 to 13 0	24 0	24 0	16 0 to 17 0	15 0	16 0	12 8 to 13 0	17 0	18 0	14 0 to 15 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	19 0	19 0
nga	11 0x	12 0	12 0	15 0	22 0	18 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...
rpore	11 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	13 0	13 0	11 8	21 4	22 4	16 4	8 0	7 8	7 4	16 0	15 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...
arun	14 0x	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
r	13 10x	13 2	12 1	16 12	14 11	19 15	12 9	12 9	9 7	16 12	18 6	13 10	...	...	...	...	...
pur	12 0y	11 5	10 11	22 12	20 3	12 10	15 2	13 14	12 0	16 7	15 2	14 8	...	...	...	...	...
	15 0z	16 0	11 0 to 13 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 8	20 0	19 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	...
	9 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 8	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0
Pergunnahs	10 0z1	...	8 8	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																	
	11 13	10 8	13 2	...	...	...	11 13	10 8	11 13	17 1*	18 6	15 12	...	...	...	...	...
	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 3	18 6	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	...	...
	10 10	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpore—South-n Frontier Agency.																	
gh	12 0z2	12 8	11 8	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	23 0	22 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...
gga	10 0z3	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
om	7 8	7 8	8 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
om	11 0z4	11 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...
	10 0	10 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
	8 10	8 14	8 6	13 5	13 5	16 0	13 15	13 5	11 13	15 4	14 8	12 13	...	...	...	...	...
	11 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 8	10 0	9 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
lls	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
	13 0	12 0	10 0		...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...
g	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
pur	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
Jaintiá Hills	7 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	6 8	9 8	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...
ills *a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ún	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
pur	16 3	16 3	10 12	23 11	22 10	16 3	8 1	8 10	6 6	10 12	10 15	8 1	24 13	24 13	14 0	25 14	22 2
rungar	16 8	16 0	11 8	23 2	23 2	18 2	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 12	13 12	9 0	22 0	21 0	14 5	22 0	19 12
	16 0	16 0	11 12	23 0	21 8	16 0	5 0	4 12	4 12	12 0	12 0	10 8	23 8	21 0	15 0	24 0	20 4
hahr	17 8	16 14	12 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 12	10 10	10 0	23 0	23 8	14 8	22 0	21 8
	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
n	11 0	10 0	9 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...

interior the price of common rice varies from 15-12 to 21 seers per rupee.
ygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 18 seers, and gram 10 seers.
interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 15 seers, best rice 9 to 15 seers, common rice 18 to 22-8 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 20 seers, and gram 8 to
ers.
ngunge the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 17 seers, and gram 10 seers.
anseedewah the prices are—Best rice 12 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 7 seers.
interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 7 to 13 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 7-5 to 8 seers.
interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Naralingunge) 11 seers, barley (in Naralingunge) 12-8 seers, best rice 12 to 16-4 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers,
gram (in Naralingunge) 12-8 seers.
e interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 11 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 14 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram (in Goalun
seers.
interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 9 seers.
interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 8 to 25 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 6-14 to 12 seers.
interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 20 seers and common rice 18 to 22 seers.
interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 20 seers and common rice 18 to 22 seers.
interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 seers, barley 15 to 16 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 16-8 to 18 seers, bulrush millet (in Behar) 20 seers, gr
llet 20 to 22 seers, lesser millets 20 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 25 seers, and gram 14-8 to 17 seers.

or the 1st half of February 1880—continued.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, &c. aru, Verugu, Sawee, sna, Coraloo, Murhi Nagiee), Panicum ieaum, &c.		Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	12 0	10 0	7 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 4	Dinagepore		
...	...	13 8	11 4	7 8	240 0	240 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye		
...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	106 0	7 14	7 14	7 14	Rungpore		
...	...	9 15	9 12	6 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 10	8 7	8 4	Bogra		
...	...	10 0	10 8	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
8 0	12 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 0	5 0	Darjeeling		
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	75 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Jalpáiguri		
											Eastern Districts.		
...	...	11 7	12 4	9 6	91 8	91 8	91 4	9 6	9 6	9 0	Dacca		
...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
...	...	10 8	10 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Mymensingh		
...	...	10 8	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong		
...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
											Behar.		
...	...	18 0	17 0	10 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Patna		
27 0	...	17 0	17 0	9 8	140 0	140 0	180 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Gya		
17 0	...	17 0	17 0	9 8 to 10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad		
19 0	22 0	13 8	16 0	9 0	140 0	180 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Durbhunga		
...	...	19 0	17 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	Mozufferpore		
17 12	20 0	15 4	15 4	10 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sarun		
...	...	16 0	19 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun		
...	...	14 11	14 11	10 8	147 0	126 0	147 0	8 6	8 6	8 9	Monghyr		
...	...	15 2	15 2	10 11	126 4	126 4	126 4	9 2	9 2	8 8	Bhágalpur		
...	...	13 0	11 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Purneah		
...	...	11 0	12 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Maldah		
...	...	13 0	11 0	8 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Southal Pergunnahs		
											Orissa.		
18 6	17 1	15 12	15 12	15 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	Cuttack		
...	...	11 13	11 13	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree		
...	...	8 0	8 0	6 12	140 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	Balasore		
											Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency		
36 0	22 0	15 0	14 8	9 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Hazáribágh		
42 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Lohardugga		
...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	180 0	180 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	6 8	Singbhoom		
64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom		
...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Sylhet	Assam.	
...	...	10 10	10 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 10	8 6	8 6	Cachar		
...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá		
...	...	6 12	6 12	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills		
...	...	9 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Kámrúp		
...	...	8 0	8 0	5 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Nowgong		
...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar		
...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur		
...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nága Hills *a*		[a] Blank, there being no bazar or shop at present.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	20 8	17 4	13 15	147 8	129 0	172 0	10 0	9 13	9 2	Saháranpur		
...	...	18 4	17 10	13 4	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	19 8	18 0	12 12	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	...	Meerut		
...	...	18 8	18 4	13 0	100 0	100 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Bulundshahr		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Aligarh		
...	...	10 4	7 8	10 0	200 0	200 0	168 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Kumaun		

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 9-8 to 19 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, murwa 19 to 25 seers, maize or Indi 18 to 25 seers, and gram 14 to 17 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 27 to 32 seers, best rice 12-8 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, lesser millets 27 to 29 seers, m Indian-corn 20 to 28 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 22 seers, best rice 9 to 13 seers, common rice 16-13 to 18 seers, jowar 18 to 23 seers, murwa seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 26 seers, and gram 15 to 17-1 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 17 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, lesser millets (in Soopole) 25 seers, maize or Indi (in Banka) 24 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 12-12 seers.

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 16 to 23 seers, common rice 19 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 24 seers, and gram 10 to 13 see

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice (in Chutia) 14 seers, common rice 22 seers, lesser millets 32 to 40 seers, m Indian-corn 37½ to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 12·37 seers, barley (in Daltonganj) 21·94 seers, best rice 18·56 to 22 seers, common rice 21·94 to 30 seers, Daltonganj) 27 seers, murwa 40 to 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Daltonganj) 37·12 seers, and gram 14·6 to 15 seers.

4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10½ seers, barley (in Govindpore) 20 seers, best rice 20 to 24 seers, common rice 22 to 25 seers, bulrush millet 24 seers, great millet 18 to 30 seers, lesser millets 32 to 34 seers, maize or Indian-corn 34 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throug

QUANTITIES PER RI

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Mil (Cumboo, Ba *Penicillaria Sp*	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Garhwál	15 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	13 4	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor	15 3	15 3	10 11	26 7	26 7	15 12	11 4	11 4	6 6	13 8	13 8	9 4	22 8	22 8	13 8	23 10	22 8
Moradabad	16 4	16 14	12 8	22 8	23 2	19 6	7 8	7 13	7 13	16 14	16 4	10 5	23 12	22 8	16 14	24 6	21 4
Budaun	17 1½	15 9½	12 9½	23 6	21 9½	19 3	6 0	6 0	5 1½	16 3	15 9½	10 3	24 0	21 0	15 9½	22 3	19 3
Bareilly	15 5	14 8½	11 9	23 12	20 10	17 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	16 4	15 0	9 11	20 10	20 0	15 10	20 5	18 12
Sháhjahánpur	16 12	16 10	14 6	23 4	23 4	21 4	6 2	6 2	6 0	16 4	16 0	12 2	21 4	21 2	18 0	20 8	20 14
Terál Pergunnahs	20 0	18 12	11 14	35 0	32 8	15 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	16 4	16 4	10 0	30 0	30 0	13 12	25 0	23 12
Muttra	15 0	14 8	11 4	28 0	25 8	15 0	8 0	6 8	6 0	13 0	12 8	11 0	28 0	27 0	14 8	25 0	22 0
Agra	14 4	14 4	12 0	25 0	25 4	16 8	4 12	4 8	4 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	25 8	24 8	16 0	26 0	25 8
Furukhabad	14 13½	14 2½	14 9	23 5	20 14½	20 3	6 7	6 7	5 1	15 0	14 5	10 8	22 1½	19 14	17 15	22 1½	19 9½
Mainpuri	14 6	13 8	13 2	22 8	20 8	18 6	4 8	4 8	4 8	12 12	12 0	12 0	21 8	20 0	15 10	21 4	20 0
Etáwah	13 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	14 8	13 8	12 8	22 0	21 0	18 0	21 0	20 0
Etah	16 8	15 12	13 0	21 8	21 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	22 0	21 8	15 8	20 8	20 0
Jalaun	13 8	13 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	26 0	25 8	23 0	22 0	23 0
Jhánsi	13 9	12 12	16 4	30 0	28 10	26 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	15 7	13 0	12 0	30 6	32 0	22 4½	29 0	28 0
Lalitpur	11 12	11 12	11 0	35 0	35 0	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	35 0	31 0	25 8	25 0	...
Cawnpore	16 0	16 0	14 0	25 8	24 0	20 8	9 8	10 0	6 0	15 0	14 8	11 8	26 0	25 0	20 8	26 0	24 0
Fatehpur	13 8	13 4	11 12	22 8	22 8	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 12	24 8	25 8	19 8	23 8	23 0
Bánda	14 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 0	14 0	13 8	32 0	30 0	34 0	30 0	28 0
Allahabad	No return received			...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Hamírpur	13 15	12 15	15 8	16 14	18 0	19 2	8 0	8 0	6 8	14 10	14 1	11 4	27 11	27 1	21 12	25 0	24 9
Jaunpur	16 3	15 8	12 11	26 12	24 11	18 5	7 1	7 1	7 1	19 0	19 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	19 12	22 10	22 9
Gorakhpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basti	14 12	14 12	11 14	24 0	24 0	...	14 0	14 0	9 4	17 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	23 0	...	...
Azamgarh	13 4	13 4	11 1	21 6	22 2	17 3	7 6	8 14	7 12	18 7	18 7	14 3	19 3	19 3	22 5	...	...
Mirzapur	13 0	12 12	12 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	9 0	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	22 0	22 0
Benares	15 7	14 11	12 8	22 12	22 13½	16 5	11 15	11 15½	8 2½	16 8½	17 15	14 2	22 12½	22 13½	20 6	22 12½	22 4
Gházipur	14 12	14 12	14 13	22 8	22 8	19 5	9 0	7 1	7 1½	17 6	17 6	14 13	21 14	21 4	24 7½	21 4	20 10
Lucknow	14 15½	14 11½	13 1½	23 5½	22 8	19 13½	6 0	6 0	5 0	16 0	15 8	10 13½	23 15½	22 13½	19 2	23 0	22 4½
Unáo	15 0	13 8	13 8	21 8	21 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 8	14 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	22 0
Bára Banki	16 0	14 12	13 4	24 0	22 0	19 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	24 0	22 0	20 8	21 0	21 0
Sitapur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardui	15 15	14 8	13 3	22 8	20 10	20 0	4 15	4 15	4 11	14 1	14 1	12 0	21 2	...	17 13	20 3	18 6
Kheri	16 4	16 4	13 8	29 0	27 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	16 0	17 8	12 0	29 0	28 0	21 0	23 0	26 0
Fyzabad	15 8	15 0	12 4	22 8	22 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	16 8	16 0	11 12	20 4	20 0	19 4	18 0	19 0
Bharaich	18 0	16 0	11 8	34 0	30 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	18 0	17 8	12 0	25 0	28 0	22 0	15 0	17 0
Gonda	16 12	16 14	12 14	27 0	27 0	19 8	14 12	14 2	9 6	18 0	18 8	12 0	25 12	24 14	22 2	21 8	21 8
Rai Bareli	15 8	15 2	14 6	27 0	26 4	21 0	18 8	17 8	13 0	19 8	19 0	14 0	26 2	25 0	24 0	26 0	25 8
Sultánpur	15 8	15 12	12 12	27 0	25 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	19 8	15 8	24 8	23 8	22 8	24 0	23 8
Partábgarh	15 0	14 2	13 3	29 0	27 6	21 5	19 0	17 8	13 0	21 11	20 2	15 0	27 0	25 0	23 5	26 8	25 0
Delhi	15 8	15 8	11 8	24 8	25 8	15 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 8	27 0	24 0	15 0	25 0	23 0
Gurgáon	17 0	16 8	11 0	27 0	25 0	15 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	27 0	26 0	14 12	27 0	25 0
Karnál	15 8	15 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	14 0	22 0	19 0
Hissar	14 0	14 0	12 0	26 0	27 0	22 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	30 0	17 0	24 0	24 8
Rohtak	16 0	14 8	10 4	26 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	25 0	24 0
Sirsa	14 0	14 8	14 0	36 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	32 0	31 0	21 0	26 0	25 8
Umballa	14 8	14 8	12 0	23 0	21 8	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	9 8	25 0	23 0	13 8	21 0	20 0
Ludhiána	15 8	15 0	12 8	28 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	27 0	25 0	16 0	18 0	22 0
Simla	12 0	11 8	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	20 0	20 0	...	15 0	15 0
Jullundur	14 10	14 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	23 0	13 8	21 0	21 8
Hoshiárpur	15 0	14 0	12 8	25 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	7 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	18 0	18 0
Kángra	13 0	12 8	16 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	13 8	13 4	11 8	22 8	21 8	17 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	22 8	22 8	13 12	20 8	20 8
Siálkot	13 12	13 8	10 4	19 8	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	19 0	18 8	12 8	18 0	18 0
Gurdáspur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	13 12	13 8	10 12	21 8	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 8	22 0	21 0	14 0	19 0	20 0
Ferozepore	14 8	14 0	11 12	24 8	24 0	19 12	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 0	23 8	22 0	17 0	21 0	21 8
Gujránwála	13 12	13 12	10 8	21 0	18 8	16 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 8	18 0	17 0	10 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	9 8	9 4	8 2	13 4	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	5 8	5 8	16 0	16 0	...	12 0	12 8
Jhelum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujrát	12 12	13 0	11 6	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	18 0	17 0	13 8	18 0	16 10
Shahpúr	11 4	11 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 8	15 0	11 0	13 8	13 0
Mooltan	13 0	13 4	9 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	17 0	18 0
Jhang	12 12	12 4	11 0	18 12	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	15 8
Montgomery	13 8	12 14	11 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	18 0	18 0	14 0	17 0	15 0
Muzaffargarh	14 0	14 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	4 8	5 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	17 0
Dera Ismail Khán	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghází Khán	12 13	12 13	9 14	15 10	15 10	17 8	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	15 0	15 0	11 4	14 6	14 6
Bannu	10 7	9 10	10 7	11 9	10 12	13 7	...	...	...	4 6	4 1	5 10	15 0	13 12	15 0	10 0	10 0
Peshawar	6 5	6 3	6 9	8 13	7 9	8 13	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	6 4	9 2	8 14	7 9	6 15	6 10
Kohát	7 5	7 0	7 12	8 8	7 10	11 6	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	10 3	9 6	9 6	9 7	9 5	9 4
Hazára	8 0	9 0	11 0	8 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	14 0*	14 0*	12 8*	...	...

* Indian

lia for the 1st half of February 1880—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

...ner Millets, Ragi, ...s. (Kavarn, Veragu, ...wee, Cheena, Coraloo, ...urhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *&c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	8 0	8 2	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	15 12	16 14	11 8	130 0	135 0	130 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	...	...	16 14	15 10	14 6	150 0	125 0	125 0	...	...	10 10	Moradabad		
...	...	...	15 4½	14 11	15 0	120 0	120 0	192 0	9 4½	9 4½	9 4½	Budaun		
...	...	...	17 8	15 0	13 12	112 8	100 0	150 0	9 11	9 11	9 6	Bareilly		
...	...	...	14 12	14 8	15 12	155 0	155 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	Sháhjahánpur		
...	...	...	17 0	15 0	11 14	160 0	160 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 1	Tarái Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	18 8	15 8	13 8	80 0	60 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra		
...	...	...	17 8	16 8	14 8	70 0	60 0	90 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Agra		
...	...	...	16 8	14 2½	14 15	136 4	115 2	165 0	...	...	9 11½	Farukhabad		
...	...	...	14 6	13 12	14 6	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 6	9 8	9 4	Mainpuri		
...	...	...	15 0	14 8	15 8	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etáwah		
...	...	...	16 8	14 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Etah		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	...	...	19 2	17 5	16 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 0	Jhánsi		
...	...	...	17 8	17 12	17 0	160 0	170 0	240 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Lalitpur		
...	...	...	19 0	17 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Cawnpore		
...	...	...	15 4	15 4	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 8	8 8	Futehpur		
...	...	...	19 8	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Banda		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Allahabad		
...	...	...	19 2	18 1	15 7	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamirpur		
...	...	...	14 2	14 2	13 6	169 8	169 8	197 12	7 3	7 3	9 0	Jaunpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gorakhpur		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Basti		
...	...	...	14 0	2 9	10 5	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 1	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
...	...	...	13 0	12 8	13 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
...	...	...	15 8	14 11	11 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 2	9 9	7 8	Benares		
...	...	...	14 12	15 7	13 8½	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 11½	Gházipur		
0*	30 0	19 7½	15 2	14 12½	13 11	93 9	66 14	110 0	9 8	9 8	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	
0†	22 0	20 0	14 12	13 8	13 8	100 0	100 0	180 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Unáo		
0‡	32 0	28 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	130 0	120 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Iláru Banki		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sitapur		
0	20 10	...	15 0	14 1	14 5	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 8	8 12	8 15	Hardui		
0‡	40 0	30 0	17 0	17 8	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	Kheri		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 4	140 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Fyzabad		
0‡	45 0	32 0	17 0	18 8	13 8	160 0	150 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bharaich		
3§	38 4	30 5	19 2	18 14	14 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gonda		
8	33 8	...	13 4	12 12	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 6	8 4	8 0	Rai Bareli		
0‖	33 0	40 0	13 0	12 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Sultánpur		
11¶	27 4	18 13	12 0	11 6	13 0	186 11	176 6	193 5	8 4	7 12	8 2	Partábgarh		
...	...	...	20 8	19 8	13 8	60 0	60 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Delhi[a]	Punjab.	
...	...	...	18 8	17 0	13 4	90 0	80 0	120 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	Gurgáon[b]		
...	...	...	21 8	20 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Karnál[c]		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	16 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 0	10 8	Hissar[d]		
...	...	...	24 0	21 8	13 12	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 9	Rohtak		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	Sirsa		
...	...	...	21 0	19 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	10 0	10 0	Umballa		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	16 4	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Ludhiana		
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	7 14	7 8	8 0	Simla		
...	...	...	21 8	22 0	13 4	100 0	90 0	100 0	10 8	10 0	10 2	Jullundur[b]		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0	10 4	Hoshiárpur		
...	...	...	15 0	13 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	90 0	80 0	95 0	11 5	10 12	11 11	Amritsar[b]		
...	...	...	17 8	18 8	12 8	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	10 12	11 4	Sialkot		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gurdaspur		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	80 0	65 0	90 0	11 0	10 8	9 8	Lahore[b]		
...	...	...	23 0	21 0	17 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	10 12	10 8	10 4	Ferozepore		
...	...	...	18 4	16 4	13 0	95 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	Gujránwála		
...	...	...	12 8	11 8	9 0	82 0	24 0	70 0	10 4	10 12	11 12	Rawalpindi[b]		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jhelum		
...	...	...	17 0	14 12	12 14	90 0	85 0	120 0	18 8	11 5	10 8	Gujrat[e]		
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Mooltan		
...	...	...	16 8	15 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Jhang		
...	...	...	17 0	16 8	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Montgomery		
...	...	...	14 8	14 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muzaffargarh		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Ismail Khan		
...	...	...	11 9	11 9	10 7	125 0	125 0	125 0	27 8	27 8	25 0	Dera Ghazi Khán		
...	...	...	10 0	9 11	12 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu		
...	...	...	7 4	6 10	7 14	54 0	53 0	73 0	23 12	25 11	32 4	Peshawar		
...	...	...	8 3	7 4	8 10	76 0	76 0	102 0	51 0	51 0	76 8	Kohát		
...	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 0	80 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Hazára[f]		

Description of Lesser M

* Dhan.
† Choti jowar.
‡ Kodon.
§ Kodon, mandua, k lahurra.
‖ Sawan, kodon.
¶ Peas, arhar, and más

[a] Jowar falling.
[b] Firewood falling.
[c] Bajra falling.
[d] Jowar rising an falling.
[e] Salt falling.
[f] Firewood rising.

Prices Current of Food-grains throug

QUANTITIES PER RU

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush, Mill (Cumboo, Baj *Penicillaria Spic*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.
Nágpur	12 12	12 4	11 4	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	7 8	11 12	12 8	12 4	16 12	15 12	13 14	...	...	
Bhandára	13 12	13 12	10 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	13 8	19 0	18 8	15 12	...	...	
Chánda	10 0	11 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	12 0	10 5	17 0	17 0	18 4	...	...	
Wardha	...	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	10 0	...	...	17 12	...	...	...	
Bálaghát	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Jubbulpore	12 8	11 12	11 4	11 8	11 4	13 0	12 4	12 0	9 8	17 0	16 0	14 0	23 0	23 8	17 0	19 8	18 0	1
Saugor	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0	26 0	27 0	21 0	...	..	
Damoh	14 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 8	15 0	14 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	25 0	22 8	1
Seoni	13 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	10 0	17 0	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Mandla	14 0	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	9 0	21 0	20 8	12 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	
Betúl	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	9 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	
Chhindwára	10 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	
Hoshangabad	10 12	10 6	9 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 12	7 14	7 14	7 5	19 0	18 0	13 8	16 8	16 0	1
Narsinghpur	11 12	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	9 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	20 8	17 0	20 0	16 0	1
Nimár	10 4	10 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	19 4	18 5	14 8	17 0	17 0	1
Raipur	20 8	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	15 8	12 8	13 8	22 0	22 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambalpur	10 8	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 12	20 0	14 12	23 8	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Bilásipur	18 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Secunderabad	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	...	8 4	...	6 13	10 6	10 8	9 0	...	...	11 4	...	14 7	1
Bolarum	8 3	7 11	7 5	..	...	...	8 1	8 8	7 5	9 10	10 8	7 8	17 13	15 7	11 9	...	...	
Chudderghat	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	6 12	7 0	6 0	9 8	9 12	9 4	12 8	13 8	11 0	14 12	16 0	1
Amráoti	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	7 0	6 8	6 4	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	11 0	12 0	1
Akola	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	12 0	1
Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	9 0	12 0	1
Buldána	8 8	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	1
Wún	9 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	
Básim	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	13 12	14 0	11 0	...	...	
Bangalore	6 8	6 14	...	7 12	7 14	7 8	10 12	10 3	8 8	11 12	11 12	10 3	20 10	20 0	...	...	...	
Kolar	7 2	7 2	8 2	...	...	...	12 6	12 2	11 5	15 3	15 12	13 13	...	...	...	32 6	32 6	24
Túmkúr	7 0	6 8	7 0	5 8	7 8	5 3	13 0	14 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	17 0	...	...	
Mysore	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	11 0	13 4	13 10	11 6	...	...	24 6	...	...	
Hassan	7 0	6 0	7 3	8 0	7 0	8 8	14 0	13 0	11 8	16 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Shimoga	8 6	9 6	6 3	9 7	8 6	8 8	10 8	10 8	8 8	14 11	14 11	12 8	29 6	27 5	21 0	...	...	
Kadur	12 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Chitaldroog	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 0	13 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	20
Coorg	5 5	5 6	5 11	5 13	5 9	5 5	11 0	10 0	8 13	16 1	15 12	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	
Jeypore	11 0	11 0	10 0	22 0	21 8	14 8	7 0	6 0	4 10	8 8	8 0	7 0	22 0	25 0	13 8	21 0	19 8	12
Kishengurh	11 8	11 8	16 8	20 4	20 4	15 8	6 12	6 12	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 4	20 4	16 0	17 8	17 8	14
Ulwur	13 15	13 1	10 3	27 5	26 7	14 4	7 0	7 0	8 6	10 8	9 8	8 14	33 3	30 6	14 1	2 11	27 15	13
Bhurtpore (City)	12 12	12 12	11 6	26 8	26 4	14 8	6 12	6 12	6 11	7 0	7 0	8 12	30 0	30 0	13 10	21 4	21 4	13
Ajmere	13 0	13 4	9 0	23 8	23 0	13 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	12
Deoli Cantonment	10 11	11 7	10 12	23 6	22 4	14 11	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	7 8	23 8½	21 13½	14 3	21 ½	19 14	14
Erinpura	15 0	15 0	7 12	20 8	20 8	11 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	20 8	17 8	10
Sirohee	14 0	14 0	7 8	22 8	22 8	13 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	10
Abu	11 14	12 0	7 7	18 4	19 0	10 8	4 8	4 8	4 10	5 8	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8
Anadra	13 0	13 0	8 4	22 0	22 0	11 8	5 4	5 4	5 0	5 12	5 12	5 4	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	9
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 15	10 15	7 5½	21 14	22 10	9 6	6 4	5 8	5 7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ilánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Partábgarh (..)	8 12	8 7	9 ½	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	4 7	10 0	10 0	6 14	...	..	...	...	...	
Marwar (Jodhpore)	14 6	14 11	7 4	22 8	21 4	10 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	22 8	21 4	10 10	18 12	17 13	10
Bikaneer	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	2 13½	2 13½	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	
Boondee	13 12	13 8	14 12	24 0	24 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	26 8	26 8	18 8	...	...	
Kotah	12 4	12 12	14 0	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	24 8	24 0	22 4	17 0	15 0	13
Tonk	9 13	10 8	10 12	22 0	22 0	...	6 8	6 8	5 0	8 8	8 4	6 4	24 8	23 2	13 8	24 14	22 6	13
Jhallawar	10 4	10 12	12 2½	14 6	15 13	12 0	...	...	...	8 13	8 13½	6 14½	21 8	20 14	17 12	15 3	15 3	12
Shahpoora	11 0	11 0	9 4	23 4	22 0	13 4	10 0	9 8	7 12	11 8	11 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	12
Dholpur	13 0	12 10	11 7	27 10	29 11	17 3	6 12	6 12	6 12	9 0	9 0	9 0	27 10	26 12	17 2	29 4	28 11	15
Indore	9 3	9 8	8 14	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 3	19 3	12 2	14 1	13 5	11
Gwalior	10 15	10 15	12 0	22 7	22 7	15 9	6 8	6 6	5 1	8 0	7 5	6 0	23 9	22 1	15 5	23 13	22 13	14
Goona	13 0	13 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	14 8	8 8	8 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	29 0	29 0	17 8	24 0	24 0	15
Ruthum	9 10	9 14	8 12	...	...	...	7 12	7 6	5 8	10 0	9 10	7 8	25 8	24 12	12 12	14 8	15 0	10
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	11 8	11 8	12 0	32 0	32 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	30 0	28 0	20 8	27 0	22 0	16

for the 1st half of February 1880—concluded.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Varagu, c. Cheena, Cornloo, awa, Nuggee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.		
h.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.
	...	...	10 8	11 12	7 0	...	...	...	9 12	...	10 0	Bhandára	
	...	...	9 8	9 8	6 6	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	Chánda	
	...	...	...	10 8	...	...	132 0	...	...	9 4	...	Wardha	
	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bálaghát	
	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 4	150 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 4	7 8	Jubbulpore	
	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Saugor	
0	36 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Damoh	
	...	...	15 0	14 8	10 0	220 0	200 0	240 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Seoni	
8	35 0	15 8	17 8	18 0	12 8	240 0	210 0	240 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Mandla	
0	14 8	13 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Betúl	
0	16 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára	
	...	...	13 12	13 8	10 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad	
8	32 8	23 0	14 12	13 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Narsinghpur	
	...	...	11 12	11 8	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 5	11 0	Nimár	
	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	8 12	8 8	8 4	Raipur	
	...	...	9 12	13 8	10 8	160 0	210 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Sambalpur	
0	110 0	60 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	Bilúspur	
	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	No r	eturn r	eceived	Upper Godávari	
5	...	13 3	11 8	9 4	7 4	115 0	105 0	65 0	8 10	8 14	8 14	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	...	...	11 4	8 4	7 1	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 5	9 5	9 6	Bolarum	
	...	...	11 4	9 0	8 4	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Chudderghat	
	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti	
0	7 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Akola	
	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur	
	...	...	13 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldána	
	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún	
	...	...	9 8	8 8	7 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim	
2	26 15	20 11	29 1	29 14	19 0	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 6	10 8	11 2	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.
13	27 14	23 11	31 15	31 15	26 5	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	Kolar	
0	32 0	24 3	35 0	35 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Túmkúr	
0	26 0	23 10	30 0	30 0	20 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Mysore	
0	24 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	800 0	800 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hassan	
0	30 15	24 11	25 3	23 10	16 3	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Shimoga	
0	24 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur	
5	31 0	19 8	30 0	30 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Chitaldroog	
10	26 15	20 11	24 7	22 13	20 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 6	8 4	8 10	Coorg	
..	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 12	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
..	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 8	Kishengurh	
..	...	...	18 3	15 0	12 10	...	...	...	11 11	11 4	10 4	Ulwur	
8	24 4	14 8	13 8	13 8	13 12	80 0	80 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	Bhurtpore (City)	
..	...	...	15 8	16 0	13 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Ajmere	
..	...	...	17 4	17 0	12 5	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Deoli Cantonment	
..	...	...	18 4	18 4	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Erinpura	
..	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	13 5	Sirohee	
..	...	...	14 0	14 4	10 12	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 4	10 2	12 0	Abu	
..	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	Anadra	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No r	eturn r	eceived	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
..	...	...	11 11	12 8	8 15¾	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12¼	8 1	8 15¾	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No r	eturn r	eceived	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
..	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 14	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 6	Partábgarh (")	
..	...	...	17 8	17 3	11 4	70 0	70 0	70 0	15 0	13 12	17 8	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
..	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	Bikaneer	
..	...	...	16 4	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Boondee	
..	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	Kotah	
..	...	...	17 4	16 11	13 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	Tonk	
..	...	...	15 3	15 3	16 12	...	...	...	8 13¼	8 13¼	7 8	Jhallawar	
..	...	...	16 0	13 8	12 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Shahpoora	
..	...	...	14 10	13 3	13 15	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 13	Dhoipur	
..	...	...	10 14	10 7	10 10	96 0	96 0	96 0	9 3	9 3	8 14	Indore	Central India.
..	...	...	14 10	12 12	11 4	91 0	73 0	91 0	10 1	10 1	8 12	Gwalior	
..	...	...	15 4	16 8	15 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Goona	
..	...	...	12 12	12 0	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6	9 8	Rutlam	
..	...	...	19 8	16 12	13 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 12	10 12	10 4	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

R. B. CHAPM

Secretary to the Govt.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL RABI OF 1879-80 UP. TO 31st JANUARY 1880.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during January 1880. Depth in canal at regulating gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return canal. Principal items of traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
1st Division	4·90	0·94	3073·60	177·81	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	12,344	...	...	Wheat ...	153,978	The Bari Doab Canal was closed for annual repairs from the 10th January 1880.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·60	0·76		197·92	...	...	Amritsar ...	86,419	0·79	0·20	Barley ...	4,985	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·00	0·72		135·42	...	...	Lahore ...	115,055	0·30	...	Mixed grains ...	10,180	
											Miscellaneous ...	44,675	
Total Bari Doab Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	511·15	...	...	.....	213,818	...	...	.....	213,818	
sponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	1578·34	...	...	.....	185,282	...	...	.....	185,282	
Karnál Division	...	...	2,546	...	...	49,893 kurris, bullies, and 3,912 mds. fuel and 4,563 mds. timber.	Umballa ...	1,977	1·16	1·05	Wheat ...	89,855	The Western Jumna Canal was closed for repairs at sunrise on 1st January 1880.
Delhi do.	...	...		...	...		Karnál ...	33,841	8·23	0·11	Barley ...	2,761	
Hánsi do.	...	...		...	...		Delhi ...	10,201	0·60	0·10	Mixed grains ...	19,828	
Do. Bulla Head	...	...		...	...		Rohtak ...	22,383	0·20	...	Miscellaneous ...	8,874	
							Hissár ...	26,661	0·36	...	.....	...	
							Jhínd ...	25,561	...	...	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	177	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia State ...	517	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal ...	...	...	2,546	...	...	49,893	.....	121,318	...	...	.....	121,318	
responding period of last year ...	...	...	2,546	1,931	...	193,824	.....	171,563	...	...	.....	171,563	
Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	17,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	25,000	0·33	...			
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	132,850	0·14	...			
							Dera Ghází Khan ...	47,726	0·45	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	222,576	...	...	.....	222,576	
responding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	288,304	...	...	.....	288,304	
Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	372	...	...	Wheat ...	311	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	7	0·50	0·20	Barley ...	50	
											Mixed grains ...	18	
											Miscellaneous ...	...	
Total Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	379	...	...	.....	379	
responding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,346	...	...	.....	1,346	
nial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	335,136	...	...	.....	335,136	
corresponding period of last year	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	356,845	...	...	.....	356,845	

J. W. OTTLEY, Captain, R. E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9th MARCH 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The week has been characterised by a general rise of temperature and absence of rain. Dry and tank-raised crops in some southern districts of Madras continue to suffer from drought, and field-rats have been doing damage in parts of the North-Western Provinces. The spring harvest has begun. Public health and agricultural prospects are generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(March 10th)		
Bellary ...	...	*Ragi* 27·16; standing crops generally fair, cotton excepted; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool ...	...	*Ragi* 30·93; harvest of white *cholum* and pulses nearly completed, outturn fair; second crop paddy flourishing.
Ganjam ...	...	*Ragi* 31·54.
Kistna ...	...	*Ragi* 30·39; crops generally good.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	*Ragi* 22·4; cultivation proceeding actively; standing crops fair; harvest of wet and dry crops progressing, outturn ½ to ¾.
Coimbatore ...	...	*Ragi* 23·4; wet and garden crops mostly fair; dry crops seriously affected by want of rain; harvest of paddy, outturn ½ to full; a few dry crops ½ to full.
Tanjore ...	...	*Ragi* 27·95; crops generally good; harvest of paddy and a few dry grains, outturn ¾ to full.
Madura ...	...	*Ragi* 24·96.
Malabar ...	...	*Ragi* 20 23.
Travancore ...	...	Prices unchanged.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair; in some southern districts failure of dry crops from insufficient rainfall still reported.
Bombay—(Mar. 10th)		
Kurrachee ...	·15 in Kurrachee, ·10 in Mirpur Batora, ·31 in Jerruck, ·06 in Keti, ·30 in Kotri	*Rabi* crops promise fairly; small-pox in two talukas, 35 cases and 13 deaths; cattle disease in 4 talukas; weather getting warm; river rising, 2 feet 5 inches in Kotri on 6th, against 2 feet 1 inch on same date last year.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather warm; high southerly winds with dust prevail; districts fairly healthy, though small-pox continues in 2 talukas.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Cold-weather crops generally come to maturity; harvest commenced in some places.
Baroda ...	...	Warm weather set in; cotton-picking in progress; wheat crop being cut.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Harvest of *rabi* nearly finished.
Sholapore ...	...	Harvest continues; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Harvest of late crops almost completed; slight fever in 4 talukas; cotton-picking commenced.
Kánara ...	...	Early second crop coming into ear on coast; fever prevails; small-pox in Honore.
Surat ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing.
Násik ...	...	Agne io two talukas; cattle disease in Sinnar and Dindori; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·02 on the 6th	Abnormal temperature rose from 0 degrees to 4 degrees warm at which it remained from 7th to 9th; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal except on 6th; abnormal wind southerly till 7th, afterwards northerly.
Poona (March 7th)	...	Prices of *jowari* fallen in Poona city and district.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather warm; health generally good.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* crops being harvested; cotton-picking commenced; weather getting warm; slight rain in Kurrachee; small-pox in Kurrachee, Hyderabad and Kanara.
Bengal—(Mar. 9th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; state of crops good; cholera continues in Moisonl, and re-appeared in Teknaaf, Roum, and Safkania; cattle disease in Mirkaserai.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Winter crops yielded an average outturn; land being prepared for *aus*; sporadic cases of small-pox and cholera in Baraset.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced; prospects good; fever and cholera still in some thanas; small-pox in Kalyangunge and Sujagunge thanas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather much warmer; condition of *rabi* and *boro dhan* continues good; *amun* and *til* being sown; *kesari*, mustard, and peas being harvested; general health good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crop prospects and public health good.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; prospects of crops good; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Good outturn of *rabi* expected; small-pox on the increase; public health otherwise good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* likely to yield a full crop; *bhadoi* sowings progressing; health fair; small-pox very prevalent in south; water level high for time of year.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects favourable.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of *rabi* continue excellent; sugarcane pressing in progress; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; warm in day, but mornings and evenings still cool; *rabi* crops being harvested with fair outturn; prices of food-grains cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; winter and *dalua* crops good; small-pox decreasing.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain only in Tipperah; weather becoming hot; *rabi* prospects generally satisfactory; in some districts crops being reaped; spring crops doing well; ploughing for autumn crops progressing favourably; public health on the whole fair; small-pox and cholera still reported in some districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Mar. 9th)	...	Prospects and health good.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; crops excellent; gram and *sarson* exceptionally fine; barley and peas being cut; a few cases of cholera in south; wheat 15¾, unhusked dhan 31 1/16, coarse rice 19¼ seers.
Gorakhpur ...	...	Weather warm but seasonable; *rabi* prospects excellent; health good.
Jhánsi (Mar. 10th)	...	Except injury by field-rats, *rabi* prospects fair; prices fluctuating.
Agra („ 9th)	...	Prospects good; weather warmer; rats still infest Khairagarh, Fatehabad and Panáhat; health good.
Bareilly (Mar. 10th)	...	Clear; harvest prospects good.
Meerut ...	...	Weather warm; health good; prospects unchanged.
Kumaun (Mar. 9th)	...	Weather clear and warmer; prospects good.
Lucknow („ 10th)	...	Prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 8th)	...	Prospects good.
Sítapur („ 10th)	...	Weather fine; prospects good; prices falling.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Sugarcane being pressed and peas cut.
		General Remarks.—Field-rats still continue damage in Jhánsi and part of Agra; weather warmer and prospects good; a few cases of cholera have occurred in Allahabad, otherwise health good; prices falling in Sítapur.
Punjab—(Mar. 9th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; health fair; prices steady.
Hissar ...	...	Crops thriving; prices steady; health good.
Umballa ...	...	Health and crops good.
Jullundur ...	...	Health and crops good; prices falling.
Amritsar ...	...	Health and crops good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	...	Crops and health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Health and agricultural prospects good; prices falling.
Siálkot ...	...	Agricultural prospects good.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; health fair.
Peshá̆war ...	...	Harvest and prospects fair; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	...	*Rabi* prospects and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Rain wanted; health good; prospects fair; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue favourable; health good; prices generally steady, but with a downward tendency.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Mar. 10th)	...	Warm; *rabi* harvest nearly completed; a few cases of small-pox reported.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and warm; prospects of *rabi* good; a few cases of small-pox; prices easier.
Saugor ...	...	Reaping progressing; small-pox continues; prices declining.
Seoni ...	...	Warm; *rabi* harvesting; one death from small-pox; prices falling.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Fair; *rabi* harvesting, good outturn anticipated; prices falling.
Raipur (Mar. 6th)	...	Warm; rice threshing almost completed; *rabi* generally good; cattle disease prevalent; prices slightly fallen.
Sambalpur („ 5th)	...	Cool; ploughing for sugarcane sowings continues; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Clear; slight rain at Chanda; threshing of rice almost completed; *rabi* harvest continues; prices falling.
British Burma—(Mar. 10th)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health good; slight cattle disease.
Rangoon ...	...	Three cases of cholera, and 36 fatal cases of small-pox; fever and small-pox continue in parts of the Hanthawaddy district, otherwise public health good; no cattle disease.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Bassein ...	...	A few deaths from cholera, otherwise public health good; 92 deaths from cattle disease in 2 circles.
Prome ...	...	Small-pox continues throughout district, 37 deaths in Prome town.
Amherst (Moulmein)	...	Small-pox prevalent in 3 circles of Thatone township, 2 deaths reported, otherwise public health good.
Toungoo ...	...	Public health fair; very slight small-pox.
		General Remarks.—Public health in Arakan satisfactory; in Pegu a good deal of small-pox and some cholera; small-pox in parts of Tenasserim.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 10th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; mornings cool and days hot; gathering of the mustard is over; sowing of *asu* is commenced; prospects of tea favourable.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; cultivation for rice crops continues; small-pox increasing towards Sunamganj.
Cachar („ „)	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; no rice crops on the ground; common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh („ „)	·38	No crops on the ground; cattle disease still prevalent; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 10th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Standing crops in good condition; general prospects favourable; health good, but fever prevalent; murrain prevalent among cattle in parts; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	...	Report not received.
Mercara ...	...	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Mar. 10th)		
Amráoti ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* crops nearly completed.
Akola ...	...	Harvesting continues; prospects good.
Hyderabad ...	...	Agricultural prospects still rather unfavourably reported by Nizam's Government, though other accounts continue to describe them as better.
Central India States— (Mar. 10th)		
Indore ...	...	Prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Prospects and health good; weather clear; *bajra* 28 seers.
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 35 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Weather clear and warm; public health good; opium prospects no favourable.
Neemuch ...	...	Health excellent; gram crops good.
Bhopal ...	...	Public health good.
Agar ...	...	Health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	...	Health fair; prospects of *rabi* crops good.
Mánpur ...	...	Report not received.
Rajputana—		
Aba ...	...	No report.
Sirohee (Mar. 7th)	...	Tanks drying; wells fairly full; health fair; much warmer.
Marwar (Feb. 27th)	·10	Tanks almost dry; wells full; mild small-pox and fever; cro excellent; cold much less.
Meywar ...	...	No report.
Harowtee (Mar. 6th)	...	Weather close and cloudy; health and prospects good; some sma pox.
Jhallawar ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Mar. 10th)	...	Prospects excellent.
Jeypore ...	...	Cloudy, seasonable; health good; prospects favourable.
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur (Mar. 9th)	...	Prospects fair; health good.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 2nd March, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble A. Fraser, C.B., R.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble J. Pitt-Kennedy.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

LICENSE ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the licensing of trades and dealings.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He had so fully explained on a former occasion everything that he had to say on this subject, that he thought it unnecessary to take up the time of the Council with any further remarks. The Select Committee had made no alteration in the Bill referred to it, and the Committee had recommended that the Bill be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. PITT-KENNEDY said that he was slightly astonished to find, when he read the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to trades and dealings, that they had made no alteration in it, except one trifling verbal amendment in section 13. He was still more astonished when he heard the Financial Minister repeat the same statement. So far as he was acquainted with the proceedings of the Council, no such Bill had ever been referred to the Select Committee. He held in his hand a Bill which bore the title of a Bill to impose a tax upon trades and professions. That Bill was referred to a Select Committee, and it was referred under circumstances against which he then felt himself bound to protest, and which now formed the subject of the report which they had laid before them, and he and those who protested thought they were fully justified in the protest which they then made. He did not say that the Select Committee had not power to change the title of the Bill—of course they had; he did not say that they had not power to make any alterations in the provision of that Bill; but the Bill which was laid before them was a Bill which, so far as he could see, was not in any one single passage the identical Bill which was referred to the Committee. The amended Bill which was placed in his hands late last night was a Bill which contained references to a multitude of sections in different Acts of the local legislatures which he had not had an

opportunity of referring to, and whether substantially the provisions remained the same as those in the Bill originally drafted—

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT was sorry to interrupt the Hon'ble Member, but it was his duty to point out that the original Bill—the Bill to which the Hon'ble Member was referring—had been withdrawn. The Bill now before the Council was the Bill which was referred to the Select Committee, and it was a totally different Bill from the Bill which was originally introduced.

The Hon'ble MR. PITT-KENNEDY continued—With great respect to His Excellency the President he might, perhaps, be permitted to explain what his position actually was. As he understood, no Bill was withdrawn. The precise objection which was raised by himself and other Hon'ble Members was that the Bill which had been pending before the Council had not been withdrawn, and a new Bill was not introduced.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT again explained that, at the close of the Financial Statement made by his Hon'ble colleague at the last meeting of the Council, a motion was carried to cancel the reference of the former Bill to a Select Committee, and the Bill, the Committee's report upon which the Council was now considering, was at the same time introduced.

The Hon'ble MR. PITT-KENNEDY continued—He was not aware that the Bill which had been originally referred to the Committee had been withdrawn. He was present certainly when much discussion took place, when the intention was stated of retaining the Bill, originally introduced, with a large number of changes. But a different course was adopted, and under the circumstances, certainly all the Members had not had an opportunity of consideration and discussion of the Bill in that Council. The reason why it seemed to him important to call attention to that was that matters of this kind, matters affecting the financial arrangements of the country, did seem to him to deserve more serious consideration and a larger publicity before they were finally adopted; that if the Bill, which was practically to impose for an indefinite period a system of taxation on the country, was to be considered, and the whole arrangements made for its being passed into law, at one sitting of the Council, surely the attendance of Members who wished, so far as they could, to put before the Council and the public views which they might entertain, was embarrassed by very considerable difficulty. It was difficult, without some opportunity of previous consideration, to know what the nature of the measure was to be with which one had to deal. In this instance, no further publication was considered necessary. Under the usual practice of obtaining leave at one meeting and introducing it another week, the Council was at liberty—

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT was sorry again to interrupt the Hon'ble Member. The Bill before the Council was no new measure; it introduced no new taxation; it simply revised a system of taxation which had already been introduced, and had long been existing, chiefly with the object of relieving a very large number of the poorer classes.

The Hon'ble MR. PITT-KENNEDY continued—This was a Bill by which it was intended to fix on the country or portions of the country, for an indefinite period, a system of taxation which he submitted was not necessary. He would submit to the Council that it did a little more; it altered the incidence of taxation, and, further, they had in the Bill now before them a series of references to various Acts passed by local legislatures, making alterations and amendments upon them. That seemed to him at least an extremely difficult question, which might afterwards require to be discussed, namely, whether those legislatures could examine and deal with their own measures after they had been incorporated into an imperial measure. Therefore, to pass such an Act as this, was a very very serious thing. If this were a Bill for a limited period, to terminate in its own course in a limited time, one might see some prospect of relief, or perhaps the introduction at a future time of a better method of taxation. But introduced as it was at one meeting, to be passed at the next, it certainly did occur to him that it was a measure which was brought to its consummation much more rapidly than could be

desired. However, there were other reasons. The question at present was whether the necessities of the State required additional taxation. When the responsible Finance Minister stated that that was the case, MR. PITT-KENNEDY for one could not attempt to deny it; and therefore it might be an absolute necessity that some such measure, whether one approved of it or not, should pass for the present; but when one had to consider all the circumstances of the case, one could hardly doubt that the necessity had been brought about by the modification of the cotton-duties—a measure, legislative in its effect, adopted by a narrow majority of the Executive without the assent of the Legislative Council. A very considerable portion, at any rate, of the present alleged déficit would not have existed if measures, which, some people at least, had thought not justified by the language of the Statute, had not been taken in the Executive Council for the remission of taxation. If one could see one's way to the aspirations of the Financial Member being ever fulfilled; if one could see any mode of taxation so little oppressive, so little likely to afford injustice, as the customs-duties; if one's experience of this country did not tell him that all these attempts at direct taxation produced the largest amount of inconvenience to the population with the least possible benefit to the State, one might regret with him the existence of customs-duties. But he feared that such a prospect was a very remote one, and that the political necessities of the State would prevent the abolition of the customs-frontiers which the country possessed. They were told that a great benefit was conferred by remitting taxation when it operated as a protective duty. The protection which might be afforded by small rates of duty hardly seemed to call for such a rigid application of economical law, especially when one remembered that in England one remnant of protection still remained to the great detriment of Indian productions. It might seem a small matter, but he believed almost the only remnant of protection left in England was the differential duty upon foreign-manufactured tobacco. Now, MR. PITT-KENNEDY had little doubt that if that duty were removed, the exports of this country in the way of manufactured tobacco would indefinitely increase. Indian tobacco, it seemed, was not so capable of undergoing further processes, by which it could be made capable of being worked up in English manufactories. The consequence was that Indian tobacco was, to a very large extent, excluded from the European market, notwithstanding that the cheapness of labour in the country did admit of Indian-manufactured tobacco being exported at a very low rate. That, he believed, was the only instance of a protective duty existing still in England, and which bore more hardly upon Indian production than on that of any other country. He could suggest a mode of taxation which might have some effect, perhaps, on English-manufactured goods, if a tax were imposed upon the China clay and size contained in imported cloths. He doubted whether it would not be found the most complete check to importation which had ever been suggested. Unless its results were that the adulterations would no longer continue, and then it would not be a very lucrative source of revenue.

Those were the observations which he thought himself bound to make upon the Bill. It seemed to him that neither the Council nor the public had had any sufficient opportunity of discussing the Bill, and that at least its duration should be limited, so that the Council and the public should have some future opportunity of dealing with it.

The Hon'ble MR. MORGAN said: "My Lord,—It is a somewhat ungracious task to comment on the results of a financial year which has terminated so favourably as the one just closed, and I trust Your Lordship and the Council will recognise that the remarks I am compelled to make are made in no obstructive or hypercritical spirit, but are the necessary outcome of a very careful consideration of the Statement made last week by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the finances, and of the accounts upon which that Statement was based.

"Perhaps, the most important event, and certainly the most disturbing element, in the finances, which has occurred during the year, has been the Afghán war. As regards the political aspect of the war, I shall follow Sir

John Strachey in giving no opinion. My object is merely to consider the subject financially.

"From the figures before the Council, it appears that the amount expended, during the year 1879-80, upon the war, directly and indirectly, has amounted to about £4,900,000. The amount which it is estimated will have to be spent, directly and indirectly, during the coming year is about £4,000,000, or a total, including the comparatively small amount expended during the year 1878-79, of close upon ten millions sterling. The whole of this very large amount of abnormal expenditure it is proposed to meet out of current revenue, and it is the wisdom and justice of this procedure that I take the liberty to question.

"It is not very long ago—three years only—when the condition of the finances of the country necessitated the imposition of a certain series of taxes to enable the Government to meet its obligations with respect to famine. At that time the position of the finances was shown by the Hon'ble Member in charge to be such that, in order to establish an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, and to provide a sum of £1,500,000, which was then considered to be necessary as a provision against extraordinary charges on account of famine, as well as £500,000 for a working surplus, fresh taxation was necessary. Had the position of the finances been such as to yield this surplus of two millions of revenue over ordinary expenditure, no taxation would have been necessary, and the natural deduction from these premises was that, as soon as the financial position of the country should have improved so as to yield the amount needed to provide for famine-relief, which was thenceforward to be considered as a regular charge on the country, to the extent of £1,500,000 per annum, and the working surplus of £500,000, the taxes then imposed would be repealed.

"The principle of the new taxes, very briefly stated, was this—that, whereas the agricultural and trading classes were those not only who suffered most by famine in those districts where famine was rife, but who also were gainers by the misfortunes of their neighbours, when it happened that they themselves were in the midst of plenty, these classes should be called upon to contribute towards the mutual insurance of each other. This principle was very open to question, and it was the subject of considerable criticism; moreover, the incidence of the tax was very unequal, not only as regards the classes to be taxed, but also as regards the individuals in those classes, for, in the Bill, as it first came before the Council, it was not proposed that any individual or firm, however wealthy, should contribute more than Rs. 200 per annum, whilst, upon small incomes, the contribution amounted to a sum not exceeding two per cent. The Mover of the Bill was at some trouble to explain that this was a deliberate intention, not only because small traders contributed next to nothing towards the support of the State, but also because those who contributed proportionately most would be the ones who would derive most benefit from the fund in the shape of pecuniary relief in times of distress. In consequence of hostile criticism on the publication of the Bill, the maximum contribution was increased, but that from the smaller incomes remained untouched.

"It is now proposed in the Bill before the Council to relieve traders whose incomes amount to less than Rs. 500 per annum, and I cannot better illustrate the importance of this measure than by a reference to a speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie in the Bengal Council, in which he stated that the numbers, in Bengal alone, liable to the amended Act, would stand at 66,668 as against 715,887. To relieve so large a number of persons from direct taxation is no doubt very desirable, but it is difficult to understand why traders alone should be selected, and agriculturalists whose income is less than Rs. 500 per annum should still be held liable to contribute. However, I shall not dwell upon this point, but, my Lord, I must say that, to my mind, the proposed change has destroyed whatever symmetry the original measure may have been thought to possess. There is now no mutual insurance, but one class, the agriculturalists, and a few of the wealthier people in another class, the traders, are selected, in a purely arbitrary manner, to pay a contribution towards the general needs of the State, to the exclusion of the rest of the community.

"This can hardly, I think, be considered satisfactory; but I have now to point out that the necessity for these taxes does not really appear to have existed subsequently to 1877-78. From Sir John Strachey's Statement, it appears that, in 1878-79, the amount collected from assessed taxes was £1,227,891, and he proceeds to add—

"'The standard at which, for ordinary times, the Government aims, namely, a surplus of £2,000,000, less any expenditure on famine relief and exclusive of extraordinary charges, such as those for great military operations, would have been attained if the accounts had shewn a surplus of only £1,010,199, or £1,034,192 less than the actual surplus.'

"It would, therefore, appear that the collections from the famine-taxes, save about £200,000, were not required to make up the surplus of £2,000,000, but constituted a separate and independent surplus over and above that figure.

"The figures of 1879-80 are even more remarkable. In that year, Sir John Strachey says—

"'The true surplus of the year for comparison with the standard surplus of £2,000,000, at which we aim, will be about £4,160,000, towards which the famine-taxes have contributed £1,184,000.'

"Exclusive of the famine taxes, there was, therefore, an additional surplus of one million over what Sir John Strachey has called the true surplus.

"From these figures, it is abundantly evident that neither in the year 1878-79 nor in the year 1879-80, were the so-called famine taxes needed to make up the surplus of £2,000,000, and in point of fact the money collected from these sources would certainly not have been required for the ordinary fiscal operations of the country. It is not, however, my object to do more than point out the actual state of affairs as regards the past, but I find the same thing as regards the future. Sir John Strachey states—

"'But for the war-expenditure, the true surplus of the year to compare as before with the standard surplus of £2,000,000, would not have been less than four millions.'

"He adds—

"'The estimated revenue includes £982,000, obtained from taxes imposed in 1877 and 1878, to enable the Government to meet its famine obligations.'

"To my mind, the foregoing statement conveys the impression that, but for war expenditure, the Government would have had enough to meet their famine obligations and two millions to spare, or, exclusive of the famine taxation, upwards of a million to spare, and I cannot therefore avoid the conclusion that the maintenance of the assessed taxes is not to meet the charges of famine, but to defray the cost of war. This I must consider altogether erroneous and unjust, for, whatever arguments may be brought forward to prove that the particular classes who are taxed are specially liable to contribute towards expenditure on famines, certainly no reasons can be adduced to prove that they of all others, derive any special benefit from the war now being carried on upon the frontier.

"Sir John Strachey has in his speech alluded to the question as to whether the cost of the war should fall upon England or India, and upon this point I do not desire to express any opinion, but it is quite clear that if, as Sir John Strachey has urged, India should properly pay the cost, it is rather for prospective than for actual benefits, and consequently the entire burden should not fall upon the existing tax-payers. It appears that, up to the present time, about 5½ millions have actually been paid from funds in the hands of Government, and there would appear to be nothing either convenient, save in the sense of fitting, and certainly nothing cowardly, in spreading the balance of the expenditure over a term of years, especially when it is considered that the war expenditure includes a sum of upwards of 3½ millions for the construction of Railways which, though at present constructed for strategical purposes, will, as Sir John Strachey has pointed out, permanently benefit the country.

"It would doubtless be inconvenient, if not impossible, for the Government to make any alteration in the financial programme for the coming year, but I urged when sitting in Committee upon the Bill now before the Council, that its operation should be limited to one year. My object in proposing this amendment was to insure the fullest reconsideration of the entire subject of the

assessed taxes as soon as the actual result of the coming year was known. I do not desire now to press the amendment, but I trust the public may receive Your Lordship's assurance that the views I have put forward, which coincide with those already expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis in the Bengal Council, and which I believe to be very generally entertained, will be duly considered by the Government when the finances shall again become the subject of discussion.

"One other point I wish to mention with reference to the Financial Statement. Sir John Strachey stated in his speech, that he did not see how the Government were to know there would be a great improvement in the exchange, and it is no doubt a fact that, as long as the present system prevails, it must of necessity remain a matter of the greatest difficulty, if not of impossibility, to make an accurate forecast. But it is a proof of the viciousness of the present system, as regards the maintenance of any accuracy in the Government accounts, that so enormous a variation as one million can take place during a single year. The manner in which this subject should be dealt with, in order to obtain a more secure basis for the preparation of estimates, must of course rest with the Executive, but I trust Your Lordship will not consider that I am out of order in drawing the attention of Government to this subject. I have no hesitation in saying, that I consider the present system entirely faulty, not only because it imports an element of absolute uncertainty into the accounts of Government throughout the year, but because it is also calculated to entail upon the Government the maximum loss of revenue. There is no assimilation in the system now adopted to the natural expansion and contraction of trade which takes place at various periods of the year, so that, on the one hand, the Government is unable to take advantage of high rates when they exist, save to a very limited extent, and when there is little demand it is compelled to force-off bills much in excess of trade requirements, to the manifest detriment of the treasury.

"Since the time when it was determined to adopt the plan now in vogue, great changes have taken place, the most important being the large increase which has occurred in the annual amount of the drawings, and I would urge that, as the figures now involved are so very large, the attention of the Government should at once be turned towards devising a change which would ensure greater stability, and be more suited to the existing state of affairs."

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said:—"My Lord, the country and the Government are no doubt to be congratulated on the prosperous state of the finances as shown in the Statement submitted to this Council last week. But there are one or two points in it on which I beg to offer a few remarks with your Lordship's permission. In the first place, I would refer to the cost of the Afghan war. I do not mean to discuss the question as to whether India or England ought in equity to bear the whole or any portion of the cost; that, my Lord, is too large a question, and involves principles which I apprehend cannot authoritatively be decided here. What I would submit for consideration is, that since India has been made to bear the cost, whether the whole burden ought to be thrown upon the present generation, especially as the cost of the war includes charges for the construction of frontier-railways. If the war has been undertaken for the protection of India, the future generation is as much interested in its issue as the present; again, railways benefit posterity no less than ourselves, and it is on this principle that State-railways have hitherto been constructed out of loans. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Finances has dismissed the question by saying 'Posterity will have quite enough to do in bearing its own burden'; on that ground, I submit, no present burden could possibly be thrown upon future generations.

"The next point, my Lord, is this, when the License-tax was first introduced, Sir John Strachey, in a speech which he delivered in this Council on the 27th December, 1877, said—

"'So far, however, as we can now speak for the future, the Government of India intends to keep this million and a half as an insurance against famine alone. In saying this, I should explain that we do not contemplate the constitution of any separate statutory fund, as such a course would be attended with many useless and inconvenient complications, without giving any

real security. Unless, then, it should be proved hereafter by experience that the annual appropriation of a smaller sum from our revenues *will give to the country the protection which it requires*, we consider that the estimates of every year ought to make provision *for religiously* applying the sum I have mentioned to this sole purpose, and I hope that no desire to carry out any administrative improvement, however urgent, or any fiscal reform, however wise, *will tempt the Government to neglect this sacred trust.*'

"In fact, it was very generally understood at the time that the policy of the Government was to apply the proceeds of the tax to the construction of works which would give to the country protection from famines. Considering the humane purpose to which the money was intended to be applied, my countrymen did not complain of the tax; since then, however, instructions have come from the Home Government stopping all public works beyond a certain limit, and consequently these works for the prevention of famines could not have been proceeded with. Notwithstanding this, the tax has been collected all the same, and has been otherwise spent; and it is now proposed to continue it to add to the general revenues of the Empire, which, notwithstanding the under-estimates made, seem at present to be in a prosperous condition, and do not stand in need of the continuance of the tax. Of this, my Lord, my countrymen do complain, and I think with good reason.

"Then, again, if the License-tax is to form a permanent part of the fiscal system of the country, I cannot understand why the burden should not be distributed over all sections of the community, and 'an equitable adjustment of taxation,' as had been originally proposed, should not be carried out. While the trader, earning a little over forty rupees a month, will have to bear his share of the tax, nay, while the poorest cultivator will have to pay his one pice in the rupee in the shape of the Public Works Cess, the professional and salaried classes, earning perhaps hundreds and thousands by the month, are not required to pay anything. This, my Lord, I submit, seems to me to be very anomalous. It has been said that this scheme has been abandoned because no more money is absolutely required; but at least relief could have been given to the other classes to the extent that the taxation of these two classes would have yielded, or perhaps the minimum of the five hundred rupees could have been raised to a higher figure, or, better still, a fair minimum limit for the assessment of the Public Works Cess, which is but a counterpart of the License-tax for the agricultural classes, might have been fixed. Such an equitable adjustment of taxation would have thrown the burden upon those who could well bear it, and would have afforded relief to those who most needed it."

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said that he wished to make a few remarks on the objections which had been taken to the measure by his Hon'ble friends who had previously spoken. In the first place, he would notice the criticisms made by his Hon'ble friend Mr. Kennedy. Of these, the first to which he would advert was the allegation that sufficient opportunity had not been afforded, either to the Members of Council or to the public, for discussing the present measure. It seemed to him a sufficient answer to this criticism to say that the Bill now before the Council made no change whatever in the existing law, and, except that the fees on annual incomes below Rs. 500 would be remitted, that it left existing taxation exactly as it was. Moreover, the previous measure which had been introduced, and subsequently withdrawn, had, as it happened, given the fullest opportunity for discussion both of the principles and details of the present license-tax. Since there had been this opportunity, and since the law which it was proposed to continue had actually been in force for two years, he thought that no criticism could be more beside the mark than to say that there had been no opportunity of discussing the present Bill.

In the next place, it had been said by the Hon'ble Member that the Bill might possibly limit the powers of the Local Governments in a way that this Council never intended. He did not think that this would be the case; but if it were, the remedy would be very simple, namely, to convert the license-tax into an imperial measure, instead of leaving it, as now, to be dealt with by local Acts.

Then, again, the Hon'ble Member (Mr. Kennedy) had said that he accepted the necessity which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Financial

Department had asserted to exist for continuing further taxation, but he had gone on to say that this necessity would never have been felt if it had not been for the late repeal of the duties on cotton. Now, he would remind the Council that the total amount of money lost by the repeal of this duty in this year was less than ¼ million, and that the amount during next year would not exceed ¼ million. But ½ million out of the surplus of 2 millions for which additional taxation had been imposed two years ago had been provided for administrative improvements and financial reforms, and the excess of revenue over expenditure on the ordinary account during the approaching year would probably be much over 2 millions. Provision enough, therefore, had been made to meet this charge out of the anticipated income of that year. Even if there had been no such additional charge of ¼ million to be met, it could hardly be said that the state of the finances would have been such as to justify the permanent remission of 1 million sterling of taxation. To repeal the license-tax would cost the Treasury not less than this sum; for it must be remembered that, if the license-tax were repealed, the famine-cess on the land must also be given up. The two taxes stood or fell together, and could not, with fairness, be treated differently. He would not follow the Hon'ble Member in his further remarks and suggestions for changes in those duties, as these were matters which were not before the Council. Whether such changes might be necessary hereafter, and whether future taxation should then be increased or diminished, were questions which had better be left to the future.

Turning now to the remarks made by his Hon'ble friend to the right (Mr. Morgan), his first charge was that the taxation of the commercial and trading classes was originally not very equitable, and, since it was now proposed to limit taxation to incomes exceeding Rs. 500, that not only had the symmetry of the edifice been destroyed, but its foundation, so to speak, had been taken from beneath it. Now, he could not at all understand this argument. He would admit that the commercial and trading classes had been selected as the classes upon whom this taxation should peculiarly fall, not because it had been considered an absolutely just or perfect measure to lay the whole burden of the tax upon them, but because it had been necessary, either to draw the line more or less arbitrarily somewhere, or else to extend the tax to the whole community and make it an income-tax. The latter course had not been thought a proper one to adopt when the new taxes were introduced; and, that being so, he thought that the selection of the agricultural and commercial classes, as being the portion of the community to whom it might, with least injustice, be confined, could easily be justified; but he understood the Hon'ble Mr. Morgan rather to impugn the justice of the proportion in which the tax would now be divided between these two classes, than the propriety of their selection in the first instance. In reply to that criticism, he would point out that, according to the estimate, the agricultural class would pay £525,000 and the traders £535,000 during next year. He thought that these figures were sufficient to show that the balance did not incline unduly against either class, and that the burden was pretty equally distributed between them. Then, as to the argument that the foundation of the tax on the commercial class was destroyed when all incomes below Rs. 500 were exempted, it must be borne in mind that in taxing the commercial classes, a certain number of incomes under all circumstances must necessarily be exempted. The tax could not be paid by every trader, however small; it could not be argued that it was necessary to tax paupers in order to relieve paupers; a line must, in practice, be drawn somewhere in order to exclude the poorest traders. Whether that line was rightly drawn above incomes of Rs. 500 was a matter to be determined by expediency, and there might be much difference of opinion about it, but the exemption of a large number of petty incomes was an indispensable accompaniment of a tax of this nature, and did not destroy its foundation. He would not now notice the remarks of his friend about the application of the surplus created by the famine-taxes, because he (Mr. Colvin) thought it would be more convenient to deal with them in connection with the arguments which had been adduced on the same subject by the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore. He would, therefore, revert to that subject hereafter. Mr. Morgan had gone on to argue that, granting for the sake of argument that it was right that India

should pay for the entire cost of the Afghán war, still it was not fair that the existing tax-payers should pay the whole of the cost, but that some portion might, with justice and propriety, be shifted on to the shoulders of posterity. There must always be room for a good deal of argument about the extent to which war-charges should be debited to the people in whose time a war was carried on. He would leave that argument to be more fully dealt with by others, but he must say that he was not one of those who thought that the charges on account of war could fairly be transferred to posterity, unless they were clearly beyond our own means to pay. If, indeed, the question at issue had been that of imposing heavy additional taxation to meet the present war-expenditure, a good deal might be said in favour of hesitating and looking further, before we undertook to pay the whole cost of it; but, seeing that no additional taxation was proposed, and that our present taxation, whatever objection might be urged against it, could not by any means be called excessive and beyond the power of the country to bear, it did seem to him that we ought to bear our own burdens, and not remit a million sterling of taxation, for our own benefit, in the vague hope that posterity might find it much easier to pay than we do.

He would proceed now to the remarks made by his Hon'ble friend the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore. He would not repeat what he had said on the cost of the war, but he would turn to the argument used by the Mahárájá in regard to the application of the proceeds of the famine insurance taxation. He thought a few words of explanation on that subject might be of some use, because there was still a great deal of misapprehension in regard to it. The arrangement made two years ago, when additional taxation for famine purposes had been imposed, was that there should be a permanent surplus of 1½ millions of ordinary income over ordinary expenditure, and that this surplus should meet the charge for famines. It was obvious that in arranging for this surplus, ordinary receipts and expenditure only had been taken into calculation, because no financier could promise that he would have a surplus in every year under all possible circumstances. He could not guarantee a yearly surplus when he had to meet extraordinary and unforeseen heads of expenditure of indefinite amount, unless he had Fortunatus' cap in his possession. All that he could do was to provide a surplus in excess of the ordinary annual charges, and to take care that those ordinary charges did not increase so as to absorb his surplus. Any such increase, made without due cause, would have given very just grounds for saying that the proceeds of this taxation had been misapplied. It was quite clear, however, from the figures which had been laid before the Council, that there had been no such increase, and that a permanent addition to the annual ordinary revenue of the country had actually been made to the extent of one and half millions. Now it had been fully explained at the time when this tax had been imposed, that this 1½ millions were to be used in extinguishing or preventing debt. To quote the words of the Hon'ble Member in the Finance Department: "I think, my Lord, I have now made clear how we propose to apply this 1½ millions, which we hope to provide as an insurance against famine. We shall apply it virtually to the reduction of debt." It was then explained that this 1½ millions of surplus would enable Government to borrow 1½ millions less in each year hereafter, so that, at the end of ten years, it might, if necessary, borrow as much as fifteen millions, without putting itself in a worse position than it occupied at the commencement of that period. It had been shewn beyond dispute in the Financial Statement made the other day, that a surplus exceeding six millions will have been applied during the three years under review to the object contemplated. Financially, therefore, the engagements which were made in 1878 had been fulfilled. It had been said, however, by his friend to the right that the money which had been so added to the income of Government should have been applied, as was then promised, to productive public works. He (Mr. Colvin) would say, before going further, that this did not appear to him to have been an essential part of any obligation which the Government then undertook. So long as it diminished debt, it did all, in a money point of view, that it undertook to do. But it was true that, at that time, it was fully intended to apply this surplus of 1½ millions to the construction of public works of a productive character, and that this intention had been strongly expressed. As he understood the matter, there were two reasons for

so applying it. In the first place, in a year when the ordinary income exceeded the ordinary expenditure, no debt was usually contracted by the Government, except for one purpose, and that purpose was the prosecution of productive public works; secondly, because, by pushing on and completing works of this kind, the best possible precautions were taken against the disastrous effects of future famines, and against the recurrence of heavy charges upon this account hereafter. Now, we had seen in the Financial Statement that the debt will have been kept down during 1878-79-80, by a sum fully equal to the proceeds during those three years of the taxation for famine purposes. It could not be maintained, therefore, that those proceeds had been misapplied, even if productive public works had been neglected. There had, however, been no such neglect of them. Something like eight millions, if he remembered right, had been spent upon them during the last two years. In the approaching year, no doubt this sum would be considerably diminished, under orders which the Government of India could only obey, and no more than 2½ millions would be expended on that account. He did not see, even if 2½ millions only were expended upon productive public works, how it could be said that the famine-insurance-money had not been properly applied. As long as a sum equal to the proceeds of famine-taxation was applied to the reduction or prevention of debt, there was no such misapplication. Now, the annual proceeds of those taxes, as every body knew, were much less than 2½ millions. They had never exceeded £1,350,000, and were now, in round figures, only about £1,000,000 per annum. Financially, therefore, the enforced reduction of expenditure during next year upon productive public works did not affect the question of famine-insurance at all. On other grounds, however, this reduction was very greatly to be deplored. It was impossible to deny that, after what had been said in the budget of 1878, the public had good reason to expect that productive public works should be actively pushed on. Their vigorous prosecution was in itself a most desirable thing, because they afforded the best means of mitigating or averting the disastrous effects of future famines in India. Besides this, there was no mode in which capital could be more profitably invested. It had been shewn in the Financial Statement of last week that over 65 millions had been so expended during the last twelve years to the incalculable benefit of the public, and without costing them a penny of interest. He thought that every body might well join in the hope that the limit of 2½ millions during the present year would soon be increased.

In the last place, his Hon'ble friend had remarked on the exemption from taxation of the official and professional classes. He had understood him to say that, if taxation was to be equitable, it ought to be extended to these classes also. MR. COLVIN quite agreed with him that, if taxation for famine purposes was to be perfectly equitable, it should be extended a good deal further than it went now; but, in that case, he did not see, as he had already said, how any line was to be drawn which would not be open to criticism, unless it embraced the whole community. That was the only equitable way of extending the tax. No doubt, if more money were needed, the tax might, on grounds of necessity rather than of equity, be made to include some classes who were now exempt. It had, indeed, been proposed a short time back to include the professional classes; but that proposal was avowedly made because more money was believed to be necessary, not because there was any special propriety in taxing the professional classes, who neither received relief in times of famine, nor derived profit under any circumstances from it. He thought it would be difficult to give any equitable reason for taxing professional persons and exempting fund-holders. Nevertheless, if a further contribution to the treasury had been needed, he thought that there were grounds other than those of strict equity on which it would have been justifiable to take that contribution from the official and professional classes. But when there was no need of further taxation, he could not see that there was any greater fairness in extending the incidence of the tax to the professional classes than in leaving it as it was. He believed that the feeling which lay at the bottom of much of the desire to extend this taxation to the official and professional classes had found expression in a memorial which had been circulated that morning to Members of Council. That memorial said—

"Rightly or wrongly, men are apt to endure, with a comparatively light heart, burdens common to all. * * * * For the general run of tax-paying humanity, the question is no doubt, as has been confessed, one of feeling, and a far from generous feeling. For them misery loses half its sting when it is universal. They are apt to regard it as among the ills that flesh is heir to. A general calamity, like the well-known 'one touch of nature,' makes the whole world kin."

He supposed that the writers meant that general suffering from an income-tax was better than partial suffering from a license-tax, and if they meant that, he was not at all inclined to disagree with them; but he did not think the feeling there expressed should be gratified by extending taxation to any one particular class, when no extension of taxation was otherwise called for.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, in his recent Financial Statement, alluded to the scheme for saving a considerable portion of our customs-revenue by substitution of registration-fees for customs-duties. He gave no opinion of his own, or on behalf of the Government, but he said that the scheme deserved to be considered, and he made allusion to myself, as having lately given it my attention. It will probably be expected that in response to this invitation, I should over to the Council and the public some explanation on the subject.

"This explanation I must preface by two very distinct provisoes. I have no intention of discussing the propriety of the policy which the present Government has followed regarding the cotton-duties and other items of the Tariff, and I beg that nothing which I may have to say in elucidation of my subject may be taken as even indirectly raising such an issue. Moreover, I do not to-day come forward as the proposer of registration-fees: my position is not that of an advocate, but analogous to that of an enquirer giving an account of his investigations, or a Judge summing up evidence for the consideration of a jury.

"The discussions consequent on the Tariff Act of 1875 naturally led me to look into the whole history and structure of the Indian Tariff, and to consider all possible changes and alternatives. The idea of registration-fees, which is, as the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey has told us, a very old one, then had its share of attention, and I again examined it in 1876, when an opinion that many of the main heads of the Tariff did not yield enough to justify their retention was first emphatically urged on the Government of India. The matter, however, had no present importance until 1878, when the notification of March 18th abolished the duties levied on certain coarse cotton-goods, and under twenty-seven main heads of the Tariff. In this practical declaration that a duty was indefensible if it either was at all protective or did not yield a sum absolutely as well as relatively large, together with the important exposition of customs-policy contained in the Financial Statement of that year, was clearly foreshadowed the end of the bulk of the import-duties. At the same time, the financial difficulty of dispensing with such an important item in the Indian revenues was obvious, and I therefore, after my return from England a year ago, obtained Sir John Strachey's permission, with full official aid, for investigating the registration-fee question in a more thorough manner than I had hitherto found practicable. I may here acknowledge the valuable assistance I received from Mr. J. D. Maclean, the Collector of Customs at Calcutta, from Mr. O'Conor, the Assistant Secretary in the Department of Finance and Commerce, and also from the Head Appraiser at the Custom-house, Mr. Phipps. A few days ago, too, Mr. J. W. O'Keefe, a member of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and recently my colleague on the Tariff Valuation Committee, kindly placed at my disposal some very interesting and useful calculations and suggestions, drawn up by himself a couple of years since. But though I have been told that the registration-fee idea has been more than once mooted in India, I have been unable to discover on record one single line, official or demi-official, about it, and have therefore had to work it out, *ab initio*, on what I suppose to be its first principles.

"Registration-fees I understand to mean a charge upon *all* articles of import and export (except a few otherwise dealt with on special grounds), imposed primarily with the view of covering the cost of registering and publishing statistics of trade and navigation for the benefit of the commercial public,

but enhanced for revenue-purposes slightly beyond the actual cost of such statistics. The excess charge is in reality a customs-duty, laid on quite irrespective of protectiveness or other general considerations, and defended on the ground, first, that it is needed for revenue, and, secondly, that it is practically inappreciable by trade.

"I will now relate my working out of the scheme on this basis. To be practically inappreciable by trade, it is evident that the form in which the fee is levied must be that which puts trade to the least possible trouble, delay and indirect expense, and that the rate of the fee must be extremely low.

"As to form, existing commercial practice might be largely followed. The denominations under which various descriptions of goods pay freight, dock-dues, quay-fees, landing and other charges are the gradual outcome of long experience, and will be found a valuable, though not infallible, guide. In other words, weight, number, measurement, customary package (*i. e.*, bale, chest, case, bundle, &c.), and the like, will each be found to have its peculiar appropriateness for certain goods, which may be charged accordingly. Again, wherever goods already pay dues to Port Commissioners, the registration-fee might be included in their bill, so that one payment would cover everything, and the merchant would be saved all separate dealing with customs-officers. In many cases the fee might be paid in stamps affixed to a bill, manifest, port-clearance or other document.

"As to rate of fee, it would seem that one per cent. is the very highest which could be imposed consistently with the principle. As to whether one per cent. would be 'practically inappreciable by trade' or not, I have received very conflicting opinions from mercantile men. Some contend that 'one per cent. is one per cent.,' and that in these hard times everything tells: others rejoin that the one per cent. duty on iron, for instance, and many even heavier private trade-charges, have not the slightest effect on the market. I must hasten to explain, however, that I do not mean that any goods, excepting possibly some few for which this would be the fairest course, should be charged the fee *ad valorem*, but merely that the fees fixed per ton, package, &c., should not have a higher incidence than this on the value of the goods.

"To draw up schedules of fees suitable in form and amount to the different classes of goods would evidently be a task of some difficulty, to be performed only by a Committee of experts, in which the mercantile community must be largely represented. The fees would have to be convenient round sums, and owing to this, and to fluctuations in value, there might often be an inequality in their incidence on different articles. But such inequality necessarily accompanies Tariff-valuations under the present system; the maximum being one per cent., it could here only extend to some petty decimal, and it would be redressed periodically by revision such as Tariff-valuations now undergo. Whether such a Committee could produce satisfactory schedules or not has been disputed. I am not prepared to affirm that it could. But I have been assured by excellent mercantile authority that the thing is quite feasible, and would incidentally produce much greater equity in Port Commissioners' and similar charges, and I am inclined to think so.

"The next point presenting itself is, what branches or classes of trade should be subjected to the fee? It has been strongly urged on me, by both official and commercial authorities, that the coasting-trade should pay it; but I am totally unable to concur. The coasting-trade could not be made liable without subjecting it to a vast amount of restriction from which it is now free, and reversing the policy of liberating it as much as possible which I followed in the Sea-customs Bill, now Act VIII of 1878. I cannot see why goods moved by sea from one part of British India to another should pay a fee any more than goods so moved by land, and we surely are not going to re-establish transit-duties throughout India. Moreover, goods moved from port to port would pay over and over again. As to other branches, it would be highly objectionable to levy a fee on treasure; and re-exports, which now get the benefit of drawback, should perhaps be exempt. Another exception to the registration-fee-system would be the case of articles on which it was necessary, for special reasons, to maintain the existing duties—that is to say, arms, bearing a high duty for political reasons; salt and liquors, on which we levy an excise; opium,

nominally, but for the maintenance of our monopoly; and rice. The case of rice is a peculiar one, but I need not discuss it as it has just been fully explained by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey. In short, the fee-system, if introduced at all, might fairly apply to the whole external import and export-trade excepting the classes I have just mentioned.

"I will now turn to the financial aspect of the measure. From the Trade and Navigation Statements for 1878-79 calculations have been made, distinguishing every sub-head of the Tariff, and applying to the known quantities and values fees expressed (provisionally) in the denominations used for the statements, and not exceeding one per cent. in incidence. The result thus arrived at cannot be far different from that which fees, according to schedules eventually prepared by a Committee, would yield.

"The total receipts in 1878-79 from import and export-duties, excluding salt, were £2,273,000. Deducting £200,000 for loss by reduction of cotton-duties in 1879-80 and £56,000 for indigo and lac just made free, we have a customs-revenue of £2,017,000, from which further heavy loss through importations of free cotton-goods is anticipated. Deducting from this, again, the duties to be retained, namely, £5,600 for arms, £361,900 for liquors, and £570,300 for rice, we arrive at a balance of £1,079,000 derived solely from duties which would come under the registration-fee scheme. The fees are calculated to produce on imports £388,000, on exports £420,000, and by saving in customs-establishments about £80,000, total £888,000. This shews a loss of £191,200, compared with the £1,079,000 just mentioned. But this loss would be a final loss, and the fee-revenue would increase in future with the trade of the Empire; whereas, as things now are, the Financial Statement contemplates a loss of £50,000 in 1880-81 from importation of grey duty-free goods alone, and the ultimate disappearance of £615,000 more for cotton-duties, if not the abolition of the whole import-tariff.

"Such are, roughly speaking, the aspects which a registration-fee system, supposing I rightly understand it, would present if applied to British India.

"Those who approve of the system would probably support it by some such considerations as the following. Whatever may happen to customs-duties in general, some customs-establishment must be maintained to levy duty on salt, liquors and the other special items. The quantities, value and other particulars of all the sea-borne trade, whether free or not, must always be collected and tested for statistical returns, such as the Board of Trade compiles and publishes in England, and a charge may fairly be made for this. Port Commissioners, who levy certain fees on all goods, now exist at Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon, and will probably soon be constituted at Karáchí—four ports which engross between them 88 per cent. of the whole trade of India. It is just as easy for a clerk to levy four annas in one bill as two annas. Why not utilise all this inevitable machinery for a registration-fee-system, securing a large sum for revenue-purposes, and at the same time getting rid of a mass of customs-officials and restrictions, with all the friction they involve? Again, this system will practically, as has been said in a Calcutta newspaper, 'lay for ever the phantom of protection.' Theoretically, it of course will not do so, since articles imported which can also be produced in India will be weighted with the fee, but the fee will be so light as to have no practical effect. Mr. Laing in 1861, and many high authorities since, have argued that an import-duty was justifiable on articles similar to any produced at home, if its amount was so moderate that it could not seriously affect trade, and that the establishment of a corresponding excise was not worth while. If this argument was good for anything when used, as it was, in support of a duty of five per cent. and upwards, it is infinitely stronger in support of a fee of only one per cent. At any rate, the system may well be accepted by all parties as an eirenicon, removing all grounds of bitterness and ill-will between India and Manchester, and as substituting an unexceptionable source of revenue, 'expansive in proportion to the progress of the Empire,' for a heterogeneous mass of duties open to, and destined to fall before, numerous economical objections.

"On the other hand, the advocates of a total remission of customs-duties may be expected to produce obvious objections. 'One per cent. is one pe

cent.,' they will say, a burden on trade and a protection of home-industries, just as bad in principle at one per cent. as at five per cent., but not so productive, and reaching numberless articles now absolutely free. Again, the fee can never be absolutely equal and equitable unless charged *ad valorem*, which would be very vexatious. Round sums must be fixed, which will vary in real incidence according to market-prices. Inequality of incidence *ad valorem* is justifiable in wharfage or Port Commissioners' charges, because packages occupy space, or cause labour in hoisting and removal, quite irrespective of their value, but to the case of a fiscal fee this does not apply. Moreover, £200,000 out of the proposed fees on imports will be derived from cotton-goods, so the whole remaining import-trade will be taxed for the paltry sum of £188,000! No duty, fee, or whatever else you please to call it, is worth the trouble of collecting if less than five per cent. Finally, the export portion of the scheme is especially obnoxious. Export-duties, excepting where there is virtually a monopoly of the foreign market, are equally condemned by economists and politicians. Sir William Muir denounced them emphatically in 1875, with the concurrence of Lord Northbrook, and no one pretending to education or common-sense can say a word in their favour. It is no use in this case to talk of the lightness of the fee. The Indian export-trade (except in rice) lives 'by the skin of its teeth,' and cannot bear the slightest fiscal impost. Quick and easy communication, with competition, have so cut down profits that one per cent. often makes all the difference between gain and loss on a shipment.

"To this attack, the rejoinder may be offered that we cannot regulate practical questions by the theories of doctrinaires, and *de minimis non curat lex*: that one per cent. *is* inappreciable in all trade not of a purely speculative and unsound character; that on exports the fee might be only a half per cent., though this concession is not really necessary: that the 'inequality of incidence' objection to the fee applies equally to tariff-valuations, which are used by all nations as an unobjectionable convenience; and that as we must make some charge for keeping trade-statistics, the opportunity of aiding the revenue by a slight enhancement of it should not be thrown away.

"I must not ignore another class of objectors, who will demur to the entire proposition that the whole cotton-duties, much less the other import-duties, are either 'dead' or dying. They will contend that the recent reduction of cotton-duty has gone entirely into the pockets of Manchester instead of benefitting the Indian consumer, that the cotton-duties remitted should be re-imposed, and that even if they should eventually be removed, the other duties should be maintained on revenue-grounds, as they are collected easily and without pressure. They will be for sacrificing nothing except upon compulsion, and for living on in hope of a change of policy. But regarding such objections I can only note their existence, for to do more would be to raise the whole question of policy from which I began by declaring my intention to abstain.

"My Lord, I have now stated to the best of my ability the case for and against the project of registration-fees. It is fortunately not necessary for me to draw any conclusion, and I do not mean to do so, or to point at any. The subject in its principles and details needs general discussion and consideration by the public, and after that, a decision could be formed only in full view of the doom of the existing duties and of the alternatives presented. In the abstract, I presume that almost every one would prefer no duties. I myself, when moving the consideration of the Sea Customs Bill in February, 1878, expressed the following opinion:

"'The second step by which custom-house restrictions might be further and very largely relaxed is by alteration of our Customs-tariff. If it were possible in lieu of the fifty or sixty main heads of the Import-tariff, to have duties on only six or seven important, well-defined and readily distinguishable articles, the relief afforded in the matter of preventive scrutiny, check, stoppage, seizure and the like, and informalities, would be enormous. It is, of course, no part of my duty to indicate or suggest any policy of this sort on general grounds. What I say is said merely in connection with the subject of customs-procedure now before us.'

"Whether the alternative to a registration-fee is to be absolute freedom, or the substitution of some other specified form of taxation, is a consideration material to the issue, and until the time has arrived, if it ever does arrive, when

the Financial Member and the Executive Government think it necessary to present the question in a complete form, no final opinion can be satisfactorily arrived at."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"My Lord, in common with all those who feel an interest in the welfare of this country, I congratulate the Government of India on its financial position as it was described in the statement of my honourable friend Sir J. Strachey, and I must congratulate the Government almost as much on having at length discovered how good its financial position really has been for some time past. I cannot too strongly express the gratification which I feel that the Government of India is now in a position to give unanswerable proof of the absolute groundlessness of the mischievous panic which has of late been started on the subject of the insolvency of India. But my congratulations would not, I am sure, be so valuable to my honourable friend if they were unaccompanied by such criticisms on his statement as should indicate the sincerity of the spirit in which I am dealing with the subject, for my honourable friend is well aware that there are certain financial points on which I am not altogether at one with him. Nothing is further from my mind than to make any disagreeable comments on the policy of the Government of India, and indeed it would be very unbecoming that I should do so. What I wish to do is simply to raise a voice of warning against a tendency to lose sight of some of the real causes of that anxiety, under the feeling of intense relief at our release from a position of embarrassment and anxiety.

"What I have to say is to a great extent in the interests of the Local Governments, because I think that we have been placed in a position in which we should not have been placed if a little more foresight and confidence in the elasticity of the revenue of this country had been shown. We have been exposed to a process of what is commonly called squeezing, and as a consequence, we have had to suspend all progress in administration and public works for a whole year. If that was all, I should not have so much to say; but what I do complain of is that the same process is apparently to be continued for another year, when nobody can, I should think, hold that anything of the sort is necessary. In May last the Government was led to take a most alarming view of its position—a view which has now been shown not to have been warranted by the facts. So far as we are now told, there was nothing whatever to justify the scare which possessed the Financial Department in May. I am not among those who hold that the scare was not real: I fully believe that my honourable friend was suffering from the apprehensions which were then expressed. But though I am quite prepared to accept to the fullest possible extent Sir J. Strachey's assurance that this want of foresight on the part of the Government led to a searching examination into every branch of the public expenditure, which has been very useful and very satisfactory, I believe that this examination might have been just as well carried out without such violent measures. I greatly regret the entire abandonment of that great scheme for the development of public works and for the material improvement of the country which was put forward by Your Excellency only two years ago, and which has been justly described by Sir J. Strachey as one of the noblest programmes ever planned by a Government. I do not care to enter into a discussion as to how far the Government was pledged, or how far it was not actually pledged, to devote the increase of public income which it received during 1878 and 1879 to public works. Whatever its actual pledges may have been, I think nothing can be clearer than that its intention was to invest the money in this way, and that it did lead everyone to believe that the money would be so invested. It is quite certain that the public were induced to look upon these schemes for fresh taxation with comparative favour, on the ground that the proceeds would enable the Government to carry out at once, and without that constant change of policy which has hitherto been so mischievous to India, a grand scheme of public works; and therefore when the public see that if it had not been for expenditure on the war, the Government might in this one year have had four millions more to spend than it has spent on public works, and that this great increase of revenue, so far from leading to the promised development of public

works, has been accompanied by such a contraction of expenditure on railways and irrigation as to make it impossible to look for any progress in the material improvement of the country for years to come, there is naturally a feeling of disappointment. What I complain of is, not any breach of pledges, but the unnecessary abandonment of an admirable policy.

"If we set aside the fact that the Financial Department might have foreseen this increase of revenue, and if we suppose the Government suddenly to have tumbled into this vast surplus, then I should say that my honourable friend is perhaps justified, on suddenly finding himself in possession of a large and unexpected surplus, in devoting that surplus to paying for such extraordinary charges as the Afghan war; but if, on the other hand, other ordinary spending departments were starved in order to procure a surplus which might be devoted to the war, then I cannot admit that my honourable friend has been proceeding on a sound principle. He has impressed upon us the soundness of the doctrine that, to the utmost of our ability, we ought to provide for the expenses of every year out of the year's income. But this doctrine requires to be taken with a limitation to the effect that, in order to do this, the whole administrative machinery of the country should not be thrown out of gear, and that the Government should not for such a purpose depart from a policy of developing public works to which it has distinctly pledged itself when endeavouring to convince the people of the necessity for fresh taxation. Saying nothing, however, more about last year, I must say that I cannot approve of the proposal to meet the cost of the war in the coming year from revenue, so long as I find that, in order to do this, the Government of India is again compelled to starve public works, and let another year pass away in inaction. The Committee of the House of Commons, which recommended a reduction in the expenditure on public works, did so under an entire misapprehension as to the real financial condition of India, and clearly recognised that, when the financial position was shown to be better, a larger expenditure should be provided for. I believe it to be true, as my honourable friend has said, that the suspension of public works is a policy which is deplored by the Government of India as much as it is by every one interested in this country. I came out to this country in 1876 with my honourable friend, and I am able to say that the chief idea by which his mind was possessed—always of course excepting the abolition of the cotton-duties—was the carrying out of a great scheme of railways for India; but I cannot agree with him that the failure to carry out the programme of public works is a matter for which the Government are not responsible. If they had seen that the revenue was increasing steadily and enormously as it has done, they would not have taken such a desponding view of their financial position, and their despondency would not have spread to England. I do feel, in the face of these facts, that I am only doing what is right in urging in the strongest possible manner that the money obtained from the Local Governments under mistaken impressions should be returned to them; or at all events that the deduction in provincial assignments should not be continued, as my honourable friend proposes it should be, for the coming year. I trust that no time will be lost in setting matters right as regards the capabilities of India, and that even now some portion of the war-charges may be met by a loan in order to provide funds for pushing on public works. I shall then see more hope for the future. I am sure that the Government have only to urge upon the Home Government the importance of carrying out the expectations encouraged when the new taxes were imposed to induce them to reconsider the present limit on public works. I can imagine no policy more short-sighted than that of starving public works; it is to them that we are indebted in a great measure for the steady growth of our revenue, and it is just as bad economy to starve them, as it would be for a man to starve the horse by which he earns his living. Railroads have added enormously to the general prosperity of the country, and in addition to the direct revenue they yield, no one really can fail to see how enormous are the indirect benefits which the country is receiving from them.

"When I look at the marvellous growth of our railway-receipts in our small Bengal railways alone, I am surprised that any one should doubt whether rail-

ways, if properly conducted and worked, will pay in India. The Gya railway, starved as it is, unballasted and unstocked, carrying passengers in goods-wagons, because it is not allowed money for carriages, is paying a profit of six per cent. in the first six months of working, and the goods carried by the Northern Bengal Railway were as nearly as possible double what they were last year, and yet with all the excellent schemes which have been prepared for a system of cheap lines throughout Bengal, the construction of railways is absolutely suspended.

"My Lord, I will now take up the only other subject on which I have any difference of opinion with my honourable friend: I mean the cotton-duties. Sir J. Strachey has given it as his opinion that the cotton-duties are virtually dead. Here I hope and believe that he is mistaken; but if they are not, it is certainly no fault of his. In spite of every warning that could be given, the Finance Department has so handled these duties, that the revenue lost was much in excess of their professed anticipation, and the confusion which they have caused has led to what Sir J. Strachey calls an anomalous and objectionable state of things, his only remedy for which is to leave the wounds which he has inflicted on our customs-system to fester and putrify till they become so unbearable that extermination shall be demanded by common consent. This is what he means by saying he believes the duties to be dead. I can only liken my friend to a not very scrupulous physician called in by greedy and unprincipled heirs-expectant to attend a sick relative. In his first visit, he administers the strongest dose of deadly poison which he dare give; at his second visit, he expresses great concern at the mischief caused by the first dose, and gives another of double strength to see if that will remedy matters; at his third visit, he expresses the greatest consternation at the entire break-up of the vital system which his treatment has caused, and, rubbing his hands, turns to his constituents with an unmistakable smile and says—'I think our patient's case is now quite hopeless; my treatment has unfortunately caused such entire derangement of the system that I fear she is virtually dead, and I therefore prefer to leave her to nature.' If in addition to these facts it could be shown that such a physician had in his youth staked his reputation on a theory that a patient suffering under such a disease as that he was asked to treat ought to die, I am quite sure that any Coroner's jury would find him guilty of wilful murder, and my honourable friend need not therefore be surprised if the public find a verdict of this nature against him when charged with the destruction of the cotton-duties. Indeed, I do not believe that he would raise any objection to a conviction under this head. We can all see how the 'convictions of a lifetime' are being realised. This spontaneous destruction of the cotton-duties is, it seems, only a part of another prophetic vision, which is to be realised later on, under which the whole of the customs-duties are to be repealed, and all Europeans living in India, and enjoying the benefits and protection of a civilized Government, are to be absolutely released from the only contribution they now make towards the expenses of Government. This may truly be said to be prophecy made easy. The proper remedy for the confusion and anomalies which have been caused by the measures of the preceding year undoubtedly is that suggested by the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta, namely, to bring all cotton-goods under a uniform duty, and to make that duty so low that no one can pretend, however brazen they may be, that the duty is protective; and I entirely differ with my honourable friend in thinking that the Government of India is in the slightest degree barred by the Resolution of the House of Commons from doing what is right in a matter so seriously affecting the revenues of India, and the interests of the people under his charge.

"I am sorry to see the prophetic eye of my honourable friend turned towards the abolition of the rice-duty. If ever there was a customs-duty which is alike productive and harmless, it is this. I will not go into a detailed statement of my reasons for thinking this, for I had an opportunity of doing so before this Council in 1875, and I had hoped that the matter had then been set at rest for ever. No one asks for the reduction of this duty; no one pretends for a moment it is mischievous; the merchants chiefly interested in the trade have deprecated its abolition,

and I cannot conceive what possible grounds there are for meddling with this highly productive duty, unless it is that England hopes to obtain still cheaper the material with which she adulterates and makes heavy her cotton-goods for Eastern consumption. The soft rice is not used for food anywhere in Europe, and it is the soft rice from which the duty is chiefly raised. It is simply used for making starch for cotton-manufacturers and spirits for Germany. As to the abolition of the duties on indigo and lac, I do not suppose that anybody will object to it, as my honourable friend has money to give away. The remission will certainly not benefit the trade in these articles of export in any tangible degree. It may, on the other hand, encourage the production of inferior indigo, and thus help the scientific discovery of an efficient substitute for indigo, which is so much feared.

"As regards the salt-revenue, I will only say that I belive that the increased consumption of salt in Bengal is not in any way attributable to the reduction of duty. The price of salt at the great markets in the interior has not been affected by the reduction. The money surrendered by Government went into the pockets of the traders. The increased consumption of salt is partly due to returning prosperity after years of scarcity and pinching, and partly to improvements in the means of communication. Salt is carried now with safety in a few hours to markets which before it only reached after a journey of some weeks, accomplished with much risk and wastage. These are among the indirect benefits of our railways which are so constantly ignored. Take the Northern Bengal Railway alone. In 1878 it only carried 2,000 maunds of salt, while in 1879 it carried over a lákh and seventeen thousand maunds. No doubt the differential duty which now exists to the disadvantage of Bengal is mischievous, and the Liverpool salt is being driven out of the Bihár markets by Northern India salt, but the remedy for this is, not to sacrifice still more revenue by a heavy reduction in Bengal, but gradually to level the other Provinces upwards, and make them pay what Bengal pays. No impartial man can believe that there is any reason why this should not be done, and why Madras, Bombay and Upper India should not pay what the people of Bengal pay without a murmur, and with a constantly increasing consumption.

"An allusion has been made by my honourable friend to the work of the Army Commission over which I had the honour to preside. I am sorry to find that he has not been able to take credit for any part of the savings proposed by the Commission during the current year; but I am quite aware that the subject is a great one, and that among the Commission's proposals are some on which a very speedy decision is not perhaps to be expected; on the other hand, there are some of the Commission's proposals which might in my opinion be carried out at once with great advantage. I have no hesitation in saying this, because, if there is one merit more than another which I desire to claim for the report of the Commission, it is that it does not contain a single original idea—certainly I cannot pretend that it contains a single original idea—of my own. All we did was to exhume and examine the opinions of able soldiers and statesmen which have from time to time been laid before the Government, to invite the opinions of soldiers of the present day, and to put them in such a shape as we hoped would enable the Government to come to an early decision on reforms regarding which there has been a most remarkable consensus of opinion for years past. I look upon our proposals as of very much less importance from an economical than from an administrative point of view; and when I think that the report contains the views of the most experienced officers of the army on such questions as the formation of reserves, a system of transport, the officering of the army, the reorganization of the Native army, its territorial distribution, and the substitution of strong efficient battalions for the present weak and expensive cadres, I cannot agree with those who say that this is not the time for the consideration of such a subject.

"My Lord, there is no part of my honourable friend's able and exhaustive statement in which I concur more heartily and more completely than that

which lays stress on the wisdom of maintaining the financial independence of India. I think with him that the greatest misfortune which could happen to India would be that England should accept financial responsibility for the Indian Empire. Although I know that many of my Native friends think otherwise, I do feel that it would be a change which India would never cease to regret. It might no doubt be easy to make out a case showing that European interests are involved in the Afghan war, but I am quite sure that, if this principle was acted upon, not a year would be allowed to pass in which it was not shown that heavy expenditure in England was connected with Indian interests, and that India should be made to pay. We have had examples of this already, and if the principle of financial reciprocity be once admitted, these charges against India would be the rule and not the exception. If India was bankrupt, I could understand her selling her independence in order to obtain the necessary relief, but when she is flourishing and prosperous in the highest degree, such a wish is to me unintelligible.

"My Lord, I will not take up the time of the Council any further. I do hope that your Excellency's Government will take immediate measures to obtain permission to expend more of the steadily increasing revenue of India on the improvement of India. We may hope that this may be done without greatly disturbing the budget-estimates; the last opium sale of this year, which took place yesterday, having given prices which will, if maintained, bring opium up by £1,300,000 over the estimates which were presented to us last week."

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said that, if he was not out of order, as he believed he was not, he wished to say a very few words by way of explanation, and to correct an error into which his honourable friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had fallen. What MR. COLVIN had said to-day was that, as he understood the arrangement under which the present taxation for famine-purposes had been introduced, it did not commit the Government of India necessarily to its expenditure on productive public works. His Honour had quoted, as if it had been contradictory of this, a passage from a speech uttered by MR. COLVIN three years ago, in which he had said that certain measures of which he was then speaking had been framed "solely with a view to the extension of provincial responsibility for public works." He wished to remind the Council that the speech from which these words had been quoted had no reference whatever to the question of famine-insurance. In 1877, no idea of providing for famine by special taxation had been conceived. The purely local measures to which MR. COLVIN had referred on that occasion were not intended for the prevention of famine, but for the transfer of responsibility on account of public works to the Government of the North-Western Provinces; they had absolutely no relation at all to the question upon which he had just been speaking.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said:—"I do not think, my Lord, the Government of India can take any exception to the general character of the discussion which has passed this day upon the Financial Statement of the year. Indeed, in the presence of a budget which, above all that has gone before it for the last five or six years, is so unprecedently satisfactory (and perhaps its great charm lies in its unexpected refutation of anticipated difficulties), satisfactory not only in established results, but in its promising out-look for the coming year, and especially in this, that it seems to me to controvert the theories of professors as to the bankruptcy of India and as to the inelastic character of its fiscal system—I say in the presence of such facts, while we could scarcely have expected any expression of serious disapprobation or dispraise, we cannot be disappointed that a free discussion has taken place upon points which are considered open to objection. These appear in the speeches of my friend the Hon'ble Member who represents so ably and temperately the commercial interests of Calcutta, and of the Hon'ble Mahárájá who is a large landholder and in deservedly high estimation among the Native community of the Lower Provinces; and they both speak to us with an authority which claims, I may say for the Government, our patient attention. I would add, speaking as a Member of that Government, that we welcome in every way the fullest and freest discussion of any topics of interest to India, which the debates in this Council permit, and especially so in the matters of such wide concern and

magnitude as those which are raised in the annual Statement of our Hon'ble colleague the Financial Minister. The immediate question before the Council is simply as to the passing of an Act to amend the License Acts of 1878. My Hon'ble and learned friend (Mr. Kennedy) who spoke first in the debate, looking round upon us with great indignation, asked what justification there was for the introduction of heavy taxation upon the people in such a time of financial prosperity, and he seems altogether to have overlooked, till rightly corrected by your Excellency, that so far from imposing extra taxes, the Bill before us really contemplates the exemption of large numbers from the operation of an Act which has been two years in existence, and that, in fact, we are surrendering between three and four hundred thousand pounds by this measure. Simple and short however as the Bill is, the issues which are raised upon this question are great and diversified. involving matters of policy so vast as that concerning the prosecution of the war in Afghanistan, the liability of England to a share of the expenses, the measures connected with the insurance against famine, the action taken last year in a partial repeal of the cotton-duties, the prosecution of public works of a remunerative character, and the general question as to the applicability of direct taxation in a country like India.

"I am not going to inflict upon the Council a review of all these measures, I will ask your Lordship's permission, however, to say a few words upon the Afghan war, because it seems to me that the position and prospects of our finances depend to a large extent upon that war; and outside the Council, if not to-day within these walls, the policy of the Government has been unjustly censured and misunderstood. The work of a Member of Council is so little before the public, that it gives rise occasionally to impressions that the Members of the Government are not united in their action, and that grave dissensions on matters of public concern exist in the Government. I can appeal to your Lordship in the presence of my colleagues in the Government whether, as regards this war in Afghanistan, there has been the slightest difference as to the justice of its policy or as to its general conduct. We have been taunted with the declaration of an unnecessary war, and the prosecution of it in a cruel and costly manner. To all such I would recall the circumstances of the first intimation of the arrival of the Russian Embassy at Cabul in September, 1878. At a time of peace throughout the Empire in India, when the Government were exercised by no greater considerations than those connected with the ordinary civil administration of the country and the prospects of the harvest after a somewhat adverse rainy season, we received the intelligence that a Russian Mission was established in Cabul. No one had dreamt of the possibility of such an event, and the fact that had been accomplished seemed to me always to prove two things very clearly, namely, the utter unreliability of our Native agency at Cabul, and the ease and secrecy with which a Russian advance on Cabul could be effected. This was not done in a manner which would have the character of a complimentary visit on some special occasion, under which the Russian Embassy would simply discharge its duty and retire. It must have been the work of long preparation and of secret understanding, and confidential accord between the two powers. The one wishing to come and the other welcoming an accepted guest. Triumphal arches and special demonstrations received the visitors, and such knowledge as we have of the secret conclaves which ensued and the whole conduct and proceedings of the Russian officers in the capital, prove to us beyond dispute that the object of the mission was one of active hostility to the English power in India. It may be said that everything is fair in love and war, and though we were not at war with Russia, I lay no particular stress upon the fact that she took such a step under the strained relations between England and Russia at the time. It must be remembered, however, that Russia had always declared, declared repeatedly, declared with all solemnity, that Afghanistan was a country beyond the sphere of her operations in Central Asia; and it may be, if the fact was truly known, that the Government of St. Petersburg had no intention of violating that promise. It makes it, however, as far as our position in India is concerned, none the less dangerous that irresponsible agents of Russia can assume to themselves the power of making such a demonstration as that of September, 1878, in Cabul,

and when it came upon us with its startling announcement, I venture to say that no man who had the interests of India and England at heart, unless he was blinded by the exigencies of party-requirement or annoyed at the discomfiture of a personal policy of inactivity, would have hesitated for a moment what the action of the Government of the country should have been in such an emergency. I am not going to follow the fortunes of that war. I believe history will record that it has been conducted as humanely as it has been prosecuted with vigour and bravery and tenacity of purpose, and that, with no covetous desire of annexation of territory, our only aim as a Government has been to attain the establishment of a safe frontier under conditions which shall secure the protection and progress of the vast interests which lie behind that frontier. It is to the cost of that war, commenced and carried on in behalf of these interests, that a great deal of hostile criticism has been directed, not in this Council but in many places outside of it, and it is in connection with this as affecting the financial administration of the country, that such a digression as that I have made is pardonable. But this point seems to me to be beyond dispute, that, if we had not interfered for the expulsion of the Russians, a Russian Residency would have been an accomplished, an established and a permanent fact at Cabul. All past experience of Russian progress among the Central Asian States confirms this opinion. A non-interrupted Residency in that capital would have led eventually to facilities of communication over the Hindu Koosh and beyond the Oxus, and as each year confirmed and consolidated that position, I ask those who condemn our policy either on political, on administrative, or financial grounds, what would have been the cost to the people of India, and what the security of their privileges and possessions under English rule, if we had stayed our hands in the presence of so grave an insult, and been indifferent to our responsibilities?

"It is impossible to deny that the conduct of these extensive military operations has largely disturbed our financial arrangements—a disturbance which was greatly aggravated by the loss on exchange; and in the course of the present discussion, it has been argued by Hon'ble Members that the course which the Government has taken in an admitted difficulty arising from these circumstances, has been an improper course, and unjustifiable. Not only has the Minister been by implication condemned for a want of statesmanlike prevision, as if unprovoked wars and an extraordinary fall in the value of silver in relation to gold in the short period of a few months were of daily occurrence; but a breach of faith has been charged upon the Government for an unjust application of the money raised under the famine-taxes. Now, my Lord, I am aware that it was said in last year's budget-statement that the famine-insurance had ceased to exist. I trust my Hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey will excuse me for saying that I have always thought it an unfortunate expression; but however, that may be, it was made at a time when, from causes unavoidable or altogether uncontrollable, the financial position was overshadowed with gloom, and when definite forecasts as to the future were absolutely impossible. With the cost of, as I maintain, a just war, thrust upon them, the Government had the option of either opening a loan or extending the taxation of the country to meet the expenses of the war, or the course it adopted, of using the money which the taxation of the previous year gave as a part of the general revenues for the financial safety of the country, and exempting the people from further demands. I was not a Member of the Government when the License Acts were introduced, but if the debates of the time are consulted, it will be seen that, while the Government in view of the increased obligations imposed upon it by the constant occurrence of famines, adopted an increased taxation upon the land and the trading classes for the relief and prevention of famines, it never bound itself by any promise that the moneys so raised should be constituted a separate and distinct fund which should be exclusively devoted to such an object. In the nature of things it was impossible that such an obligation could be accepted; and the accounts of the year now put before us have shown how the money not only raised under this taxation has enabled the Government not only to meet famine-expenditure but to prevent debt to the amount of nearly three millions.

"It has been urged by many, not only in this country but at Home, that in the character of this war which we were waging on our frontier, there was

justification for England bearing a large share in the cost of that undertaking, as a war in a great measure in the interests of England, and in consideration of the financial difficulties of this country. I hope, my Lord, the interests of India and England will always be identical and inseparable; but I see no greater reason in the argument for English help in money for the Afghan war, instigated as it was by Russian design, than a war which, in the defence and maintenance of its rights, India should undertake against any other independent State on its borders, encouraged and supported by any other foreign power. We hear a great deal very often of the alleged subservience of India in the present day to the dictates of English rulers or the interests of particular politics. I can conceive no greater evil to India than her subjection to such a position, and I know no surer method by which that subjection could be brought about than her permanent obligation to and dependence upon the money of English tax-payers. We all remember the well known-saying of Sir C. Metcalfe that, if India is ever lost to England, it would be lost in the House of Commons; and the right to control and interfere in every detail of administration would be absolutely established were it ever accepted that England had such a claim upon us. We should be in the position of the familiar illustration of the shuttlecock between the battledores of rival competitors. The game might be interesting enough to spectators, but the process would be one in which we should before long suffer the loss of all our feathers. The character of India as a resource and support to the mother country, and as the brightest jewel in Her Majesty's crown, rests upon her independence. I trust that independence, within legitimate limits, will never be forfeited, and certainly not by any act of our own.

"But perhaps, my Lord, the most important suggestion, as being the most direct in its application to the Bill before us, is that which emanates from my Hon'ble friend Mr. Morgan, that the License Act should be limited in its operation to one year. It was made, as he has stated, in the Select Committee and was successfully resisted; and though no formal motion has been submitted upon that proposal now, I am not sorry that the Hon'ble Member has raised a discussion upon the point. He based his argument upon the general good prospects of the year, which promise again a considerable surplus at the end of it. I hope, as sincerely as my Hon'ble friend, that his anticipations will be fulfilled; but whether there be a deficit, an equilibrium, or a surplus, and whether that surplus be small or large, I object, for more than one reason, to the suggestion that this Act should be limited by specified provision to a single year's duration. In the first place, in the presence of a war, in the unsettled condition of Burma, and in the uncertainties of the season, the Government would be most unwilling to give such a pledge to sacrifice a revenue which amounts to more than a million pounds, for it is indisputable that, as a measure of taxation, the license-tax is but a supplement of the taxes which impose the cesses upon land. If one goes the others must fall with it. The Government has in no way departed from its resolution that a million and a half for famine-expenses and half a million for extraordinary demands must, for the solvency of the State, be included in our ordinary obligations; and it seems to me that it would be in the highest degree an act of incaution and presumption, if, with the first touch of returning financial prosperity, we surrendered a principle which is as sound in theory as it is necessary for our financial safety. Again, though I have said that I sympathise in the hope of the Hon'ble Member (Mr. Morgan) that at the close of the next twelve months we shall be able gratefully to look back upon a year of agricultural prosperity and extended trade, and with their blessings shall possess a considerable surplus for future needs, I dissent altogether from the conclusion which the Hon'ble Member accepts, that it would be the duty of the Government to remit the particular form of taxation which the License Act provides. I do not pretend that it is a perfect measure, or that it does not present many anomalies, inherent in some sense in all systems of direct taxation, appertaining more or less, with all the long experience, to the income-tax in our own country; and I trust the coming year will afford us the opportunity of giving consideration to those anomalies and of modifying and rectifying their inconveniences. But this I do maintain that, for a sou

fiscal system throughout our Indian Empire (and I would say in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in particular), some measure of direct taxation is absolutely necessary. It is contended that direct taxation is unsuited to India, and especially on the ground that the agency employed in realising such taxes is corrupt and rapacious, and the incalculable advantages of an insensible indirect taxation are advocated with vehemence. I would ask, in the first place, to what cause primarily is the defective agency, on which such stress is laid, traceable? Ever since the days succeeding the mutiny, when the financial position of the country was most disordered, successive efforts have been made by successive Governments to establish a system of direct taxation, which shall secure the result that those who are rich and affluent and possessed of goods, deriving large benefits from their trade and commerce in the peace and order of British rule and development of the country's resources, shall bear their legitimate share in the State's burdens. No one would deny that such classes exist—no one will deny that the principle is sound which imposes such a liability upon them. But the unfortunate thing has been that, from the days of Mr. Wilson, license-taxes have succeeded our income-taxes, and certificate-taxes have followed upon license-taxes, in various forms and shapes and standards; and each in turn has been abandoned from an entire absence of settled continuity of administration in our finances. No agency could be perfected under such constantly recurring changes, and for myself I hope that, if the stamp of permanence can be given now to the principle which I have asserted, every day's experience will tend to lessen, and eventually to extirpate, those abuses, the effects of which have been already largely minimised where careful attention has been given to the working of the Acts, and which will be still further facilitated by the amendment which this Bill proposes of exempting from taxation under it all the poorer class of traders, all those whose annual earnings are estimated at less than Rs. 500; and though I express only an individual opinion here, I should advocate and support with satisfaction that, with a view to the permanency of our efforts in this direction, and a more equitable distribution of such taxation, the official and professional classes should be included in its provisions. It is only so, I believe, that a right financial system can be established throughout this country.

"I do not stay to dilate upon the rich openings to the wealth of the country and the happiness of the people which a wise system of provincial productive works is extending throughout the length and breadth of the land. I trust and believe that the restrictions which have been placed upon it are but temporary and accidental. We are but in the day of small things in this matter. The time cannot be distant when they will be resumed with increasing energy and effect, with results which, though we cannot calculate them all at present, will secure, we may be certain, the prosperity and contentment and loyalty of the people of this magnificent Empire."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said:—"My Lord, I wish that the Standing Orders admitted of Hon'ble Members speaking in a different order from that prescribed. Under the present system of speaking from left to right, the Council has first a continuous wave of criticism, which is followed by a wave of reply, broken to-day by the ripple of comment introduced by my Hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. I propose to offer a few remarks, with reference to some of the points which have been noticed by my Hon'ble colleagues, and it is possible that, in the observations which I shall feel it my duty to make, I also may slightly vary the wave of reply by a ripple of criticism. But before I proceed, I wish to add my congratulations to those which have been addressed by Sir A. Eden to your Excellency and my colleagues in this Council, and especially to the Hon'ble the Financial Member, for the exceedingly prosperous budget which he has been able to bring forward on this occasion.

"During the past year, I may say during the past eighteen months, the Government of India has passed through an anxious time, darkened as it has been by a costly war, and by a condition of our currency which, though it has slightly improved of late, has still constituted an excessive burden on the resources of the State; and had that double calamity been accompanied by defi-

cient harvests and unexpanding or deficient revenues, I need hardly say that the present situation would have been a most serious one. But, by the mercy of Providence, the country has been blessed with an abundant harvest, with a remarkable rise in one important branch of revenue, and general prosperity in the remainder, so that the deficit which this time last year was estimated at one million and a third, has been converted for the current year into a small surplus, notwithstanding the resumption of the war and its heavy direct and indirect expenses; and we have a prospect of a surplus of nearly half a million for the coming year, after taking into account the continued expenditure which still may have to be incurred for the war, and notwithstanding the relief which is to be given by the Bill now before the Council to a number of persons, which has been estimated to be not less than 1¾ millions. This is a state of things which it would have been impossible to predict a year ago, and for which we cannot be sufficiently thankful, and notwithstanding what has been said by my Hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of the want of foresight which has been displayed, it seems to me that it would have been out of the power of the most prophetic vision to assume that the state of things which now exists, was at all likely to take place. It was impossible for my Financial colleague to foresee that the gross revenue from opium would, during the year, be increased by 1½ millions; it was, perhaps, more impossible to predict with certainty that the unfortunate and calamitous loss by exchange from which the country has so long suffered, would be reduced in comparison with the then anticipations by ½ million.

"My Lord, it has been urged by some of my Hon'ble friends at the other end of the table, that the expenses of the war ought to have been met by a loan, and that, if that had been done, the surplus of two millions, which it has been deemed necessary to provide with reference to the normal liabilities of this country to meet the cost of famines, would have been provided, and a good deal more besides. In the course of the remarks I am about to make, I will refer presently to the question of meeting war-expenses by a loan; but before turning to that subject I wish to observe that, in a great deal which has been said by Mr. Morgan and the Hon'ble Mahárájá, as to the imperfections and incompleteness and inequality of the system of taxation which the Bill before the Council is intended to continue, I very cordially concur. I am fully sensible of those imperfections; I am alive to the invidious exemptions for which that Bill provided; and I earnestly hope, though I shall not be here to see it, that before another year is over, the consideration which your Lordship and my colleagues will be able to give to this important question, will, if it shall then be deemed requisite to continue a system of direct taxation, enable you to place it on a basis which is more fair, more equitable, and which can be continued on a more permanent footing. And it appears to me that the remedy is not far to seek; that, in order to do what is necessary, we have only to revert to the system of direct taxation which was abolished in 1873; in other words, to revert to a light income-tax with a high minimum of income liable to the tax. The more consideration I have given to the subject, the more I have read about it, the more discussion I have heard, the more convinced I am that, if there must be direct taxation, an income-tax with a minimum so high as not to fall on the comparatively poor—a tax which shall compel the wealthy and the comparatively wealthy to bear their fair share of the burdens of the community—is the only right and equitable system of direct taxation, and the only one which can be permanently maintained; and when I speak of permanency, I wish to say that, in what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson, as to the evils and mischief of the constant shifting of this system of direct taxation, I most cordially concur. My hope is that, in the consideration which I trust will now be given to this question, a plan may be devised which can be adhered to without change, and without any material deviation. I am aware that by many persons such a step will be deemed to be retrograde. It will be said that the reasons which led the Government of your Excellency's predecessor to dispense with an income-tax as a part of the financial system of India, are not less cogent now than they were seven years ago. And while I think that, if the Government must have a system of direct taxation, an income-tax is the right and proper tax, I feel bound to say that I

concur for the most part in the views which have been held, and which are still held, by many, of the evils of such a system in its application to this country. In my opinion the course taken by the Government of Lord Northbrook was, in the circumstances of the time, a wise course, although it was opposed by three very eminent members of the Government, including the then Financial Member of the Council. It was opposed by Sir R. Temple, by Lord Napier of Magdala and by Sir Barrow Ellis; but notwithstanding the opposition of those eminent men, I believe that, politically, the abolition of the income-tax in 1873 was a wise measure. It was certainly a very popular measure, and it will be long before the grateful recollections by which it is connected with Lord Northbrook's Government of India are blotted out of the minds or the hearts of the people of this country. We must remember that the world is not governed by logic, and the sentiment, in deference to which it was deemed at the time to which I allude, inexpedient to continue the income-tax, was a sentiment which it might well be argued that it would have been unwise to ignore.

"But, my Lord, the financial position and the circumstances of the country are, in more respects than one, very different in 1880 from what they were in 1873. In the financial year 1872-73 our customs-duties yielded a revenue of considerably over 2½ millions, or nearly ½ million more than that particular source of taxation is estimated to yield during the ensuing year, the difference being very little below the amount of the income-tax which was levied in the financial year 1872-73, and which, at that time, at the reduced rate of 1 per cent., amounted only to £575,000. At that time, the agitation—and this is an important fact to which I would invite the special attention of the Council—the agitation which has since arisen against the continuance of the cotton-duties, had not commenced. The cotton-duties in 1873 yielded a revenue of, I believe, £845,000. Our Hon'ble colleague, the Financial Member, has told us very plainly what the results of that agitation have been; he has told us that, in his opinion, the days of the cotton-duties are doomed; and he has also told the Council—though whether his prediction on that matter will be fully verified still remains to be seen, but to my apprehension the prediction is a very grave one,—that the extinction of the greater part of the customs-duties, of duties which in 1873 yielded an income little short of 2⅓ millions, is merely a question of time.

"My Lord, there is another important difference between the financial situation in 1873 and the financial situation in 1880. At the earlier period, the financial responsibility which the Government has since accepted in connection with famines, had not been fully recognised. The famine which shortly afterwards ensued in the western districts of the Provinces under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor, had not commenced; the calamitous famine which, a few years later, desolated the Southern and Western Presidencies of India, was still hidden in the dim recesses of the future. It was merely suggested as an object which ought to be aimed at, but with regard to the accomplishment of which there was no certainty, that, if possible, the Government should provide a surplus to meet charges of that kind and other unforeseen expenditure of a million a year.

"Moreover, in 1873, India was at peace, and although at the time to which I allude, an event had happened which might have warned the Government of what afterwards took place; although we might all have known, after the occupation of Khiva, that the breaking out of troubles, and possibly of war, on the North-Western Frontier was merely a question of time, the contingency was not seriously kept in view either by the Government of India or by any party in the State. As a matter of fact, the last thing that anybody thought of was, that, in less than six years, the Government of India would be engaged in a costly war.

"In 1873, again, the great calamity—for I can characterise it by no less serious a term—of the depreciation of the currency, which had put the whole of the finances out of gear, although it had commenced, had not attained anything like the dimensions it has since assumed. In 1873, the loss by exchange was a little more than half a million. For the ensuing year, my Financial

colleague has been obliged to estimate for a loss by exchange of £3,174,000, and if we are to judge of the uncertainty of the question by the fall which has occurred even during the past week, the Government cannot be at all certain that the estimate will prove to be sufficient.

"I think my Hon'ble colleagues will see, in the circumstances to which I have drawn attention, that very important changes have occurred, which make the situation and prospect in 1880 very different from the situation and prospect in 1873; and that a tax which it was wise to dispense with in 1873, may prove to be a measure of absolute necessity in 1881. Therefore, my Lord, while speaking as an individual Member of this Council, I deeply regret the policy which has deprived the Government already of a portion of their indirect revenues, and which threatens to exterminate an important branch of those revenues altogther; while I view that policy with the gravest apprehension; I cannot but recognise the fact that, as a result of that policy, a permanent system of direct taxation may prove to be inevitable. And if it shall so prove, if events shall so turn out that the Government of this country shall deem it necessary to retain such a system as a permanent part of their fiscal system, I feel bound to say that, in my opinion, it will be incumbent upon the Government of India to place that taxation on such a basis that it will touch not only the trading community, but all the comparatively wealthy, and especially all possessors of realised property, and to discard the present license-tax, which, notwithstanding the remedy afforded by the Bill before the Council, still falls unduly on the comparatively poor, and too exclusively on one class of the community.

"My Lord, it has been said during the debate to-day, and it has been often said outside this Council, that the Government of India are dealing unfairly and unjustly and unwisely in not imposing a tax, which was at one time contemplated, on the official and professional classes. I cannot help remarking, when I allude to this topic, that the proposal, when it was made three months ago, did not receive the welcome which might have been anticipated; and I may remind Hon'ble Members how it was then pointed out, as to that proposal, that it was only a partial mode of restoring the balance of taxation, that it still left the system of direct taxation imperfect and incomplete, and that it still left room for unfair and invidious exemptions. I trust that, in the further consideration that may be given to the subject, any such partial measure as that will not be thought of. I hope that the official and professional classes, as well as the trading classes, and all classes of the community who possess realized property, will be called upon to bear a fair share of the burdens of the State.

"I may be asked why, holding these views, I am prepared to vote for a continuance of the license-tax, the amendment of which is now before the Council. In the first place, no motion has been made against the Bill which provides for that amendment; but I feel bound to say that, if the Council had been divided, I should have felt it my duty to support the motion of my financial colleague. The Council must remember that such a thing as the resumption of an income-tax, after all that has been said and done on that subject, after all the denunciations of it which have taken place, is not a thing which can be hastily resolved upon. It is not a measure which the Government could resolve upon without the sanction of the Secretary of State, and I think that, notwithstanding the unexpectedly prosperous figures which characterize the budget now before us, it will be apparent to those who examine the figures in connection with the facts to which I have alluded, that if the Government were now to dispense with the whole of the direct taxation which has been enforced during the last two years, and if we omitted to provide a substitute for it, we should land ourselves in a deficit. It may seem to those who entertain more sanguine expectations than I venture to entertain in regard to the condition and prospects of the revenues, that for such a deficit the Government of India might well be prepared, that the risk would be so light that it would do no harm to run it. But it appears to me that, at the juncture in which we are now placed, the Government would require a great deal of justification, and would find it very difficult to justify their incurring the risk of a deficit amounting to not less than a million a year; for if the license-tax were to be dispensed with, in common fairness

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1880.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Calcutta for Simla on Monday evening, the 5th April 1880, travelling *viâ* Benares and Umballa.

By Command,

W. L. DALRYMPLE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secy. to the Viceroy.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 17th March 1880.

No. 125.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. E. S. Symes, C.S., Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to officiate as Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, during the absence on furlough of Mr. R. H. Pilcher, C.S., or until further orders.

No. 128.—Home Department Notification No. 99, dated the 5th instant, appointing Colonel J. Reid, Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, is cancelled.

The 18th March 1880.

No. 131.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. D. Sandford, Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, to officiate as Chief Commissioner of that Province, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st March 1880, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 15th March 1880.

No. 150.—In continuation of G. O. No. 13, dated 2nd January 1880, issued in the Military Department, and subject to such modifications as may hereafter be deemed necessary, the Governor General in Council is pleased, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to issue the following orders regarding the administrative staff of the Indian Medical Department in the several Provinces of India.

2. From the 31st March 1880 the following administrative appointments will be made :—

	Monthly salary. Rs.
1 Surgeon-General with the Government of India	2,700
1 Deputy Surgeon-General, with local rank of Surgeon-General, for civil medical administration in Bengal	2,250
1 Deputy Surgeon-General, with local rank of Surgeon-General, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,250
1 Deputy Surgeon-General, with local rank of Surgeon-General, in the Punjab	1,800
1 Deputy Surgeon-General for civil medical administration in the Central Provinces	1,800
1 Surgeon-General for civil medical administration in Madras ...	2,500
1 Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Madras	800 (consolidated).
1 Surgeon-General for civil medical administration in Bombay ...	2,500
1 Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Bombay	800 (consolidated)

3. The Surgeons-General with the Government of India and with the Governments of Madras and Bombay will, in addition to performing civil administrative duties, be Heads of the Indian Medical Departments in their respective Presidencies. It will be their duty, among other matters, to propose transfers between the Military and Civil Departments; to recommend for promotion to the administrative grades; and to advise the Government on all questions relating to the admission of officers and subordinates to the Indian service, to the conduct and services of Indian medical officers of all grades, and to the supply of medicines and hospital stores. The Surgeon-General with the Government of India will be entitled to receive any information he desires from the Surgeons-General and Deputy Surgeons-General attached to the Local Governments and Administrations; but he will exercise no direct authority over them. These officers will be solely under the orders of the Local Government or Administration to which each belongs.

4. Officers will be selected for the above-named administrative offices by the Government of India for the Bengal Presidency and by the Governments of Madras and Bombay for those Presidencies respectively. Selections will be made in each Presidency from the whole Indian Medical Service of that Presidency; and the principles of selection, hitherto followed in making such appointments, will be observed. Surgeons-General and all Deputy Surgeons-General, including those who may have the local rank of Surgeon-General, will count their five years' term of office from the date of their first entering on the duties of their rank, whether in the military or civil branch of the service.

5. The Deputy Surgeon-General for the Central Provinces will also be Sanitary Commissioner for those Provinces. As already notified in the Military Department Order above quoted, "the Deputy Surgeons-General of the Eastern Frontier District and of the British Burma Division will, in addition to their military duties, exercise the civil medical administration of their respective Provinces, and will also perform the duties of Sanitary Commissioners in them." The Deputy Surgeons-General of the Punjab Field Force and of the Sind District will also exercise the civil medical administration of those circles. In respect of these civil duties they will be subject to the orders of the Provincial Surgeon-General.

6. In all Provinces, for which a separate Sanitary Commissioner is sanctioned, the Sanitary Department will remain distinct from, and not subordinate to, the Medical Department. The Sanitary Commissioner of Madras and of Bombay will, in future, have the rank and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General, as soon as he attains 26 years' service, or as soon as any officer below him on the list is promoted to the administrative grade; and, subject to the same conditions and limitations, the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab will have the rank, pay and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General. This rule will apply to officers now holding the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner in these Provinces. The five years' tenure of office by a Sanitary Commissioner in each Province will reckon from the date of his attaining the rank and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General. In the appointment of officers to be Sanitary Commissioners the same principles and procedure will be adopted as in the promotion to Deputy Surgeon-General in the military and civil administration; but in the selection for such posts knowledge and experience as a sanitary officer will be specially considered.

7. The supervision of the Vaccination Department will form an important part of the duties of the Sanitary Commissioner in each Province. The separate appointment of Superintendent General of Vaccination, where it still exists, will be abolished, and this officer as well as the Superintendents of Vaccination will become a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner, who will utilise not only them, but also the whole vaccination staff and the Civil Surgeons as far as possible in sanitary work.

8. Although the administration of the Indian Medical Department is divided into two branches —civil and military—Indian medical officers will remain as now military officers, those in civil employ being only lent to the Civil Department and liable to be called on for military duty in the event of their services being required.

9. Officers holding appointments which are abolished under these orders, *viz.*, the Superintendent General of Vaccination, Punjab, and the Sanitary Commissioners for the Central Provinces and British Burma, will receive a personal allowance making the emoluments of their future offices equal to the pay they now draw.

The 16th March 1880.

No. 161.—APPOINTMENT.—With reference to paragraph 2 of Home Department Notification No. 150, dated the 15th instant, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major James Macnabb Cuningham, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, to be Surgeon-General with the Government of India, in succession to Surgeon-General J. Fullarton Beatson, M.D., C.I.E.

PORT BLAIR.

The 17th March 1880.

No. 81.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Section XXXIV of Act V of 1861 (The Police Act) to Ross Island, the head-quarters of the Settlement of Port Blair.

EDUCATION.

The 19th March 1880.

No. 108.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble A. Wilson to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta in succession to the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 15th March 1880.

No. 65.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend J. B. Brunesson, B.A., Chaplain, Lucknow Cantonments, to be Chaplain of Morar.

The 17th March 1880.

No. 69.—The Reverend J. M. Thompson, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal Establishment, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

No. 71.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Reverend Harry King O'Connor to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The 18th March 1880.

No. 73.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend F. T. Stuart Dyer, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 2nd March 1880.

The 19th March 1880.

No. 75.—The Reverend William Charles Noyes, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival at Rangoon on the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

SURVEYS.

The 17th March 1880.

No. 122.—Mr. A. B. Wynne, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, is allowed leave on medical certificate for twenty months from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Wynne is also allowed thirty days' subsidiary leave.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Fort William, the 16th March 1880.

No. 27 *G.-M.*—The following extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, dated 26th January 1880, is confirmed :—

Captain and Adjutant C. E. Wheeler will perform the duties of 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Officer, in addition to his own, *vice* Captain A. R. T. McRae, proceeded on special duty.

GENERAL.

The 17th March 1880.

No. 634. *G.-G.*—Under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, Bombay Civil Service, Political Assistant, 1st Class, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, Assistant to the Resident, and Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, in Hyderabad, is granted furlough, out of India, for 20 months, on private affairs, from such date, after the 20th March 1880, as he may avail himself of it, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

No. 638 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant M. J. Meade, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident and Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti in Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, proceeding on furlough.

The 19th March 1880.

No. 653 *G.-G.*—Surgeon R. Caldecott, in medical charge, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, having returned from furlough, is posted, as a temporary arrangement, to the medical charge of the Depôt, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, the Western Malwa Agency, and the Station of Agar.

Surgeon P. M. Grant will continue to officiate in medical charge of 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, *vice* Surgeon Caldecott.

No. 655 *G.-G.*—Lieutenant J. H. Sadler, Acting Assistant Political Agent in Cutch, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, *vice* Major H. L. Nutt.

No. 658 *G.-G.*—Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, of the Bombay Civil Service, Tutor and Governor to His Highness the Gaekwar, is granted furlough to Europe for six months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May 1880, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

No. 662 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Captain W. Loch, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, is posted to Banswarra and Pertabgurh as Assistant Political Agent, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain C. E. Yate.

H. M. DURAND,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 13th March 1880.

No. 1251.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of Act VII of 1870 (The Court Fees Act, 1870), and in supersession of Notification No. 11, dated 3rd January 1880, the Governor General in Council has—

I—remitted the fees payable in respect of powers of attorney furnished to relatives, servants or dependants, under Section 68 of Act XVII of 1879, the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 ;

II—remitted in the case of suits instituted before Village Munsifs under Chapter V of Act XVII of 1879 (The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879), the fees pay-

able in respect of the documents specified in the first or second Schedule to the said Court Fees Act annexed;

III—reduced such fees to one-half, in the case of—

(a) suits to which Chapter II of the said Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act applies (except suits of the description mentioned in Section 3, Clause (w) or Clause (x) of the said Act to which an agriculturist is not a party);

(b) proceedings in matters relating to insolvency under Chapter IV of the said Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act,

provided that when the reduced Court-fee amounts to a fraction of an anna, the fee chargeable shall be one anna.

The 18th March 1880.

No. 1322.—Mr. J. E. Cooke having been appointed to officiate, temporarily, as Accountant General, Bengal, in consequence of the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Westland, received charge of the Office on the 11th March 1880.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 19th March 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 169.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Turner Severin Macleay Woolley, 2nd Battalion, 7th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry,—11th September, 1878.

Lieutenant Arthur Arnold Barrett, 44th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—17th January, 1879.

Lieutenant Edward Charles Mortimer Lushington, 33rd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—7th February, 1879.

Lieutenant William Richard Yeilding, 54th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion), Punjab Frontier Force,—21st February, 1879.

Lieutenant John Lamb, 2nd Battalion, 16th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—22nd March, 1879.

No. 170.—PERSONAL STAFF—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Dalrymple is confirmed in the appointment of Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, with effect from the 21st January, 1880, *vice* Colonel (Brigadier-General) T. D. Baker, C.B. (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), resigned.

No. 171.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

The following temporary appointment is made in the Department of the Military Secretariat of the Government of India:—

Major J. Davidson, S.C., Squadron Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and Assistant Adjutant General, Punjab Frontier Force, to officiate as Additional Assistant Secretary.

No. 172.—QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

With reference to the G. G. O. of this date, No. 181, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on the staff of the Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Quartermaster General in India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.E., Assistant Quartermaster General, and Officiating Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army, to be Deputy Quartermaster General of the Intelligence Branch.

Captain M. S. Bell, V.C., R.E., to be Assistant Quartermaster General.

Captain P. J. Maitland, Bombay S.C., 2nd Squadron Commander, 3rd Sind Horse, to be Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

The above posts will be tenable for five years under the regulations which govern retention of appointments on the staff.

Two paid attachés to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as required.

No. 173.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Little, S.C., Officiating Deputy Quartermaster General, Intelligence Branch, to be Assistant Quartermaster General on the permanent establishment of the General Branch of the Quartermaster General's Department in India, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Sanford, appointed Deputy Quartermaster General, Intelligence Branch.

No. 174.—ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel B. Williams, S.C., Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, to officiate as Senior Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôts, *vice* Colonel H. C. Smith, on furlough.

No. 175.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 13 of 1880, the following appointments are made to the Administrative Medical Circles in the Bengal Presidency:—

British Medical Service.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. Gibbons, C.B., to the Allahabad division.

Deputy Surgeon-General E. J. Franklyn, M.D., to the Meerut division.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. E. Clutterbuck, M.D., to the Oudh division and Rohilcund district.

Deputy Surgeon-General A. Smith, M.D., C.B., to the Rawal Pindi division.

Deputy Surgeon-General H. B. Hassard, to the Sirhind division.

Deputy Surgeon-General A. H. Fraser, to the Peshâwar district.

Surgeon-Major F. W. Moore, to officiate, with temporary rank, as Deputy Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, Rawal Pindi division, during the absence on field service of Deputy Surgeon-General A. Smith, M.D., C.B.

Surgeon-Major J. Hannan, to officiate, with temporary rank, as Deputy Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, Sirhind division, during the absence on field service of Deputy Surgeon-General H. B. Hassard.

Indian Medical Service.

Deputy Surgeon-General W. B. Beatson, M.D., to the Lahore division.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. J. Clarke, M.D., to the Eastern Frontier district.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. E. Tuson, M.D., to the Presidency district.

Deputy Surgeon-General R. H. Perkins, to the Gwalior and Sangor districts.

Deputy Surgeon-General A. C. C. De Renzy, to the Punjab Frontier district.

The above-mentioned officers will take charge of their respective districts on the 1st April 1880, proceeding to join with the least possible delay at the public expense.

No. 176.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made, with effect from date of joining:—

(*The Queen's Own*) *Corps of Guides—Infantry.*

Jugat Sing, to be Jemadar (Supernumerary), on probation.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 177.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication of the following despatches, describing the operations of the brigade under the command of Brigadier-General C. J. S. Gough, C.B., V.C., in its advance from Gandamak to Kabul, 17th to 24th December, 1879.

No. $\frac{2138}{\text{Camp.}}$, dated Fort William, the 24th February, 1880.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant-General in India.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

In continuation of this office letter No. $\frac{1628}{\text{Camp}}$, dated 9th February, 1880, I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for the information of Government, the accompanying letter* from Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., submitting a report from Brigadier-General C.J.S. Gough, C.B., V.C., giving an account of his advance to Kabul.

*No. 1150, dated 2nd February, 1880.

2. Sir Frederick Roberts has also submitted reports from Colonel F. B. Norman, 24th Native Infantry, of the operations carried on by him when left in command at Jagdalak, but His Excellency has not considered it necessary to forward them, as similar reports† are already before Government.

† See Adjutant-General's No. 679 Camp, dated 10th January, and No. 1434 Camp, dated 5th February, 1880.

3. In submitting these papers, Sir Frederick Haines wishes to place on record his high appreciation of the very able and satisfactory manner in which Brigadier-General Gough conducted this extremely difficult operation, and His Excellency feels sure that the Government of India will be satisfied that the conduct of the troops, British and Native, was all that could be desired.

4. The sketch referred to by Sir Frederick Roberts in the last paragraph of his letter will be forwarded when received.

No. 1150, dated Kabul, the 2nd February, 1880.

From—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR F. S. ROBERTS, K.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., Commanding in Eastern Afghanistan.

To—The Adjutant-General in India.

In continuation of my despatch No. 1027, dated the 23rd of January, 1880, I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India, an account of the advance of the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Charles Gough, C.B., V.C., from Gandamak to Kabul, and also of the operations carried on by Colonel F. B. Norman, 24th Punjab Native Infantry, who commanded at Jagdalak when Brigadier-General Gough moved onwards.

I-A, R. H. A.
10th Ben. Lancers (150 lances).
No. 5 Co., S. & M. (73 rifles).
2-9th Regiment (487 rifles).
4th Goorkhas (375 rifles).

2. On the 12th December 1879, Brigadier-General Gough was at Gandamak with an effective force of the strength given in the margin, and exclusive of these numbers furnished the following outposts on the Kabul side of Gandamak, *viz.*,—

Pezwan—
- 4 guns, Hazara Mountain Battery.
- 10th Bengal Lancers (50 lances).
- No. 2 Co., Sappers and Miners (road-making).
- 2nd Goorkhas (157 rifles).

Jagdalak Kotal—
- No. 3 Co., Sappers and Miners.
- 2nd Goorkhas (40 rifles).

Jagdalak Fort—
- 2 guns, Hazara Mountain Battery.
- 10th Bengal Lancers (90 lances).
- 2nd Goorkhas (180 rifles).

3. On this date Brigadier-General Gough was informed that fighting had occurred at Kabul, and was directed to be in readiness to march at any moment to the capital. It also became apparent to the Brigadier-General that uneasiness existed amongst the Ghilzais, and their quitting work on the road, for which they were well paid, was a premonitory symptom of coming hostility.

4. On the next day Major-General R. O. Bright, C.B., commanding the Khyber Division, in accordance with instructions received from me, directed Brigadier-General Gough to advance to Jagdalak, strengthening the post at Pezwan as he passed, as soon as reinforcements ordered up from Jellalabad arrived at Gandamak.

5. These reinforcements, consisting of three companies of the 51st Light Infantry and the 24th Punjab Native Infantry, reached Gandamak on the 13th December, and on the morning of the 14th Brigadier-General Gough started with the force marginally noted and proceeded to Jagdalak, where he arrived the same evening. At Pezwan he was joined by two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery, to replace which he left there 280 rifles of the 9th Foot and 187 rifles of the 4th Goorkhas. Two of the principal men of the Khugiani tribes were also invited to accompany Brigadier-General Gough, as their presence in our camp would presumably influence the conduct of the remainder of the clans.

10th Ben. Lancers (150 lances).
No. 5 Co., S. & M. (73 rifles).
2-9th Regiment (487 rifles).
4th Goorkhas (375 rifles).

6. The parties of the 9th Regiment and 4th Goorkhas which had been left at Pezwan on the 14th rejoined Brigadier-General Gough at Jagdalak on the 15th December. During the march the rear-guard was attacked by Ghilzais, but the latter were repulsed with comparatively little trouble and suffered some loss.

During the forenoon of the 15th the telegraph line was cut on both sides of Jagdalak, but not before an order from me reached Brigadier-General Gough directing him to push on to Kabul as soon as possible.

In the evening considerable numbers of the enemy began to show on the hills surrounding the camp, and from their positions kept up a desultory long-range fire, from which little or no damage ensued.

The force now at Jagdalak amounted to 4 mountain guns, 224 cavalry, and 1034 infantry.

7. The enemy held on to their ground in the hills during the 16th, but, with the exception of one party which approached inconveniently close, caused no annoyance. A detachment (50 men) of the 9th Regiment under command of Lieutenant O. Marne, was despatched to drive off the party referred to, and this duty was quickly and most effectually done. The cavalry patrols which were sent out towards Pezwan reported the road to be occupied by the Ghilzais, and communication with Gandamak cut off.

The cloudy weather unfortunately prevented the use of the heliograph.

8. With a view to clear the road and re-open communications with Gandamak, Brigadier-General Gough sent Major W. H. Macnaghten, 10th Bengal Lancers, with two companies of infantry and 40 lances, 10th Bengal Lancers, to make a reconnaissance towards Pezwan, Major E. T. Thackeray, V.C., R.E., commanding at Jagdalak Kotal, being directed to co-operate. Major Macnaghten vigorously attacked over a thousand of the enemy whom he found posted across the road about two miles south of the Kotal, and drove them off with some loss.

I have great pleasure in endorsing the opinion expressed by Brigadier-General Gough regarding Major Macnaghten's excellent dispositions on this occasion, in which he was greatly assisted by Major Thackeray. Lieutenants R. H. F. Lombe, 9th Regiment, and H. J. Bolton, 4th Goorkhas, are mentioned as having been well to the front, controlling and directing the fire of their men.

Colonel Norman, 24th Punjab Native Infantry, had also moved out from Pezwan and attacked the enemy in rear, but in consequence of the divergent retreat of the Ghilzais, the respective columns did not meet.

Colonel Norman was ordered to move to Jagdalak on the following day with two guns, of the Hazara Mountain Battery, the 24th Punjab Native Infantry, a wing of the 2nd Goorkhas, and such supplies as Brigadier-General Gough required, the arrival of reinforcements at Pezwan enabling these troops to be moved forward.

9. In order to assist the advance of the column on the 19th, Brigadier-General Gough sent from Jagdalak two mountain guns, 80 cavalry and 300 infantry under the command of Major C. J. C. Roberts, 9th Regiment, to act against the Ghilzais, who had again assembled on the road. The enemy were driven off with considerable loss, their leaders, Synd Khan and his son, being wounded.

10. The arrival of Colonel Norman's party increased the strength of Brigadier-General Gough's brigade at Jagdalak to six mountain guns, 242 cavalry, and 1752 infantry, and halting one day for a convoy which came in without opposition, Brigadier-General Gough started for Kabul on the 21st December, garrisoning Jagdalak with two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery, 224 cavalry of the 10th Bengal Lancers, and the 24th Punjab Native Infantry,—the whole under command of Colonel Norman.

11. As I had anticipated, Brigadier-General Gough met with no opposition after leaving Jagdalak, and, reaching Lataband on the 22nd, united his force with that under Colonel J. Hudson, consisting of two guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery, the 12th Bengal Cavalry, a wing of the 23rd Pioneers, and the 28th Punjab Native Infantry.

On the 23rd the entire column halted on the right bank of the Logar river, protecting the bridge which lies half-way between Kabul and Butkhak, and on the morning of the 24th marched into Sherpur without a shot being fired.

12. A return of the casualties between the 17th and 19th of December is attached, and shows that our loss amounted to 1 man killed and 18 wounded.

13. During his stay at Jagdalak, Brigadier-General Gough had the posts at and near that place strengthened and improved I have much pleasure in tendering to him my thanks for the manner in which the operations entrusted to him were carried out.

Brigadier-General Gough informs me that the following officers, in addition to those already mentioned, performed their duties most satisfactorily:—

Lieut.-Colonel	C. Ball-Acton	51st Light Infantry.
"	W. Daunt	9th Regt.
Major	A. Battye	2nd Goorkhas.
"	A. A. A. Kinloch	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
"	M. G. Gerard	Brigade-Major.
"	H. J. Hallowes	Brigade Transport Officer.
Captain	L. H. E. Tucker	Political Assistant.
"	A. Broadfoot	Comdt. Hazara Mountain Battery.
"	S. E. Becher	2nd Goorkhas.
"	S. D. Barrow	10th Bengal Lancers.
Lieutenant	F. H. R. Drummond	Orderly Officer,—and
Surgn.-Maj.	T. Walsh	A. M. D.

14. During the afternoon of the 23rd December a very determined attack was made upon the fortified post at the Kotal, distant about 3½ miles from Jagdalak, and held by two companies of sappers and miners and a company of the 24th Pubjab Native Infantry under the command of Major E. T. Thackeray, V.C., R.E.

This small garrison gallantly held their own and dispersed the enemy, though Major Thackeray was, I regret to say, severely wounded. Our casualties were two men killed, one officer and one sepoy wounded. Of the enemy twelve were killed and many more wounded.

15. Colonel Norman reached the Kotal the following morning, and having strengthened the post there, proceeded a short distance towards Pezwan, meeting the force which had marched thence under Lieutenant-Colonel Ball-Acton, 51st Light Infantry. After a short halt both columns retraced their steps, and on his way back to Jagdalak, Colonel Norman had a slight brush with the enemy, who partially blocked the pass.

The fire of our guns and the rifle fire of two parties commanded respectively by Captain Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers, and Jemadar Bidhi Chand, a young Dogra officer of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry, quickly overcame resistance, and the force reached Jagdalak in the evening with a loss of three men wounded, all in the Hazara Mountain Battery. The enemy's casualties were 25 men killed and wounded.

16. Early in the morning of the 29th the enemy began to show in considerable numbers all round the camp at Jagdalak.

A detachment of the 51st Light Infantry under Captain C. C. Smyth, and 100 men of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry under Captain E. Stedman were sent up a hill to the left, while Captain J. J. Money-Simons, of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry, with 100 rifles of his regiment, proceeded to occupy a somewhat similar position to the right.

Captain Stedman quickly carried the hill for which he had made, and perceiving that the enemy were in considerable force on the hill against which Captain Simons' attack was directed, judiciously despatched the party of the 51st Light Infantry to Captain Simons' aid, and a further reinforcement of 25 men of the 9th Regiment under Lieutenant G. S. Ommanney were sent direct from camp for the same purpose.

17. The two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery were now moved from the camp (whence they had been firing) to a position which enabled them to enfilade the enemy, some dismounted men of the 10th Bengal Lancers acting as escort, and opened fire with good effect.

At 1 o'clock P. M. a heliogram was received stating that Lieutenant-Colonel Ball-Acton with four guns of 11-9th Royal Artillery, three companies of the 51st Light Infantry, and six companies of the 45th Native Infantry, was on his way to Jagdalak to reinforce the garrison there, and as there were signs that the enemy were changing their position, so as to enable them to assail Lieutenant-Colonel Ball-Acton's column when coming through the pass, Major Macnaghten with 50 lances of the 10th Bengal Lancers was sent to meet that officer and acquaint him with the position.

18. By 4 P. M. Lieutenant-Colonel Ball-Acton reached Colonel Norman's right, and the former officer's artillery immediately came into action, Lieutenant I. D. Wright of the battery being very soon after killed.

19. The enemy now began to retire, but as darkness was coming on and the baggage of the Pezwan column had not come in, Colonel Norman considered that it would not be safe to withdraw from the hills which covered its passage, and engage his troops in pursuit. About an hour after the last shot had been fired, the baggage and rear guard arrived safely in camp, and the troops were then withdrawn.

20. Azamatoolla Khan of Laghman commanded in person, and the number of the enemy engaged cannot have been short of 2000 men. Their loss was undoubtedly heavy, and since their defeat they have given little or no trouble. Our casualties were very small, *viz.*, one officer, one man killed, and three non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

21. Colonel Norman appears to me to have thoroughly appreciated the state of affairs around Jagdalak, and to have exercised his command with great coolness and judgment. I am much indebted to him, and I have much satisfaction in mentioning those from whom he received assistance, in addition to the names which have appeared in the body of this despatch.

Lieutenant	C. A. Anderson, R.A. (who worked his guns admirably).	
"	J. Lamb	24th P. N. I.
"	L. J. E. Bradshaw	" "
Surgeon	H. J. Linton	I. M. D.
Lieutenant	E. J. F. Wood	10th B. L. (Orderly Officer).

22. Returns of casualties incurred in the operations above described are attached, as also of ammunition expended, and of strength of force.*

* The return of ammunition expended and nominal roll of casualties in Colonel Norman's operations, and also sketch of route taken by Brigadier-General C. Gough, will follow.

3RD BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, K. F. F.

Nominal Return of Casualties from 16th to 24th December 1879.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Casualty.	Action or Place.	Particulars—Nature of Wound Disease.
		Killed.		
10th B. L.	Sowar Kirpal Sing	16-12-79	Jugdullak	Gunshot.
		Died of Wounds.		
2-9th Foot	Private Alfred Robinson	19-12-79	Jagdalak Kotal.	Gunshot wound in h
2nd Goorkhas	Sepoy Sher Sing Thappa	19-12-79	Jagdalak	Ditto.
		Wounded.		
2-9th Foot	Private J. Ward	17-12-79	Jagdalak Kotal.	Gunshot wound in ri
,,	,, F. Miles	17-12-79	Jagdalak	,, ri
,,	Sergeant J. Thompson	19-12-79	Jagdalak Kotal.	,, head.
,,	Private M. Sullivan	19-12-79	Jagdalak	,, hip.
2nd Goorkhas	Naick Kheema Newar	17-12-79	,,	,, (slight).
,,	Sepoy Nowbeer Sahie	18-12-79	,,	,, (ditto).
4th Goorkhas	,, Surrubjeet Thappa	17-12-79	,,	,, in forearm (slig
Hazara M. Batty.	Trumpet Major Imaum Bux	18-12-79	,,	,, left wrist (seve
,,	Trumpeter Khushyal Sing.	19-12-79	,,	,, darsim of p (slight).
,,	Gunner Saidun Shah	19-12-79	,,	,, right side (slight).
10th B. L.	Sowar Bhagwan Sing	16-12-79	,,	,, leg (severely).
72nd Highlanders.	Private H. Johnson	19-12-79	,,	,, (slightly).
24th P. N. I.	Sepoy Fazl Ahmed	19-12-79	,,	,, (ditto).
Followers, H. M. B.	Kahar	19-12-79	,,	,, (severely).
	,,	19-12-79	,,	,, (ditto).

(Sd.) C. J. S. GOUGH, *Bridr.-Genl.*
Comdg. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, K. F.

BALA HISSAR,
January 23rd 1880.

3RD BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, K. F. F.

Numerical Return of Casualties in the above Brigade from 16th to 19th December, 1879 (inclusive.)

Regiments.	Men.		Horses.		Remarks.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	
10th Bengal Lancers	1	1	2	...	
Hazara Mountain Battery	...	3	...	1	1 slightly. Mule.
2-9th Foot	...	5	...	...	1 since dead.
72nd Highlanders	...	1	...	...	
2nd Goorkhas	...	3	...	...	1 since dead.
4th "	...	1	...	...	
B. Sappers and Miners	...	...	...	...	
24th Punjab Native Infantry	...	1	...	...	
Followers	...	2	...	...	
Total	1	17	2	1	

Bala Hissar,
January 23rd, 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. S. GOUGH, *Brigadier-General,*
Commanding 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, K. F. F.

3RD BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, K. F. F.

Return of Snider Ammunition expended near Jagdalak by the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, under command of Brigadier-General C. J. S. Gough, C.B., F.C.

Corps.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	Total.	How expended.
24th Punjab Native Infantry	...	...	1,335	400	709	2,444	Against Ghilzais between Pezwan and Jagdalak.
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,444	

Bala Hissar,
January 23rd, 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. S. GOUGH, *Brigadier-General,*
Commanding 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, K. F. F.

3RD BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, K. F. F.

Return of Martini-Henry Ammunition expended in the above Brigade from 16th to 24th December, 1879.

Regiment.	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	Total.	Place.	Occasion of expenditure.
2-9th Foot . . .	245	1,650	1,200	2,742	59	...	...	...	...	5,900	Jagdalak.	Defence of Jagdalak and convoy duty.

Return of Snider Ammunition expended in the above Brigade from 16th to 24th December, 1879.

Regiments.	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	Total.	Place.	Occasion of expenditure.
2nd Goorkhas . . .	157	1,356	501	1,318	80	...	...	48	...	3,460	Between Pezwan and Kabul.	Escorting convoys and baggage, &c., &c.
4th " . . .	472	1,210	464	1,048	...	50	...	...	...	3,244	Ditto	Convoy duty, attack on Jagdalak Kotal and attack on rear-guard between Jagdalak and Seh-i-Baba.
TOTAL .	629	2,566	965	2,366	80	50	...	48	...	6,704		
GRAND TOTAL OF SMALL ARMS	874	4,216	2,165	5,108	139	50	...	48	...	12,604		

Return of Artillery Ammunition expended in the above Brigade from 16th to 24th December, 1879.

Battery.	16th		17th		18th		19th		20th		21st		22nd		23rd		24th		Total.	Place.	Occasion of expenditure.
	Shot.	Shell.	Shot.	Shell.	Shot.	Shell.	Shot.	Shell.	Shot.	Shell.	Shot.	Shell.	Shot.	Shell.	Shot.	Shell.	Shot.	Shell.			
Hazara M. Battery . .	...	...	...	...	...	35	3	39	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3 Shot. 78 Shell.	Pezwan and Jagdalak Kotal.	In action against the enemy.

BALA HISSAR,
January 23rd, 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. S. GOUGH, *Bridr.-Genl.,*
Comdg. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, K. F. F.

Distribution of the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, K. F. F., on the subjoined dates.

	Distribution on morning of 14th December.											Force with Brigade Head-quarters at Jagdalak Fort.						Garrisons left at the Outposts on 21st December when General Gough advanced.			Effective* Strength of Brigade which advanced from Jagdalak on 21st December.		Remarks.
	Safed Sang.			Gandamak.		Pezwan.		Jagdalak Kotal.		Jagdalak Fort.		15th December.		16th to 19th.		20th.		Jagdalak Fort.	Kotal.	Pezwan.	British Officers.	Native Officers, Rank and File.	
	Effective.		Sick, &c.*																				
	Officers.	Men.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.						
I-A, R. H. A.	5	6	Guns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Guns	...	...	* Includes weakly men, those left in charge of stores, &c. † Including Band.
Hazara Mountain Battery	...	...	...	...	...	4	Guns	...	...	2	Guns	4	Guns	4	Guns	4	Guns	...	2 Guns	...	...	4 Guns	
10th B. L.	...	...	55	3	201	1	50	...	...	1	40	6	224	6	222	6	210	6 officers, 210 men.	12 Sowars	50 Sowars	...	...	
2-9th Foot	1	...	96	17	487	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	207	17	487	17	487	...	...	...	17	487†	
51st "	3	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Companies	...	...	
72nd "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45	...	...	...	1	45	
2nd Goorkhas	...	...	...	...	...	3	181	...	42	4	187	4	187	4	187	6	372	14 sick	...	...	6	399	
4th "	...	...	54	6	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	100	3	287	6	377	...	...	...	6	377	
24th P. N. I.	3	332	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	481	4—431	50	1 Company	...	...	
Sappers and Miners	1	41	36	4	73	2	80	4	190	...	...	3	73	3	73	3	73	...	5-190	2-80	3	73	
Details, Guides, &c.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	18	...	18	...	25	...	...	...	...	25	
TOTAL	13	573	257	30	1,138	6	311	4	232	5	235	20	809	33	1,274	43	2,070	6—210 Cavy 4—431 Infy.	2 Guns 5-252	2 Guns 50 Cavalry. 5 Companies	33	1,406	

(Sd.) C. J. S. GOUGH, *Brigadier-General,*

Late 1st Bde., 2nd Divn., Comdg. 3rd Bde., 1st Divn., K. F. F.

Dated Kabul, the 26th December, 1879.

From—BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. J. S. GOUGH, C.B., V.C., Commanding 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, Kabul Field Force.,

To—The Chief of the Staff, Kabul Field Force.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the brigade under my command since the 12th instant, for the information of Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., commanding the Kabul Field Force.

At Gandamak.	
10th Bengal Lancers	130
No. 5 Co., Sappers ...	73
2-9th Foot ...	487
4th Goorkhas ...	375
I-A, R. H. A. ...	6 guns.

On the 12th instant I was at Gandamak with an effective force as per margin.

The outpost at Pezwan near the Soorkhab was held by 187 men of the 2nd Goorkhas, four guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery, one company of sappers, and 50 men of the 10th Bengal Lancers. The sappers were employed road-making.

Jagdalak Kotal was held by two companies of sappers and 40 men of the 2nd Goorkhas.

Jagdalak Fort by 180 men of the 2nd Goorkhas, two guns of the Hazarah Mountain Battery, and 90 men of the 10th Bengal Lancers.

From information I had received, and from the fact that the Ghilzai workmen employed by us on the roads, &c., were deserting in great numbers daily, a rising on their part against us appeared imminent. I was also informed by Major-General Bright, commanding the 2nd Division, that news had been received that there had been severe fighting at Kabul, and that our force there had been attacked by immense numbers of enemies, and I was warned to hold myself in readiness to advance towards Kabul at once in case of communications being interrupted.

On the 13th I received an order from General Bright to advance and reinforce the outposts at Jagdalak and Pezwan, immediately on the arrival at Gandamak of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry and three companies of the 51st Light Infantry, which had been ordered up from Jellalabad. These troops arrived that evening, and on the 14th I marched with all effective troops as stated above (with the exception of I-A, R. H. A., which I left at Gandamak) reinforcing Pezwan that day by 280 men of the 2-9th Foot and 187 of the 4th Goorkhas, and Jagdalak Fort by 207 men of the 2-9th Foot, 100 of the 4th Goorkhas and 130 of the 10th Bengal Lancers. I also took on with me two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery from Pezwan to Jagdalak.

In order to have some security for the good conduct of the Khugiani tribes, I took with me two of their principal chiefs as hostages. I think it also right to bring to the notice of the Lieutenant-General that on the 13th December, Hydar Khan, Malik of Gandamak, brought me a letter addressed to him and to all the Khugiani chiefs by Asmatoolla Khan, in which he urged them to join in a general combination of all the tribes from Kabul back to Peshâwar, which was prepared to drive us out of the country; at the same time Hydar Khan assured me of his fidelity to us.

On the 15th December Lieutenant-Colonel Daunt, commanding the 9th Foot, marched from Pezwan to Jagdalak Fort with 280 of his own regiment and 187 of the 4th Goorkhas. His rear-guard was attacked by the Ghilzais whilst on the march. All the troops which I had brought from Gandamak were supplied, previous to starting, for seven days, but on arrival at Jagdalak, I found that the garrison there had only one day's supply in hand, and had sent their transport into Gandamak for more. Early on the morning of the 15th the telegraph wire was cut on both sides of Jagdalak, but not before I was able to report my arrival with my small force at Jagdalak and to receive Sir Frederick Roberts' order to advance as soon as I possibly could to Kabul, and bring on with me Colonel Hudson's detachment at Lataband. That evening crowds of men with standards were observed assembling on all the surrounding hills, and numerous beacon fires were lit on all the peaks of the Seah Koh, and I received information that Asmatoolla Khan, a Ghilzai chief, had come from Lughman with a large gathering and purposed an attack on Jagdalak in conjunction with the Ghilzais of Hisarik and Auzangani under Mozoolla Khan and Syud Khan of Hisarik (with whom was Abdul Kureem, who led the enemy against us at Charasiah). Later on, as it was getting dark, the enemy came pouring down from the hill tops and opened a desultory and long-range fire from every direction upon the camp, fortunately without inflicting any loss. This was continued for some hours, our men remaining steady at their posts and only returning the fire when it could be done effectually and in order to drive the enemy from positions which caused us some annoyance. My force at Jagdalak now amounted to 961 infantry, 73 sappers, four guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery, and 224 cavalry.

On the 16th the enemy showed a disposition to harass my position, and occupied posts on the hills from which they could open a long-range fire. I therefore sent a party of 50 men of the 9th Foot under Lieutenant Mayne to dislodge them. This duty was most effectually performed by Lieutenant Mayne, who drove them with some little loss to the highest peaks of the mountain, maintaining his position till nightfall, when he withdrew under cover of darkness, thus preserving the troops from the annoyance and possible loss the enemy might have occasioned. Parties were subsequently sent up every morning and withdrawn in the evening for the same purpose. During the day the position at the fort was immensely strengthened, so as to make it tenable by a small force. My cavalry patrols moving towards Pezwan found the road occupied by the Ghilzais, and after this no communication could be kept up with Gandamak except by heliograph, also unfortunately interrupted by clouds, or by forcing the road with troops.

On 17th December I sent Major Macnaghten, commanding the 10th Bengal Lancers, with two companies of infantry and 40 cavalry to reconnoitre the road towards Pezwan, and ascertain the enemy's strength on that line. Major Thackeray, V.C., commanding at the Kotal, was requested to hold the heights, whilst troops were sent from the fort to crown the heights along the pass. Major Macnaghten found the enemy, over a thousand men, posted across the road about two miles south of the Kotal. He attacked them vigorously with his small force, supported by a company of sappers placed at his disposal by Major Thackeray, and drove them back some distance, completely clearing the road, and inflicting some loss on them. Major Macnaghten did his work well, and spoke very favourably of the conduct of Lieutenants Bolton of the 4th Goorkhas and Lombe of the 9th Foot,

who were always in front and controlling the fire of their men. He also mentioned the assistance he received from Major Thackeray, V.C., commanding the Sappers, who accompanied him, but would not deprive him of the command with which he had been entrusted, although his senior officer. Colonel Norman, commanding the 24th Punjab Native Infantry, who had arrived at Pezwan, was requested to move out and attack the enemy from his side and co-operate with Major Macnaghten; but in consequence of the divergent retreat of the Ghilzais the troops did not meet. Colonel Norman found more bodies south of the road, attacked them, and bivouacked out for the night.

On the 18th, as it was essentially necessary that the road should be clear and reinforcements and supplies most urgently required to enable me to advance on Kabul be brought up, I heliographed an order to Colonel Norman to advance with as strong a force as he could collect from Pezwan, and co-operate with troops from Jagdalak to drive the Ghilzais from the neighbourhood of the road, and I sent Major Rowcroft, commanding the 4th Goorkhas, with 300 infantry, 80 cavalry and two mountain guns from Jagdalak. I also sent back a number of camels and transport animals to fetch up supplies. Colonel Norman and Major Rowcroft advancing towards each other met, the Ghilzais retiring before our troops. On this occasion I also wrote to Colonel Norman to advance next day to Jagdalak and bring up the 24th Punjab Native Infantry and the wing of the 2nd Goorkhas, as also the two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery which were at Pezwan; this I was enabled to do, as more troops from Gandamak had now arrived there.

Accordingly, on the 19th, Colonel Norman advanced with 481 men of his own corps, 187 of the 2nd Goorkhas and two guns, to Jagdalak, with as large a convoy of supplies as he could obtain, and I sent a force similar to that under Major Rowcroft to meet him, and to attack and disperse the Ghilzais who assembled every day, threatening the road below the Kotal. This force was under command of Major Roberts, 9th Foot. He found the enemy posted near their usual place and an engagement took place, the Ghilzais attempting to get round his flank; this was met by Major Roberts, and immediately after Colonel Norman came up, and bringing his guns into action enfiladed the enemy's whole line, forcing them to retire with considerable loss, including, as it was subsequently reported to me, their leader Syud Khan and his son among the wounded. Major Roberts then covered the passage of Colonel Norman's convoy, which came into camp without the loss of a single animal, although the Ghilzais from the north side made a daring attempt to get at it whilst coming through the pass west of the Kotal, which was defeated by the steadiness of the rear-guard. Major Roberts mentions Captain Broadfoot, commanding the Hazara Mountain Battery, for the very able and judicious manner in which he handled his guns, Captain S. E. Becher who commanded the detachment of the 2nd Goorkhas on his right, and Lieutenant Lombe, 9th Foot, who by his coolness and presence of mind contributed greatly in checking the enemy's attempt to turn his flank; also Captain Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers, who acted as his orderly officer, and Surgeon-Major Walsh, 9th Foot, for his care of the wounded in the field.

This reinforcement brought my strength up to—cavalry 242, infantry 1679, sappers 73 and guns 6, Hazara Mountain Battery. Colonel Norman also informed me that he had arranged for another large convoy for the next day, 20th, with warm clothing and supplies.

Early on the morning of the 20th I received an order from the Lieutenant-General, which was heliographed from Kabul to Lataband and sent on thence by special messenger, directing me to advance at once on Kabul, and take up the Lataband detachment with me; at the same time Colonel Hudson commanding at Lataband informed me that he had supplies only up to the 22nd, and that his men were on half rations. The reinforcement I had received on the 19th and the supplies expected this day, the 20th, put me in a position to carry out the Lieutenant-General's order, and I detailed the following troops for the advance:—9th Foot, 487 men; 2nd Goorkhas, 372; 4th Goorkhas, 375; details of the 72nd Highlanders, 45; and Guides 7; total—infantry 1286, No. 5 Company of Sappers, 71 men, and four guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery,—leaving at Jagdalak to hold it and re-establish communications with Kabul as soon as possible 481 men of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry, two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery and 224 of the 10th Bengal Lancers, under Colonel Norman.

I again sent out a force to help in the convoy, this time under Major A. Battye, commanding the 2nd Goorkhas, but the Ghilzais offered no opposition; neither were they assembled in their old position from which they were driven the day before. Bodies of men were, however, still seen in considerable numbers with standards on the hills where Asmatoolla's men gathered.

On the 21st I marched with my force to Seh Baba, and on the 22nd to Lataband, where I joined Colonel Hudson with the 28th Punjab Native Infantry, and four companies of the 23rd Pioneers, about 800 men, and two mountain guns; also the 12th Bengal Cavalry which had come out from Sherpur that night. This regiment was attacked at Butkhak on its way through. From Lataband I marched with Colonel Hudson's detachment to Butkhak, occupying the bridge over the Logar river with 200 rifles, and encamping with the main body about two miles from it. The bridge was found to have been barricaded, and shelter trenches made to defend the passage against us, but were not occupied. I also heard from native rumour that the Afghans had made a determined attack on our position at Sherpur that morning, and been defeated with heavy loss. This was subsequently confirmed by a letter from Sir Frederick Roberts' camp, but it was notified to me that they still remained in force in the villages and forts round Sherpur and in the Bala Hissar. I marched from Butkhak on the 24th at earliest dawn; a dense fog rendered it almost impossible to see or be seen, and a heavy fall of snow at night rendered the road over the causeway across the marsh almost impassable for transport animals. On reaching the Seah Sang hills I occupied them with infantry, and turning to the right made for the Sherpur cantonments, leaving the hills on my left. On the march I heard that the Afghans had almost entirely dispersed during the night, and I entered Sherpur without opposition.

I beg to submit a return of casualties that occurred in the various affairs with the enemy about Jagdalak, and I trust I may be permitted to bring to the favorable notice of the Lieutenant-General the following officers, all of whom performed their duties most satisfactorily and rendered me every assis-

tance:—Colonel F. B. Norman, commanding the 24th Punjab Native Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Acton, commanding the 51st Light Infantry and at Pezwan; Lieutenant-Colonel Daunt, commanding the 9th Foot; Major Rowcroft, commanding the 4th Goorkhas; Major Thackeray, V.C., commanding the Sappers and Miners and at Jagdalak Kotal, who, I regret to hear, has since my advance been severely wounded in an attack made by the Ghilzais on Jagdalak; Major Roberts, 9th Foot; Major Macnaghten, commanding the 10th Bengal Lancers; Major A. Battye, commanding the 2nd Goorkhas; Captain Broadfoot, commanding the Hazara Mountain Battery; also Major Kinloch, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Major Gerard, Brigade Major, Major Hallowes, Brigade Transport Officer, Lieutenant Drummond, 10th Bengal Lancers, Orderly Officer, and Captain L. H. E. Tucker, attached to me as Political Assistant, whose services in obtaining information, dealing with the people of the country, and obtaining supplies, have been most valuable.

In conclusion I would observe that during my stay at Jagdalak, I had all the outposts of Pezwan, Jagdalak Kotal and Fort greatly strengthened and improved, so as to be tenable by small forces, thus economizing our strength and saving excessive sentry duty.

Return of Casualties at Jagdalak, 17th to 19th December, 1879.

Corps or Detachment.	Non-Commissioned Officer and Men.			Horses.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
10th Bengal Lancers	1	1	2	2	...	2
Hazara Mountain Battery	...	4	4	..	1	1
2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment	...	5	5	...	...	...
Detachment, 72nd Highlanders	...	1	1	...	...	...
2nd Goorkhas	...	3	3	...	..	...
4th Goorkhas	...	1	1	...	...	...
Sappers and Miners	...	..	..	...	..	...
24th Punjab Native Infantry	...	1	1	...	...	...
Doolie Bearers (in action)	...	2	2	...	..	...
TOTAL	1	18	19	2	1	3

(Sd.) C. J. S. GOUGH, *Brigdr.-Genl.,*
Comdg. 1st Bde., 2nd Dn., K. F. F

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 178.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major J. B. Sparks, S.C., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 182 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain J. C. Ross, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for one year, 115 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant H. St. P. Maxwell, S. C., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, officiating 1st grade, Assam, (p. a.) for 182 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor T. Hindle, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for one year, under the Regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor W. E. Walker, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for one year, under the Regulations of 1875.

No. 179.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. A. T. Judge, S.C., Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, is allowed leave in India, (m.c.) for 182 days, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 5th March, 1880.

No. 180.—First Class Apothecary A. D. Cooper is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 182 days, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

INTELLIGENCE.

No. 181.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council having, with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, been pleased to sanction the formation of a subordinate branch of the Quartermaster General's Office for Intelligence, it is notified for general information that—

I.—The functions of this branch will extend throughout India, and all correspondence connected with it will be carried on, under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, by the Quartermaster General in India.

II.—The Quartermaster General in India will correspond direct with the various departments of the Government of India, and the permanent minor departments under them on all questions connected with Intelligence.

III.—For the purposes of "Intelligence," he is empowered to communicate direct with Local Governments, Heads of Administrations and civil authorities generally. As an ordinary rule, however, such communications should take place through the local military authorities as at present.

IV.—Agents to the Governor General, Residents and other Political officers will be communicated with through the Foreign Department.

PENSIONS.

No. 182.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Andrew Connell, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment, under the terms of the Resolution in that Department, No. 542—47G., dated the 3rd February, 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 183.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Thomas Nicholls Walker,—14th March, 1880.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Charles Reginald Macgregor,—14th March, 1880.

No. 184.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January, 1878, the names of the under-mentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified:—

Major-General A. Boyd, Bengal S.C. (since deceased), is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals. Colonel C. C. McCallum, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals.	In consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General W. F Marriott, C.S.I., Bombay S.C., on the 17th December, 1879.
Lieutenant-General R. G. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of Generals. Major-General R. C. Lawrence, C.B., Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals. Colonel T. Greenaway, Madras S.C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals.	In consequence of the retirement from the service of General H. Pritchard, Madras S.C., on the 1st January, 1880.
Major-General H. Nicoll, Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals. Colonel C. M. Barrow, C.B., Bombay S.C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals. Major St. G. Caulfeild, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels.	In consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieutenant-General J. K. Spence, Bengal S.C., on the 16th January, 1880.

No. 185.—BREVET—

Subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Rank, Names and Corps.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Major Henry Robert Edward Wellesley, Madras Cavalry.	Lieutenant-Colonel ...	18th December, 1879	Lieutenant-General W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., Bombay S. C., deceased.
Captain (now Major) Edward Phillipson Mainwaring, Bengal Infantry.	Major ...		
Major Cecil Beadon, Madras Cavalry	Lieutenant-Colonel ...	1st January, 1880...	General H. Pritchard, Madras S. C., retired.
Captain (now Major) Henry Edgcumbe Eliot, Bengal Infantry.	Major ...		
Captain (now Major) George David Reid, Bengal Infantry.	Major	16th January, 1880...	Lieutenant-General J. K. Spence, Bengal S. C., retired.

No. 186.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extract is published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 10th February, 1880, page 625.

BREVET.

Major Arthur Battye, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, in recognition of his services during the late Afghan Campaign of 1878-79. Dated 11th February, 1880.

No. 187.—NATIVE ARMY—

1st Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Ubdool Ghuffoor Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ukbur Ullee, promoted; Ressaidar Ubdool Ghuffoor Khan, to be Woordie Major, *vice* Ukbur Ullee, promoted; Kote Duffadar Ummur Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ubdool Ghuffoor Khan, promoted,—20th October, 1879.

36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Gobind, to be Subadar, *vice* Gunesh, deceased; Havildar Futteh Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gobind, promoted,—10th December, 1879.

39th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Runn Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Hussun Khan, deceased; Color Havildar Dowlut Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Runn Sing, promoted,—19th November, 1879.

No. 188.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

(The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

Duffadar Asadulla Khan, to be Woordie Major, *vice* Mahammad Sharif, discharged,—16th December, 1879.

Jemadar Nidhan Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Rup Singh, killed in action at Kabul; Havildar Dhun Bir, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nidhan Singh, promoted,—15th December, 1879.

Havildar Ummur Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Jawala Singh, killed in action at Kabul,—19th December, 1879.

Havildar Uttur Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jug Bahadur, killed in action at Kabul,—25th December, 1879.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 189.—Surgeon-Major Edward Taylor is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th March, 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 190.—ORDER OF MERIT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to advance Ressaldar Mír Alam Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, from the 3rd to the 2nd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in the action fought at Sáiad-Búd, in Shorawák, on the 27th March, 1879.

SPECIAL.

No. 191.—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant on the under-mentioned gentlemen, and to post them to the Transport Department:—

Mr. Francis Currer Jones.
,, Frederick Thomas Vincent Austin.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 192.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of the Volunteers serving in the Punjab into three Administrative Battalions as specified below, and to notify the following appointments:—

To be Honorary Colonel.

The Hon'ble Sir R. E. Egerton, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

1ST BATTALION.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Head-quarters at Lahore, consisting of the companies at Lahore, Shahdara, Rúpar, Rawal Pindi and Peshawar.

To be Commandant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas William Rawlins.

2ND BATTALION.

2nd Punjab or Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Head-quarters at Simla, consisting of the four companies at Simla.

To be Commandant.

Major Frederick Peterson, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

3RD BATTALION.

3rd or Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Head-quarters at Lahore, composed as notified in G. G. O. No. 153 of 1880.

To be Commandant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roscoe Bocquet.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1880.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 12th to 18th March 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.							
E. W. H. Crofton	Captain ...	60th Rifles ...	19th Oct. 1879 ..	No will found .	841 14 3		
A. J. Milner	Lieutenant	18th Foot .	17th Sept. 1879 ...	Intestate ...	1,289 15 2	.	18th May 1880.
J. Wallace, M.D. —	Surgeon-Major.	Army Medical Department.	16th July 1879 .	Will left ...	2,695 0 0		
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.							
W. W. Galloway, M.B. ...	Surgeon-Major.	Indian Medical Department.	21st July 1879 .	.....	2,614 3 5		18th May 1880.
J. E. Walsh	Surgeon ...	Indian Medical Department	23rd July 1879 ..	Intestate	673 2 3		

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 19th March, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 14.—Mr. Thomas Walmsley to be a 3rd class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st December 1879, on probation, subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State.

No. 15.—Mr. R. A. Raymond, 3rd class Engineer, on probation, I. G. S. *May Frere,* is confirmed in his appointment as a 3rd class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the 6th March 1880.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 15th March 1880.

No. 93.—The services of Mr. C. F. Gilbert, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, employed on the Mysore State Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

GENERAL.

The 13th March 1880.

No. 92.—The following transfers are ordered :—

Baboo Sarat Chunder Rai, Apprentice Engineer, from Punjab to Bengal.

Baboo Bakshi Ram Singh, Apprentice Engineer, from Bengal to Punjab.

The 15th March 1880.

No. 94.—Mr. W. H. Brand, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Dhond and Munmád State Railway, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

Mr. C. C. Harold, Examiner, attached to the Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to the charge of the accounts of the Dhond and Munmád State Railway during the absence of Mr. Brand, or until further orders.

The 16th March 1880.

No. 95.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Engineering Establishment attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the 1st of January 1880 :—

From 2nd to 1st Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. H. F. White, Central India.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer.

Major G. R. Gibbs (*on furlough*), Central India.

Mr. J. M. Span, Assam.

From 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer.

Khether Nath Chatterjee (*temporary Executive, 3rd*), Central India.

Mr. A. Sprenger, Assam.

From Assistant Engineer, 1st, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. T. Lobb, Hyderabad.

Mr. G. J. Perram, Mysore.

Mr. D. Joscelyne (*temporary Executive, 4th*), Rajputana.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.

Mr. C. Von Ahn (*on furlough*), Central India.

Preo Nath Banerjee (*temporary Assistant, 1st*), Assam.

Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, Central India.

Mr. C. B. C. Knapp, British Burma.

Mr. F. Sharp (*temporary Assistant, 1st*), Mysore.

The following reversions are also ordered, with effect from the 1st March 1880 :—

From 1st to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer.

Major H. Y. Murray, temporary Executive Engineer, 1st, Rajputana.

Mr. E. L. Gilbert, temporary Executive Engineer, 1st, British Burma.

Mr. A. Stoddard, temporary Executive Engineer, 1st, Mysore.

From 3rd to 4th Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. J. W. Brassington, temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Rajputana.

Mr. H. Groves, temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Mysore.

The 17th March 1880.

No. 96.—The under-mentioned Officers are transferred from Mysore to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways :—

Mr. C. F. Gilbert, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. H. Clementson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Assam.

Mr. A. B. Todd, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. C. Lewis, ditto " ditto.

No. 97.—Mr. V. Righy, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed Manager and Superintendent of Way and Works of the Tirhoot and Patna-Gya State Railways.

No. 98.—During the absence of the Governor General in Council from the Presidency, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department will have charge of that portion of the Office of the Government of India in the Public Works Department which is left at the Presidency.

The 18th March 1880.

No. 99.—Mr. J. S. Hubbard, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, is appointed to the charge of the accounts of the Indus Valley State Railway, during the absence of Mr. Hubbard on leave.

Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, from the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, to the Indus Valley State Railway.

The 19th March 1880.

No. 100.—Mr. G. Gray, Paymaster, Northern Bengal State Railway, is posted to Bengal, and appointed an Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, on probation.

No. 101.—Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

No. 102.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Branch :—

From Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant H. W. Duperier, R.E.

Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E.

No. 103.—Mr. G. A. D. Anley, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Assistant Secretary in the Public Works Department, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, during the absence on furlough of Major R. G. Smyth, R.E., or until further orders.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Thomas Trevithick Holman, of Secralia, in the District of Chumparun, in the Patna Division in Bengal, died at Secralia on the 19th June 1879.

James C. Lewsey, of Nynee-Tal, in the District of Kumaon, carrying on business of a Tailor and Outfitter at Nynee-Tal, on the 19th July 1879.

James Francis Carthew, a Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, at Jumrood, Khyber Pass, on the 4th May 1879.

Walter Robert Hamilton, a Captain in the General List of Infantry, at Deolie in Rajpootana, on the 12th June 1878.

Edward Allfrey, a Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, 17th Regiment of Foot, at Safed Sang, Afghanistan, on the 13th May 1879.

Theodore Hubert Bennertz, of No. 13, Clive Street, in the Town of Calcutta, Merchant and Agent, at Calcutta, in August 1879.

Ruttonjee Bhicajee, a Parsee resident of Morar, in Gwalior, and carrying on business as a general dealer under the style of Manacjee Ruttonjee, at Morar, on the 12th June 1878.

Benjamin Godfrey Douglas, a clerk in the Thomason College at Roorkee, at Roorkee, on the 8th February 1876.

Robert James Atkinson, a Surgeon-Major in the Retired List, Bengal Medical Establishment, at Agra, on the 23rd February 1879.

John Grant Rose, of No. 2, Albany Street, Edinburgh, in Scotland, at Mungledye in Assam, on the 10th July 1877.

John Ayshford Anstruther, a Captain in the 54th Regiment of the late Honourable East India Company's Bengal Native Infantry, in Afghanistan, in January 1842.

M. F. J. DeErens, of Bhaugulpore, a Dutch inhabitant of the Island of Java, at Bhaugulpore, on the 22nd September 1879.

Henry Halden, of No. 2, Gowaltollah, South Road Entally in the Suburbs of Calcutta, at Entally, on the 5th October 1879.

Charles Robert Lackersteen, of No. 7-1, Middleton Row, in the Town of Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 8th February 1879.

Augustus Christopher Foy, an Apothecary in the Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the 100th Regiment, on the 17th April 1879.

Charles Folliot Powell, a Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, and attached to the 5th Goorkha Regiment, at Strinjam in Koorum Valley, on the 18th December 1878.

Henry Holwell Birch, a Major in the 27th Regiment, Punjab Native Infantry, at Ali Musjid, on the 21st November 1878.

John McCaudie Campbell, a Colonel in the Royal Artillery, at Morar, on the 22nd July 1879.

Frank Miles Barclay, a Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, and attached to the 45th Regiment Native Infantry (Rattray's Sikhs), at Lundi Kotal, on the 1st April 1879.

Joseph Godfrey Ogle, a Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, 5th Fusiliers, at Busawal in Afghanistan, on the 10th April 1879.

Charles Coventry, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the late Honourable East India Company, on the 7th May 1854.

Joseph George Carter, Sub-Assistant Station Master, East Indian Railway, Assensole, at Howrah, on the 9th July 1879. Certificate granted under Section 36, Act II of 1874, to William John Carter, brother of the deceased.

William Saunders, an Assistant Harbour Master, at Calcutta, on the 31st December 1879. A like certificate granted to Mary Ann Saunders, widow of the deceased.

Francis Dormieux, of Calcutta, a Government Pensioner, at Calcutta, on the 20th December 1879. A like certificate granted to Catherine Emily Dormieux, widow of the deceased.

Jane Charlotte Pereira, of Calcutta, widow of the late Barlow Pereira, at Calcutta, on the 6th April 1879. A like certificate granted to Charles Edwin Pereira, son of the deceased.

Peter Vincent Pereira, an Inspector of the Customs Preventive Service, Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 3rd August 1879. Certificate granted under Section 37, Act II of 1874, to Gilbert Nathaniel Wright, a creditor of the deceased.

F. CLARKE,
Offg. Administrator Genl.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA,
The 28th February 1880.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1880.

Pandit Bhag Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Ajmere Treasury on the 10th March 1880.

W. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on 26th and 27th instant on account of Easter Holidays.

By Order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1880.

No. 28.—Mr. S. J. Josephs, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for fifteen months, under Section 21, and subsidiary leave for twenty-nine days, under Section 34(*a*), of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th December 1879.

The 16th March 1880.

No. 29.—Mr. R. L. D. Gompertz, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under Section 21, and subsidiary leave for eight days, under Section 34(*a*), of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th March 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 16th March 1880.

No. 5.—Mr. S. K. L. Yeatts, Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to the Office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

GENERAL.

The 16th March 1880.

No. 6.—Mr. G. Innes, Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Acctt. Genl.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th March 1880.

No. 13.—Mr J. C. Wyatt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted subsidiary leave for one month from such date as he may avail himself of it, to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before a Medical Board there, with a view to obtaining furlough.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 16th March 1880.

No. 9.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 10 of 16th February 1880, Honorary Lieutenant J. Modget, Barrack Master, 1st Class, was relieved of his duties in this Command on forenoon of 19th February.

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 11th March 1880.

No. 2.—Privilege leave for a period of three months has been granted to Captain N. Arnott, R.E., Executive Engineer, temporary 3rd Grade, Allahabad Division, Military Works, from the 15th April 1880, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1880.

No. 45.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 81, dated 5th March 1880, Lieutenant H. H. Barnett, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Section of the Kandahar State Railway.

The 19th March 1880.

No. 46.—Referring to Director General's Notification No. 32, dated 20th February 1880, Mr. J. P. Vansittart, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is posted to the Jacobabad Section of the Kandahar State Railway.

No. 47.—Captain C. E. Shepherd, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, will, on return from furlough, join the Harnai Section of the Kandahar State Railway.

G. L. MOLESWORTH,
Offg. Director General.

HOLKAR AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 10th March 1880.

No. 2.—With reference to Notification No. 38, dated 27th February 1880, of the Director General of Railways, Mr. C. M. Davies, Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, reported his arrival at Khandwa on the afternoon of the 4th, and relieved Mr. F. N. Gutersloh of charge of the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, on the forenoon of the 6th March 1880.

H. DANGERFIELD,
Offg. Manager,
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 6th March 1880.

No. 14.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 31, dated 20th February 1880, Captain J. A. Little, S.C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 26th February 1880, and was posted to Khanpur Division, of which he took over charge from Mr. H. F. Storey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on the forenoon of 3rd March 1880.

No. 15.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 29, dated 20th February 1880, Mr. H. F. Storey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the forenoon of 3rd March 1880.

R. T. MALLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Jacobabad, the 7th March 1880.

No. 7.—The under-mentioned Officers are posted to the following Divisions, with effect from dates specified:—

Postings.	Rank.	From Section and Division.		To Section and Division.		Date of Departure.
Mr. S. Rebsch .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Jacobabad.	Mittri Division.	Harnai.	Survey Division.	1880. 29th Feb.
„ J. A. Lewin	Ditto . .	Jacobabad.	Ditto .	Harnai.	Nari Division.	22nd „

Harnai and Gulistan Sections.

The 12th March 1880.

No. 8.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1, dated 28th February last, Mr. J. P. Vansittart, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is posted to the charge of No. 2 Sharigh Division, Harnai Section.

No. 9.—In supersession of this Office Notification No. 7, dated 7th March 1880, Mr. S. Rebsch, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Mittri Division, Jacobabad Section, to No. 2 Sharigh Division, Harnai Section. This transfer is made in the interest of the public service.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Nasirabad, the 10th March 1880.

No. 24.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 3, dated 7th January last, Baboo Babu Mál, B.A., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival here on the forenoon of 9th March 1880.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 11th March 1880.

No. 3.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 27, dated 20th February 1880, Mr. J. Rickie, Chief Foreman of Shops, was relieved of his duties on this Railway on the afternoon of the 13th February 1880.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi-Kohat Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 13th March 1880.

No. 2.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification dated 5th March, Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), reported his departure from this Section on the afternoon of the 22nd February 1880.

T. GRACEY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 16th March 1880.

No. 6.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 62, dated 21st February 1880, Mr. J. M. Rutherford joined the Rajputana Railway on the 6th March 1880, and is posted to Ajmere as District Traffic Superintendent, Ajmere District, the duties of which appointment he took over from Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of the 10th March 1880.

Mr. Bartlett is, on relief by Mr. Rutherford, transferred to the executive charge of the Ajmere Division of this Railway.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

SINDIA-NEEMUCH AND NEEMUCH-NUSSEERABAD STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Neemuch, the 9th March 1880.

No. 5.—Messrs. J. W. Buyers and C. Swappe, Executive Engineers, respectively made over and received charge of the Neemuch Division, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, on the afternoon of the 1st March 1880. From this date both the Jaora and Neemuch Divisions of this line are amalgamated into one, to be called the Neemuch Division, with head-quarters at Tharode.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ahmedabad, the 2nd March 1880.

No. 6.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 31 of 28th August 1879, Mr. F. S. Homfray, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, returned from three months' privilege leave therein granted on the forenoon of 2nd November 1879, and resumed his duties on the same date. The unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, one day, is cancelled.

The 3rd March 1880.

No. 7.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 3, dated 7th January 1880, transferring Mr. Babu Mull, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Neemuch-Nasirabad State Railway, that officer was relieved of his duties on this Section on the afternoon of 25th February 1880.

The 4th March 1880.

No. 8.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 21, dated 13th February 1880, transferring Mr. H. N. C. Cloëte, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Kandahar Railway, that officer was relieved of his duties on this Section on the afternoon of 23rd idem.

W. H. PARKER,
Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Sec.

Teacherships of Hindustani and Persian.

A Teacher of Hindustani and a Teacher of Persian will be appointed in the course of the ensuing Summer Term, and each Teacher will be required to enter on his duties in the following October Term.

These Teacherships are tenable for three years, and the salary attached to each is £200 a year, exclusive of fees to be paid by the Students. If duly qualified, the same person may be appointed to both Teacherships, in which case his salary will be £300 a year. The Statute requires that each Teacher shall be ready to give instruction for three hours every other day, or, if necessary, every day, during eight weeks in each Term (Easter and Trinity Terms being counted as one), and also during eight weeks in such other parts of the year, whether in or out of Term, exclusive of the months of July, August and September, as shall be approved by the Vice-Chancellor. Testimonials, addressed to the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor, Pembroke College, Oxford, must be sent in on or before Thursday, May 6.

The 5th February 1880.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 28th February 1880.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans: Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	4½ per cent. Loans: Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings sterling per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Debenture for 15 years, Re-payable June 1882.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 15th February 1880	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,70,240	30,97,000	2,56,43,800	1,14,05,000	2,06,11,600	3,22,47,900	40,90,900	3,61,500	98,94,600	7,96,58,900	59,700	33,76,000	68,900	3,67,600	19,25,49,992
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 28th February 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	73,000	5,000	...	...	...	79,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 28th February 1880	...	...	...	...	...	15,900	1,000	3,100	1,000	...	...	4,500	10,900	500	...	...	...	36,900
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 28th February 1880	...	...	...	...	500	46,500	8,300	13,000	12,500	500	9,000	90,000	11,44,000	...	...	...	...	13,24,300
	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,70,240	30,97,500	2,57,06,200	1,14,14,300	2,06,27,700	3,22,61,400	40,91,400	3,71,500	99,89,100	8,08,86,800	65,200	33,76,000	68,900	3,67,600	19,39,90,192
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	6,500	70,400	8,500	28,600	22,200	500	...	20,000	3,20,800	...	...	...	3,800	4,81,300
Balance on 28th February 1880	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,70,240	30,91,000	2,56,35,900	1,14,05,800	2,05,99,100	3,22,39,200	40,90,900	3,71,500	99,69,100	8,05,66,000	65,200	33,76,000	68,900	3,63,800	19,35,08,892

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Dec. 1879, enfaced from India, 3,734 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,175 lakhs.

„	1st Jan. 1880 to 15th Jan. 1880	„	„	18	„	„	2	„
„	15th „ „ to 31st „	„	„	7	„	„	6	„
„	1st Feb. „ to 15th Feb.	„	„	9	„	„	5	„
„	16th „ „ to 28th „	„	„	14	„	„	4	„
				3,782 lakhs,			3,192 lakhs,	
				3,192 „				
	Balance against India			590 lakhs.				

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 15th March 1880.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GE

No. 2423.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1879-80.	April to Oct. 1878.	April to Oct. 1879.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	21,945,000	9,494,460	9,259,430	...	235,030
II.—Tributes	703,000	389,220	390,554	1,334	...
III.—Forest	670,400	159,938	200,390	40,452	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,742,000	1,472,702	1,570,711	98,009	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	896,000	297,011	634,888	337,877	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,740,000	1,232,887	1,154,288	...	78,599
VII.—Customs	2,248,000	1,236,666	1,174,596	...	62,070
VIII.—Salt	7,000,000	3,566,109	3,853,821	287,712	...
IX.—Opium	9,000,000	5,505,611	5,880,050	374,439	...
X.—Stamps	3,087,000	1,790,433	1,899,370	108,937	...
XI.—Mint	180,000	110,577	124,803	14,226	...
XII.—Post Office	983,000	468,598	567,542	98,944	...
XIII.—Telegraph	357,000	92,032	170,398	78,366	...
XIV.—Minor Departments	32,400	10,276	32,101	21,825	...
XV.—Law and Justice	888,000	484,264	496,914	12,650	...
XVI.—Police	233,000	39,412	125,459	86,047	...
XVII.—Marine	206,000	90,238	80,617	...	9,621
XVIII.—Education	139,000	62,974	84,874	21,900	...
XIX.—Medical	37,500	27,718	34,364	6,646	...
XX.—Stationery and Printing...	46,000	14,995	25,629	10,634	...
XXI.—Interest	624,000	322,759	384,067	61,308	...
XXII.—Pensions	430,500	95,860	102,077	6,217	...
XXIII.—Miscellaneous	328,100	78,476	153,583	75,107	...
XXXI.—Gain by Exchange	431,000	200,463	313,292	112,829	...
TOTAL ...	55,946,900	27,243,679	28,713,818	1,470,139	...
XXX.—Army	844,500	472,188	550,062	77,874	...
XXIV.—Public Works Ordinary	461,000	115,804	202,748	86,944	...
XXV.—Irrigation	785,500	301,095	395,472	94,377	...
XXVI.—Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) less Gain by Exchange.	10,305,700	5,042,322	5,249,713	207,391	...
XXVII.—State Railways	1,240,000	414,810	576,095	161,285	...
XXIX.—Provincial and Local Deficits	201,600	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Madras Canal	2,000	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	69,787,200	33,589,898	35,687,908	2,098,010	...
England, including Army and Public Works Ordinary...	213,100	127,174	125,269	...	1,905
GRAND TOTAL ...	70,000,300	33,717,072	35,813,177	2,096,105	...

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 18th March 1880.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

NERAL'S OFFICE.

seventh month of the year 1879-80, as compared with the corresponding period of 1878-79.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates. 1879-80.	April to Oct. 1878.	April to Oct. 1879.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt	3,684,500	1,732,788	1,794,986	62,198	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	385,000	195,694	207,672	11,978	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	356,000	195,584	202,204	6,620	...
4.—Land Revenue	3,035,300	1,514,919	1,641,898	126,979	...
5.—Forest	505,900	155,063	175,527	20,464	...
6.—Excise	118,000	55,118	67,491	12,373	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	29,000	16,384	20,995	4,611	...
8.—Provincial Rates	53,000	87,398	20,516	...	66,882
9.—Customs	203,000	115,540	115,784	244	...
10.—Salt	383,000	284,873	187,867	...	97,006
11.—Opium	2,499,100	1,462,192	1,798,589	336,397	...
12.—Stamps	74,900	43,425	46,303	2,878	...
13.—Mint	87,300	61,545	48,381	...	13,164
14.—Post Office	983,300	523,695	578,077	54,382	...
15.—Telegraph	392,200	176,568	181,893	5,325	...
16.—Administration	1,279,600	716,360	734,511	18,151	...
17.—Minor Departments	346,600	160,707	184,039	23,332	...
18.—Law and Justice	3,379,500	2,013,027	1,973,878	...	39,149
19.—Police	2,472,000	1,357,303	1,385,841	28,538	...
20.—Marine	396,900	201,809	163,645	...	38,164
21.—Education	1,024,500	518,617	541,261	22,644	...
22.—Ecclesiastical	159,900	88,779	88,926	147	...
23.—Medical	679,000	344,272	358,221	13,949	...
24.—Stationery and Printing	345,900	145,635	173,804	28,169	...
25.—Political	375,700	193,115	221,160	28,045	...
26.—Allowances	1,887,900	660,325	777,599	117,274	...
27.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	2,000	1,755	1,879	124	...
28.—Superannuation	634,000	379,607	438,129	58,522	...
29.—Miscellaneous	245,000	124,213	161,841	37,628	...
30.—Famine Relief	10,000	100,159	38,262	...	61,897
38.—Loss by Exchange	3,952,000	1,739,877	1,663,286	...	76,591
TOTAL ...	29,980,000	15,366,346	15,994,465	628,119	...
37.—Army	14,135,300	6,908,568	7,721,026	812,458	...
31.—Public Works Ordinary	4,752,200	1,829,251	1,346,856	...	482,395
32.—Irrigation	1,034,800	515,434	551,226	35,792	...
33 Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways), less Loss by Exchange.	5,444,700	2,500,071	2,691,289	191,218	...
33 Surplus Profit paid to Railway Companies, less Loss ...	706,800	366,858	192,071	...	174,787
33 Guaranteed Interest in India, less Loss	14,000	10,972	8,922	...	2,050
33 Land and Supervision	75,700	34,031	37,419	3,388	...
34.—State Railways	995,000	407,211	676,763	269,552	...
36.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	16,800	...	...	...	...
35.—Madras Canal	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	57,155,300	27,938,742	29,220,037	1,281,295	...
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, and Guaranteed Interest.	14,246,200	7,615,688	7,905,126	289,438	...
TOTAL ...	71,401,500	35,554,430	37,125,163	1,570,733	...
Productive Public Works.					
Capital Expenditure in India	2,720,700	1,452,448	1,125,471	...	326,977
Ditto ditto in England	779,300	361,173	310,917	...	50,256
TOTAL ...	3,500,000	1,813,621	1,436,388	...	377,233
GRAND TOTAL ...	74,901,500	37,368,051	38,561,551	1,193,500	...

W. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th March 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,90,090	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 95,64,881 9 3)	1,75,47,786	0	6
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 79,82,904 7 3)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,74,23,250	14	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,23,470	4	10
Sundries	12,01,409	13	2
RUPEES	6,92,86,007	0	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	75,23,029	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	75,13,931	3	8
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	67,98,431	11	4
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	2,15,46,615	8	4
Balances with other Banks	3,92,031	0	9
Bullion	25,338	9	6
Dead Stock	10,01,400	0	5
Stamps	9,814	7	0
Sundries	3,94,566	3	2
	4,52,05,157	12	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 89,91,639 8 2)	2,40,80,849	4	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,50,89,209 12 4)			
RUPEES	6,92,86,007	0	8

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 18th Mar. 1880.*

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE. *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 8	...	...	3,22,189	7,59,627	62,22,549	20,36,917
" 9	87,775	...	3,26,271	5,37,695	64,32,177	23,46,600
" 10	...	...	3,21,513	2,35,941	66,83,789	26,48,354
" 11	3,16,728	...	1,11,108	4,48,086	66,88,343	27,52,937
" 12	...	...	501	4,47,611	66,72,271	27,53,412
" 13	1,33,164	...	...	5,80,775	65,76,189	27,53,412

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 15th Mar. 1880.*

J. F. TENNANT. *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 18th March 1880 ... Rs. 90,81,356-14-1.

W. WATERFIELD, *Treasurer to the Govt. of India.*

CALCUTTA, *The 19th March 1880.*

Report of a Deserter from the Detachment, 100th (Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian) Regiment, dated at Fort Kangra, this 12th day of March 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 653, Private P. Connor.
Age,—
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, sallow; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—9th March 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Fort Kangra.
Date of Enlistment,—
At what Place Enlisted,—
Parish and County in which Born,—
Marks,—One upper tooth gone.
Trade,—
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Supposed to be in an unsound state of mind.

C. BELLEW JUDGE, *Lieut., Comdg. Det., 100th (P. W. R. C.) Regt.*

Report of a Deserter from the 8-11th Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 11th day of March 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 3584, Gunner William Wilson.
Age,—26 years 2 months.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, dark brown.
Date of Desertion,—11th March 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—14th December 1874.
At what Place Enlisted,— Barrow-in-Furness.
Parish and County in which Born,—Ilverston, Lancashire.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental, White.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimental, White.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimental, White.
REMARKS,—Under 6 years' service.

A. H. DAWSON, *Col., R.A., Comdg. R. A., Bombay Dist.*

Report of a Deserter from the 8-11th Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 11th day of March 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 4989, Gunner James Jennings.
Age,—31 years 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 9 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—11th March 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—31st August 1869.
At what Place Enlisted,— Birmingham.
Parish and County in which born,—Birmingham. Warwick.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Stamper.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental, White.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimental, White.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimental, White.
REMARKS,—Under 11 years' service.

A. H. DAWSON, *Col., R.A., Comdg. R. A., Bombay Dist.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and

payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
238	D 17—02672	50	Sheo Pershad, Sitapur.
	D 18—47609	100	
239	D 12—20172	5	Gunnesh Pershad, Bareilly.
	D 17—10467	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
247	D 14—35286	20	Prya Dass, Aligarh.
248	D 11—67050	10	Nazibula, Naini Tal.
	„ —80102	10	
249	D 12—24444	5	Mr. C A. Hoff, Agra.
250	D 18—39431	100	Kumo Khan, Lucknow.

ALLAHABAD,
The 17th March 1880.

W. H. EGERTON, *A. A.-G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1880.			
W19	M 34—82174	20	Frumji Merwanji, Bombay.
W20	M 38—26526	500	Hurji M. and Sons, Bombay.
	M 37—89068	100	
W21	M 26—14901	1,000	Balvantrao Kolatkar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
	„ —38162	1,000	
	„ —39691	1,000	
	„ —58432	1,000	
	„ —58891	1,000	
	„ —83727	1,000	
	„ —83731	1,000	
	„ —85342	1,000	
	„ —85343	1,000	
	M 38—17011	500	
	„ —21731	500	
	„ —22528	500	
	„ —24750	500	
	„ —25454	500	
	M 18—21006	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
1880.			
H52	M 45—66603	10	Mrs. J. Hawkins, Jullunder.
H53	M 35—66188	50	Kaikhusroo Pestonji Bhedwar, Bombay.
	„ —81533	50	
	„ —99343	50	
M19	M 3—43029	5	Harilal Pranjwan, Bombay.
	„ —53060		

BOMBAY.
The 16th March 1880.

W. WELLS,
Asst. Commissioner.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 10—45733	100	V. Gopala Menon, Kulpetta.
J 10—42526	100	Lawrence Probha, Mangalore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
J 4—97986	50	M. R. R. S. R. Subbraya Iyer, Munsiff of Seringapatam.
J 9—24353 *	10	Mr. D. Rasquinho, Mangalore.
„ —24354		
J 12—00152 *	50	Naragasahayan Iyer, Vellore.
„ —00154		

* Wrongly joined.

CALICUT,
The 5th March 1880.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
432	O 30—24136	50	Babu Okhil Chunder Bose.
433	O 67—00613	100	Sadullah.
	„ —71749	100	
	„ —87636	100	
	„ —98464	100	
434	O 67—84015	100	Babu Gopal Chunder Das.
	„ —64792	100	
435	L 66—32554	50	Babu Kali Kumar Das.
	O 57—79793	20	
	O 52—79396	10	
440	O 70—31017	500	Taramoni Haluikarinee.
	„ —46065	500	
	„ —24080	500	
441	O 70—70615	500	Mohamed Ibrahim.
442	O 67—01534	100	Khoshbash Mondle.
443	O 67—80340	100	The Treasury Officer, Rungpur.
445	O 72—63223	1,000	Golab Agurwalla.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
521	O 54—75556	10	Babu Govinda Chunder Mukerjee.
522	O 73—39616	1,000	Ram Chunder.
523	O 35—91834	100	Babu Ishan Chunder Chakravarti.
	L 24—25923	5	
524	O 53—30734	10	Babu Lal Behari Roy.
525	L 54—95252	5	Babu Lal Behari Ghose.
526	O 58—43439	20	Mr. W. B. Cowham.
	O 56—55039	20	
	O 53—19076	10	
527	L 56—29259	5	Babu Biressur Sen.
254	L 2—11256	10	Nundram Moochee.
	„ —91011		
268	L 55—48497	5	Babu Gopeecaprosad Mukerjee.
	„ —48496		
	L 21—44091	5	
	L 22—08576		
270	L 55—60759	5	Babu Wooma Churn Sett.
	„ —88430		
	L 15—52130	5	
	„ —52134		
271	O 51—71972	10	Mohamed Ibrahim.
	„ —71973		

CALCUTTA,
The 19th March 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 9—29879	50	Devan Mul Sing Shere Sing, Jagirdar, Shikarpur.
G 10—47836	100	
„ —49608	100	
G 14—33020	10	Mr. A. Graves, 17, Medow Street, Bombay.

KURRACHEE,
The 10th March 1880.

W. PATTON.
Asstt. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
16	E 8—23949	5	Ram Chand—through the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mr. Vincent, Lahore.
30	E 13—37562	100	Mrs. Mary Langdon Doyle, Peshawur.
11	E 16—44532	10	Messrs. Carew & Co., Rosa, N. W. P.
	„ —06733		
175	E 8—08485	5	Messrs. R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta.

LAHORE,
The 13th March 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Acott. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
114	B 57—39570	20	A. Balasundra Mudali, No. 27, Subraya Mudali Street, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
231	B 29—96884	1,000	Arsikere Venkatramana Setti, son-in-law of Koneri Rama Setti, Narsipur, Hassan.
232	B 46—80685	5	M. Rama Rao, Accountant General's Office, Fort St. George, Madras.
	B 61—33079	50	
233	B 61—25267	50	Kadura Basavalingappa, Narasipur, Hassan District.
	B 59—37277	100	
	„ —74200	100	
	B 62—24300	100	
	„ —26025	100	
	„ —28211	100	
	„ —42408	100	
	„ —42974	100	
	„ —44254	100	
	„ —44255	100	
	„ —44972	100	
	„ —45580	100	
234	B 57—20691	20	P. A. Jaggajinar Das, Overseer, M. I. & C. Co., Cuddapah.
235	B 47—05221	5	Inspector of Post Offices, Bangalore Division.
236	B 56—26335	10	Valluri Jagannadha Rao, Vizagapatam.
237	B 60—00198	10	Arsikere Venkatramana Setti, son-in-law of Koneri Rama Setti, Narsipur, Hassan.
	„ —00437	10	
	B 62—39206	100	
	„ —39211	100	
	„ —42962	100	
	„ —42964	100	
238	B 56—03636	10	M. A. Srinivasulu Mudali, Bangalore.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 8th March 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Offg. Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1879-80.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
H26	F 8—69926	20	Annada Prosad Mozumdar, Betul.
H27	F 8—63201	20	Girdhari Lal, Pleader, Agra.
	„ —63178	20	
H37	F 8—69019	20	Abdul Hassan Abdul Kadur, Bhora, Nagpur.
H38	F 13—35949	5	Mr. Judukissun Ghose, Assistant Surgeon, Mayo Hospital, Nagpur.

NAGPUR,
The 11th March 1880.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following Selections in languages are appointed for the Entrance Examination, 1882-83 :—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1882.

Greek.

Xenophon ... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer ... Iliad, Book I.

Latin.

Ovid ... Metamorphoseon Fabulæ.*
Cicero ... De Amicitia.

Sanskrit.

Sanskritapath ... Part II, by Pandit Harischandra Kaviratna.
Upakramanika.

Arabic.

* Selections by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul ... Pages 1 to 105.
Iqd-i-Man Zum.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

* Selections by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D.L.

Urdu.

* Selections in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
* Selections in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Rámáyan ... Balkánda.
Rajniti ... The first two Chapters.

Uriya.

Rámáyan ... Sundarakánda.
Jiban Charita ... Translation from Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, by Fakeer Chand Senapati.
Raghuvansa ... The whole.

Armenian.

History of Armenia ... Books I—III.

Burmese.

Zeneka
Dhamma Pada-ga-lita ... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873.)

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1882.

English.

Milton ... L' Allegro and Il Penseroso.
Johnson ... Vanity of Human Wishes.
Wordsworth ... Selections by Turner in Rivington's English School Classics. Edited by F. Storr.
Longfellow ... Evangeline.
Collins ... Homer's Iliad (Ancient Classics for English Readers).
Rosamond Waite ... The Duke of Wellington (Historical Biographies edited by Creighton).
Black ... Life of Goldsmith (Morley's Englishmen of Letters).

Greek.

Herodotus ... Book IV.
Euripides ... Hecuba.

Latin.

Catullus ... Selections.*
Martialis ... Selections.*
Cicero ... Orations against Catiline, III and IV.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa ... Books I to VIII inclusive.
Bhattikávya ... Books I to V inclusive.

Arabic.

* Selections by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms 1 to 72.
Job, Chapters 1 to 5.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Persian.

Sih nasar-i-Zahuri	...	First 25 pages.
Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil	...	Do.
Qasaid-i-Urfi	...	Do.
Sekandar Namah.	...	Do.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1883.

English.

Shakespeare	...	King Lear, Julius Cæsar, Merchant of Venice.
Milton	...	Paradise Lost, Books III—VI, inclusive.
Keats	...	Hyperion.
Burke	...	Reflections on the French Revolution.
Morley	...	Life of Burke (English Men of Letters).
Church	...	Spenser (English Men of Letters).
Stopford Brooke	...	Primer of English Literature.

Greek.

Sophocles	...	Philoctetes.
Demosthenes	...	De Corona.

Latin.

Virgil	...	Georgics, III and IV.
Cicero	...	Pro Cluentio.
Tacitus	...	Germania.

Sanskrit.

Kumar Sambhava	...	Books I to VII.
Meghaduta.		
Sakuntala	...	(Devanagari Recension)

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-Yamani	...	As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
Hamasah, first 39 pages	...	
Mutanabbi	...	

Persian.

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali	...	The first half.
Durra-i-Nadiri	...	50 pages, from page 181.
Qasaid Khaqani	...	First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi	...	Do.

HONOUR AND M. A. EXAMINATION, 1882-83.

Poetry and Drama.

Shakespeare	...	Othello, Antony and Cleopatra, Coriolanus, Much Ado about Nothing, Merry Wives of Windsor.
Fletcher	...	Two Noble Kinsmen.
Spenser	...	Fairy Queen, Books I and II.
Tennyson	...	Princess.
Dryden	...	Absalom and Achitophel.

Prose.

Ascham	...	The Schoolmaster.
Browne	...	Religio Medici.
Lowell	...	My Study Windows.
Matthew Arnold	...	Culture and Anarchy.
Freeman	...	Historical Essays.
Trollope	...	Life of Thackeray (English Men of Letters).

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Medical Examinations :—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

1	Basu, Biharikrishna	...	Medical College.
2	Mallik, Prasaddas	...	Ditto.
3	Ray, Sibaprasad	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

1	Acharyya, Kedareswar	...	Medical College.
2	Basu, Prandhan	...	Ditto.
3	Mitra, Binodbihari	...	Ditto.
4	Mukhopadhyay, Nrityacharan	...	Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Medical College.
	,, Isanchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Kalinath	...	Ditto.
	,, Madhabchandra		Ditto.
	Basu, Adyanath	...	Ditto.
	,, Kisorimohan	...	Ditto.
	,, Suratlal	...	Ditto.
	,, Sekharkumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
10	,, Upendrachandra	...	Ditto.
	Bhaduri, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Gokulchandra	...	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Bamandeb	...	Ditto.
	,, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Durganath	...	Ditto.
	,, Narendranath	...	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Aghorchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
	,, Dandiraj	...	Ditto.
20	,, Kalikrishna	...	Ditto.
	,, Kamalakshya	...	Ditto.
	,, Priyanath	...	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Apurbakrishna	...	Ditto.
	Das, Madhabkrishna	...	Ditto.
	,, Srinarayan	...	Ditto.
	,, Syamchand	...	Ditto.
	,, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
	Dasgupta, Piyarisankar	..	Ditto.
	Datta, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
30	,, Bankabihari	...	Ditto.
	,, Dinanath	...	Ditto.
	,, Gosthabihari	..	Ditto.
	,, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
	,, Matilal	..	Ditto.
	,, Rebatimohan	...	Ditto.
	,, Upendrakrishna	...	Ditto.
	Dhar, Batakrishna	...	Ditto.
	,, Gokulchandra	...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Lalbihari	...	Ditto.
40	,, Ramchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
	Gupta, Tarinikumar.	...	Ditto.
	Kar, Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
	,, Pratapchandra	...	Ditto.
	Maitra, Trailokyanath	...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Baradaprasad	...	Ditto.
	,, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
	,, Kailasnath	...	Ditto.
50	Mukhopadhyay, Badrikanath	...	Ditto.
	,, Chandrakumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Herambanath	...	Ditto.
	,, Tinkari	...	Ditto.
	Pal, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
	,, Nabadwipchandra	...	Ditto.
	Ray, Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
	Saha, Kunjabihari	...	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Dwarkanath	...	Ditto.
60	Sen, Gurugobinda	...	Ditto.
	,, Gurunath	...	Ditto.
	,, Kalikanta	...	Ditto.
	,, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
	Sengupta, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
65	,, Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Bagchi, Kalikrishna	...	Medical College.
2	Sen, Khagendranath	...	Ditto.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Jaygopal	...	Medical College.
„ Narayanchandra	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bipinbihari	...	Ditto.
Das, Siddheswar	...	Ditto.
De, Birchand	...	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
Haldar, Gopallal	...	Ditto.
Kshetri, Srikrishna	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Pal, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Ray, Girijasankar	...	Ditto.
12 Sen, Harimohan	...	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

1 Chattopadhyay, Upendranath	...	Medical College.
2 Ghosh, Bidhubhushan	...	Ditto.
3 Majumdar, Rajkumar	...	Ditto.
4 Mitra, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.

The under-mentioned student has passed the Honour Examination in Law:—

Bhattacharyya, Jogendranath ... Presidency College.

The under-mentioned student has passed the M. D. Examination:—

Rudra, Bhagabatchandra ... Medical College.

SENATE HOUSE, *The 11th March 1880.* } CHARLES H. TAWNEY, *Registrar.*

NOTICE.

The Tagore Professor of Law will lecture on the origin and nature of the srâddha ceremonies and the gradual development of the principles of inheritance in the different schools of Hindu Law at 9 A.M. on Saturday, the 20th March 1880, and on succeeding Saturdays, at the Presidency College.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE, *The 15th March 1880.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	20th March.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 „	22nd „	*Chinsurah.*
Australian Colonies	6-30 „	23rd „	From Bombay.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai, also *viâ* Hongkong for Yokohama	6-30 „	23rd „	Do. do.
Foreign Mail *viâ* Bombay	6-30 „	24th „	Do. do.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 „	23rd „	Do. do.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 „	25th „	
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo and Bassein	6-30 „	26th „	
Persian Gulf	6-30 „	27th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 „	20th „	*Parulia.* †
Akyab and Rangoon	6-30 „	20th „	*Cammilla.*
Chittagong and Bassein	6-30 „	20th „	*Madras.*

* Letters to Ceylon intended for despatch by the Australian Mail Steamer must be prepaid at the Indian packet rate, *viz.*, 2 annas per ½ oz., the portion of the line from Bombay to Galle being non-contract.

No registered letters to Ceylon will be received for despatch by the above opportunity.

† Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign Letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7 P.M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 20th March 1880.

Anderson, J.	Decruz, Mrs. M.	McKenzie, C. B. (S. S. *Masora*).
Anderson, Mrs. C.	DeFonseka, H.	Meigh, Corporal J.
Archer, R.	Douglas, C. A.	Montar, C. A.
Baily, B. & Co.	Fasson, W. C.	O'Neal, Mrs. S. C.
Baird, G. & Co.	Fogan, Monsieur.	Pigott, G. P.
Barclay, Mrs.	Furgusson, H. D.	Purdie, James.
Barton, Mrs. (midwife).	Gordon, Capt. C. W.	Rollo, Miss Norah.
Belgravia & Co.	Hansall, Miss.	Ross, Mrs. W. A.
Best, Mrs.	Heeley, H. H.	Ryan, P. S.
Blundill, Miss M.	Henot, W. M.	Smart, C.
Downes, J. M.	Hillis, Mrs.	Smith, W. A.
Boyce, Mrs.	Jackson, F. E.	Stevens, Mrs. E. H.
Brown, W. T. H.	Kean, Michale.	Thomas, William.
Buckle, H.	Kerkovins, R.	Walker, Mrs. J.
Campbell, J. C.	Low, A. C.	White, J.
Clifford, Master W.	Martin, Miss Catherine.	
Daruvala, Mrs. C. K.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Algers, —	Gasper, E. (Police Inspr).	Nuttall, C.
A. H. M.	Gillman, A. John.	Patsch, Monsieur H.
Bank, Thos.	Habel, Jean.	Raymond, Victor.
Bartlett, William.	Halliwell, J. A.	Read, R.
Bath, Miss C.	Hawkins, Alfred.	Rix, Geo. R.
Bayley, Vernon B. F.	Hennessey, W. C.	Robinson, Mrs. J. C.
Belger, Mary Ann.	Hing, Mrs. Eliza.	Schneider, Oswald Henr.
Bullen, F. T.	Holt, Mrs. C.	Scott, J. W.
Bush, Rev. T. C.	Jones, Surgn.-Major M.G.	Sellier, Madame.
Childerhouse, William.	Jurmun, G. W.	Shaw, C.
Chohmondeley, Reginald.	Jusoy or Jason, J.	Shaw, C. J.
Chuckeropany C. H. Z.	Karkoo Ramdeen Jafloda.	Silva, Harold.
Clare, Miss.	Kay, Revd. David.	Smith, W.
Clements, Miss Bella.	Kennedy, V. Shaw.	Steel, Geo. R.
Collier, Thomas.	King, Capt. H. W.	Sutton, Revd. G.
Crafton, George.	Lawler, James.	Sutton, Capt.
Coton, George.	Lewis, Charles.	Swire, H. (62nd R. F.)
Cruber, Mrs. F.	Macgregor, W.	Thomas, G.
D'Arcy, F.	Maier, Otto.	Vincent, F. (Forest Department.)
Deardan, W.	Martin, C.	Vita, Sig. Arturo.
Donovan, D.	Martin, Thos.	Wheeler, W.
Draeger, Miss B.	Mercer, W. D.	White, Charles.
Ewing, R. D.	Meyer, Madame Gack.	White, Mrs. J.
Flower, Marcus.	McLaren, Duncan.	Wight, C. F.
Forster, Capt. C.	Middleton, J. H.	Willard, H. V.
Forster, Mrs. W. H.	Moir, Andrew.	Williams, W. J.
Fortescue, H. A.	Nelson, N. C.	Wilson, J. H.
Gardon, Mrs.		

Newspapers.

Brooks, F. G.	Gasper, E.	Scott, J. W.
Durham, J.	Grant, F. W.	Wilson, J. H.
Foster, F. A.	Miller, Fred. T.	Young, Rev. Dr.
Fotheringham, J.	Read, R.	

Registered Letters.

Fanshawe, W. E. B.	Kinsla, J.	Paterson, C. F.
Gasper, Edmond.	Mitchell, C.	Wight, C. F.

E. C. GEORGE.
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

4, CHURCH LANE.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1880.

The Stationery Store will be closed for the annual stock-taking from the 16th to the 31st March 1880, both days inclusive, during which period no stationery can under any circumstances be issued.

J. B. ROBERTS,
Superintendent.

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This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج '

يهه دوا كوئيناؤن كے خوب قايم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے هركوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه '

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه '

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه '

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HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

In the Goods of SHAIK DAEM, late of Nuskerpore in 24-Pergunnahs, deceased.

Application has this day been made to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, for letters of administration in the above Goods to be granted to Shuryphan Bibee, the widow of the deceased above-named, dated this 3rd day of March 1880.

G. JARDINE PRESSWELL,
Attorney-at-Law.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 048219/048061, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Mooltan Chund, and last endorsed to Chunnoo Laul, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest therenpon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

CHUNNOO LAUL,
Kuchowree gully,
Benares.

Lost

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, dated the 1st February 1843, originally standing (I believe) in the name of General Avitabilli, and last endorsed to (the late Rao) Joti Pershad, the proprietor, by whom (as far as I have been able to ascertain) they were never endorsed to any other person, the loss of which has been duly reported to the Comptroller General, and payment of the Notes and interest thereupon stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate Notes in favour of the proprietor :—

First No.	Second No.	Value of Note. Rs.
3200	11504	1,50,000
3275	12475	1,50,000
3277	12475	1,50,000
3278	12475	1,50,000
1661	...	1,50,000
16441	...	1,50,000
3270	14632	1,50,000

These Notes were renewed in 1842-43.

T. ALLEN BROWN,
Manager of the Estate of the late Rao Joti Pershad, of Agra.

AGRA,
The 13th February 1880.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VI OF 1880.

An Act to amend the law relating to the licensing of trades and dealings.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law at present in force for the licensing of trades, dealings and industries in certain parts of British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian License Acts Amendment Act, 1880."

The Northern India License Act, 1878.

Repeal of portions of Northern India License Act, 1878.

2. The following portions of the Northern India License Act, 1878, are hereby repealed, that is to say—

the portion of section one from and including the words "but nothing herein contained" to the end;

section two;

and the portion of the schedule from and including the words and figures "class III" to the end.

Addition to section 3 of same Act.

3. In the same Act, to section three the following shall be added, that is to say—

'Trade,' 'dealing' and 'calling.'

"In this Act the word 'trade,' 'dealing' or 'calling' shall not be deemed to include the following, that is to say—

"(a) agriculture;

"(b) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market;

"(c) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of the produce raised or received by him, when he does not keep a shop or stall for the sale of such produce."

Substitution of new section for section 4 of same Act.

4. In the same Act, to section four the following shall be added, that is to say—

"Provided that, if such person carries on such trade or dealing in more than one such district, he shall take out such license in the district in which his principal place of business in the said territories is situate.

"When any question arises as to what shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal place of any business, the Governor General in Council, or such authority as the Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint in this behalf, shall decide such question, and his or its decision thereof shall be final."

Amendment of sections 6, 7 and 8 of same Act.

5. In sections six, seven and eight of the same Act, for the words "such district," wherever they occur, the words "the said territories" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 7 of same Act.

6. In section seven of the same Act, for the words "first day of January," the words "thirty-first day of March" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sections 9 and 10 of same Act.

7. In sections nine and ten of the same Act, for the figures "1878," the figures "1880" shall be substituted.

In section ten of the same Act, for the word "thirty," the word "sixty;" and for the word "February," the word "June" shall be substituted.

Madras License Act, 1878.

Repeal of portions of Madras License Act, 1878.

8. In section five of the Madras License Act, 1878, the words "and whose annual nett earnings or profits exceed two hundred rupees," and the portion of the schedule of the same Act from and including the words and figures "class XII," to the end, are hereby repealed.

Substitution of new section for section 3 of same Act.

9. In the same Act, for section three, the following section shall be substituted:—

"Trade,' 'dealing' or 'industry' defined.

"In this Act the word 'trade,' 'dealing' or 'industry' shall not be deemed to include the following, that is to say—

"(*a*) agriculture;

"(*b*) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market;

"(*c*) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of the produce raised or received by him, when he does not keep a shop or stall for the sale of such produce."

Amendment of section 8 of same Act.

10. In section eight of the same Act, for the words "first day of January," the words "thirty-first day of March" shall be substituted.

In the same Act, "1880" substituted for "1878."

11. In sections ten and eleven of the same Act, for the figures "1878," the figures "1880" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 11 of same Act.

12. In section eleven of the same Act, for the word "March" in both places in which it occurs, the word "June" shall be substituted.

The Bombay License Act, 1878.

Amendment of sections 1 and 2 of Bombay License Act, 1878.

13. In section one of the Bombay License Act, 1878, the words "but nothing herein contained applies to persons earning their livelihood solely by agriculture" are hereby repealed; and to section two of the same Act the following words shall be added:—

'Trade', 'dealing', 'industry', 'calling', 'occupation' defined.

"and the word 'trade', 'dealing', 'industry', 'calling' or 'occupation' shall not be deemed to include the following, that is to say:—

"(*a*) agriculture;

"(*b*) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market;

"(*c*) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of the produce raised or received by him, when he does not keep a shop or stall for the sale of such produce."

In the same Act, "1880" substituted for "1878."

14. In sections nine and ten of the same Act, for the figures "1878," the figures "1880" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sections 7 and 11 of same Act.

15. In section seven of the same Act, for the words "first day of January," the words "thirty-first day of March" shall be substituted;

and in section ten of the same Act, for the word "thirty" where it first occurs, the word "sixty" shall be substituted, and for the words "within thirty days next after the first of January," the words "before the first day of June" shall be substituted.

Amendment of schedule A of same Act.

16. In schedule A annexed to the same Act, for the words and figures "Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866," the words "Joint Stock Companies" shall be substituted.

Amendment of schedule B of same Act.

17. In schedule B annexed to the same Act, the words and figures "class XII, Rs. 7, class XIII, Rs. 5, class XIV, Rs. 3, class XV Rs. 2" are hereby repealed.

General.

Recovery of money due when Act passes.

18. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, any money due at the time of the passing of this Act, under any of the Acts hereby amended, may be recovered as if this Act had not been passed.

Trade, &c., carried on in various parts of British India.

19. When any person is engaged in any trades, dealings, industries or callings in two or more of the local areas to which the several Acts hereby amended and the Bengal License Act for the time being in force respectively extend, and is thereby liable to pay fees under two or more of such Acts, he shall, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be chargeable with a fee only under such one of those Acts as the Governor General in Council may direct, and the amount of such fee shall be calculated as if he was engaged in all such trades, dealings, industries and callings within the local area to which such Act applies.

A direction under this section may be given by general rule or special order.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 11th March, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VII OF 1880.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1880.

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An Act to amend the law relating to Merchant Shipping, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent the departure of certain ships from British India;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide for the relief of distressed seamen and apprentices at ports in British India, and for the recovery of wages due to and expenses incurred in respect of such seamen and apprentices in cases to which section 211 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1855, do not apply of their own force;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide in other respects hereinafter appearing for the regulation and control of merchant shipping; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880:"

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of June 1880.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"ship:"

"ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation, not propelled by oars:

"master:"

"master" means any person (except a Pilot or Harbour-master) having for the time being the charge or control of a ship:

"port."

"port" in any provision of this Act includes also any part of a river or channel leading to a port which for the purposes of such provision the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be included in such port.

CHAPTER II.

UNSEAWORTHY AND UNSAFE SHIPS.

Saving clause.

3. Nothing in this chapter contained shall apply—

(a) to any ship belonging to, or hired by, Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(b) to any ship of less than one hundred and fifty tons register employed solely in fishing or in plying coastwise between ports situate in India and Ceylon.

(c) to any pleasure yacht.

Interpretation-clause.

"British Indian ship:"

4. In this chapter, "British Indian ship" means a ship registered under Act No. XIX of 1838, Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under any other law passed by the Governor General in Council and for the time being in force for the registration of ships in India; and

"British ship:"

"British ship" includes a British Indian ship:

"manner prescribed:"

"manner prescribed" means such manner as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, by rules published in the official Gazette prescribe.

"Unseaworthy."

A ship is "unseaworthy" within the meaning of this chapter when the materials of which she is made, her construction, the qualifications of the master, the number and description of the crew, the weight, description and stowage of cargo, the tackle, sails, rigging, stores, ballast, and other equipment generally are not such as to render her in every respect fit for the proposed voyage or service.

"Unsafe."

A ship is "unsafe" within the meaning of this chapter when by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, she is unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, having regard to the nature of the service for which she is intended.

Sending or taking Unseaworthy Ship to sea.

Every person sending unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

5. Every person who sends or attempts to send a British Indian ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered, shall, unless he proves that he used all reasonable means to insure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy state, or that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Master taking unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

Every master of a British Indian ship who knowingly takes such ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered shall, unless he proves that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

For the purpose of giving such proof, every person charged under this section may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness.

Prosecution to be by, or with consent of, Local Government.

No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the consent of, the Local Government.

Implied Condition of Seaworthiness in Contract of Service.

Obligation of owner to crew with respect to seaworthiness.

6. In every contract of service, express or implied, between the owner of a British ship and the master or any seaman thereof, and in every instrument of apprenticeship whereby any person is bound to serve as an apprentice on board any such ship, there shall be implied, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, an obligation on the owner that such owner and the master, and every agent charged with the loading of such ship or the preparing thereof for sea, or the sending thereof to sea, shall use all reasonable means to secure the seaworthiness of such ship for the voyage at the time when such voyage commences, and to keep her in a seaworthy state for the voyage during the same;

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall subject such owner to any liability by reason of such ship being sent to sea in an unseaworthy state where, owing to special circumstances, the so sending her to sea is reasonable and justifiable.

Detention of Unsafe Ships by the Local Government.

Provisional detention by Local Government.

7. The Local Government, if it has reason to believe, on complaint or otherwise, that a British ship in any port to which it may from time to time specially extend this section, is unsafe, may provisionally order the detention of such ship for the purpose of being surveyed.

Service of grounds on master.

A written statement of the grounds of such detention shall be forthwith served on the master of such ship.

Power to appoint surveyor.

8. When the Local Government provisionally orders the detention of a ship, it shall forthwith appoint some competent person to survey such ship and report thereon, and, on receiving his report, may either order the ship to be released or, if in its opinion the ship is unsafe, may order her to be finally detained.

Action on receipt of his report.

Order of final detention.

An order of final detention under this section may be either absolute or until the performance of such conditions with respect to the execution of repairs or alterations, or the unloading or reloading of cargo, as the Local Government thinks necessary for the protection of human life; and the Local Government may, from time to time, vary or add to any such order:

Service of report on master and appeal to Court of survey.

Provided that, before an order for final detention is made, a copy of the report shall be served upon the master of the ship, and within seven days after such service the owner or master may appeal against such report, in the manner prescribed, to the Court of Survey (hereinafter mentioned) for the port where the ship is detained.

Option to owner or master of appointing assessor to accompany surveyor.

9. Where a ship has been provisionally detained and a person has been appointed under section eight to survey such ship, the owner or master of the ship, at any time before such person makes such survey, may require that he shall take with him as assessor such person as such owner or master may select, being a person named in the list of assessors prepared under section fifteen, or, if there is no such list, or if it is impracticable to procure the attendance of any person named in such list, a person of nautical, engineering or other special skill and experience; and

Procedure where surveyor and assessor agree;

in such case, if the surveyor and assessor agree that the ship should be detained or released, the Local Government shall cause the ship to be detained or released accordingly, and the owner or master shall have no appeal;

where they differ.

but if the surveyor and assessor differ in their report, the Local Government may act as if the requisition had not been made, and the owner or master shall have such appeal touching the report of the surveyor as is hereinbefore provided.

Power to refer to Court of Survey.

10. Notwithstanding anything contained in section eight the Local Government may at any time, when a ship has been provisionally detained, instead of following the procedure hereinbefore provided, refer the matter to the Court of Survey for the port where the ship is detained.

Detaining-officers.

Detaining-officers.

11. For the better execution of this chapter, the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint a sufficient number of fit persons as its officers, and may suspend or remove any of them.

Their powers generally.

Every officer so appointed (hereinafter referred to as a detaining-officer) shall have, for the purpose of his duties under this chapter, the following powers, (that is to say):—

(*a*) he may go on board any British ship and may inspect the same or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, equipments and cargo on board thereof, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from discharging, unloading or proceeding on any voyage;

(*b*) he may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance of all such persons as he thinks fit to call before him, may examine such persons, and may, by a like summons, require returns in writing to any enquiries he thinks fit to make;

(*c*) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers or documents which he considers important; and

(*d*) he may administer oaths, or may, in lieu of administering an oath, require every person examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination.

Their power to order provisional detention and survey.

12. Every detaining-officer shall, in addition to the powers hereinbefore conferred, have the same power as the Local Government has under sections seven and eight, respectively, of provisionally ordering the detention of a ship for the purpose of being surveyed, and of appointing a person to survey her; and if he thinks that a ship so detained by him is not unsafe, may order her to be released.

Detaining-officer to report to Local Government.

Every such officer shall forthwith report to the Local Government any order made by him for the detention or release of a ship.

Of the Court of Survey and of Appeals and References thereto.

Constitution of Court of survey.

13. A Court of Survey for a port shall consist of a Judge sitting with two assessors.

The Judge.

14. The Judge shall be a District Judge, Judge of a Court of Small Causes, Presidency Magistrate, Magistrate of the first class or other fit person appointed in this behalf by the Local Government either generally or for any specified case.

The assessors.

15. The assessors shall be persons of nautical, engineering or other special skill and experience.

One of them shall be appointed by the Local Government either generally or in each case, and the other shall be summoned by the Judge, in the manner prescribed, out of a list of persons from time to time prepared for the purpose and published by the Local Government in the official Gazette, or, if there is no such list or if it is impracticable to procure the attendance of any person named in such list, shall be appointed by the Judge.

Judge to summon assessors.

16. The Judge shall, on receiving notice of an appeal or a reference from the Local Government, immediately summon the assessors, in the manner prescribed, to meet forthwith.

Case to be heard in open Court.

17. Every such appeal and reference shall be heard in open Court.

Powers of Judge and assessors.

18. The Judge and each assessor shall, for the purposes of this chapter, have the same powers as are by section eleven conferred on a detaining-officer.

Judge may appoint surveyor.

19. The Judge may appoint any competent person to survey the ship and report thereon to the Court.

Owner or master may attend at survey.

20. The owner and master of the ship and any person appointed by the owner or master, and also any person appointed by the Local Government, may attend at any inspection or survey made in exercise or pursuance of the powers conferred by section eighteen or section nineteen.

Power of Judge to detain or release ship.

21. The Judge shall have the same power as the Local Government has to order the ship to be released or finally detained; but, unless one of the assessors concurs in an order for the detention of the ship, the ship shall be released.

Report to Local Government by Court.

22. The Judge shall report the proceedings of the Court in each case to the Local Government in the manner prescribed, and each assessor shall either sign such report or report to the Local Government the reasons for his dissent.

Power of Local Government to make rules with respect to Court of Survey.

23. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time make rules to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter with respect to a Court of Survey, and in particular with respect to—

(*a*) the procedure before the Court;

(*b*) the requiring, on an appeal, of security for costs and damages;

(*c*) the amount and application of fees; and

(*d*) the ascertainment, in case of dispute, of the proper amount of costs under this chapter.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Scientific Referees.

Power to appoint referee to hear appeal.

24. If the Local Government is of opinion that an appeal under this chapter involves a question of construction or design, or of scientific difficulty or important principle, it may refer the matter to such one or more out of a list of scientific referees, to be from time to time prepared by the Local Government, as may appear to possess the special qualifications necessary for the particular case, and may be selected by agreement between the Port officer and the appellant, or, in default of any such agreement, by the Local Government; and thereupon the appeal shall be determined by the referee or referees instead of by the Court of Survey.

Option to appellant to require referee to be appointed.

25. The Local Government, if the appellant in any such appeal so requires and gives security to its satisfaction to pay the costs of and incidental to the reference, shall refer such appeal to a referee or referees selected as aforesaid.

Referee to have powers of Court of Survey.

26. The referee or referees to whom an appeal is referred under section twenty-four or section twenty-five shall have the same powers as a Judge of the Court of Survey.

Costs of Detention and Damages incidental thereto.

Liability of Government for costs and damages when ship wrongly detained.

27. If it appears that there was not reasonable and probable cause, by reason of the condition of the ship or the act or default of the owner, for the provi-

sional detention of a ship, the Government shall be liable to pay to the owner of the ship his costs of and incidental to the detention and survey of the ship, and also compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of the detention or survey.

Liability of shipowner for costs when ship rightly detained.

28. If a ship is finally detained under this chapter or if it appears that a ship provisionally detained was at the time of such detention unsafe, the owner of the ship shall be liable to pay to Government its costs of and incidental to the detention and survey of the ship; and such costs shall, without prejudice to any other remedy, be recoverable as salvage is recoverable.

What included in costs of detention and survey.

29. For the purposes of this chapter the costs of and incidental to any proceeding before a Court of Survey, and a reasonable amount in respect of the remuneration of the surveyor or officer of the Local Government, shall be deemed to be part of the costs of the detention and survey of the ship.

Power to require from complainant security for costs, &c.

30. When a complaint is made to the Local Government or a detaining-officer that a British ship is unsafe, it shall be in the discretion of such Government or officer (as the case may be) to require the complainant to give security to the satisfaction of such Government or officer for the costs and compensation which such complainant may become liable to pay as hereinafter mentioned:

Proviso as to complaint by one-fourth of crew.

Provided that, where the complaint is made by one-fourth, being not less than three, of the seamen belonging to the ship, and is not in the opinion of such Government or officer frivolous or vexatious, such security shall not be required; and such Government or officer shall, if the complaint is made in sufficient time before the sailing of the ship, take proper steps to ascertain whether the ship ought to be detained under this chapter.

Costs, &c., payable by Government recoverable from complainant.

31. Where a ship is detained in consequence of any complaint, and the circumstances are such that the Government is liable under this chapter to pay to the owner of the ship any costs or compensation, the complainant shall be liable to pay to the Government all such costs and compensation as the Government incurs, or is liable to pay, in respect of the detention and survey of the ship.

Grain Cargoes.

Stowage of cargo of grain, &c.

32. No cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts or nut-kernels (hereinafter referred to as grain cargo) shall be carried on board any British Indian ship unless the same be contained in bags, sacks or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards or bulkheads or otherwise.

Penalty for improper stowage of such cargo.

If the owner or master of any ship, or any agent of such owner who is charged with the loading of such ship or the sending her to sea, knowingly allows any grain cargo or part of a grain cargo to be shipped therein for carriage contrary to the provisions of this section, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

Deck and Load Lines.

Marking of deck-lines.

33. Every British Indian ship shall be permanently and conspicuously marked with lines of not less than twelve inches in length and one inch in breadth painted longitudinally on each side amidships or as near thereto as is practicable, and indicating the position of each deck which is above water.

The upper edge of each of these lines shall be level with the upper side of the deck plank next the waterway at the place of marking. The lines shall be white or yellow on a dark ground or black on a light ground.

Marking of load-lines.

34. The master of every British ship not being a coasting-vessel within the meaning of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall, before his ship is entered outwards from any port in British India upon any voyage, or if that is not practicable, as soon after as may be, mark outside upon each of her sides amidship, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc twelve inches in diameter, with a horizontal line eighteen inches in length drawn through its centre.

The centre of such disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt water to which it is intended to load such ship for that voyage.

Statement to Customs-officer in application for entry outwards as to position of load-line.

35. The person applying for entry of any such ship outwards shall insert, in the form of application made to the Customs-collector, a statement in writing of the distances in feet and inches between the centre of such disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's deck which is above such centre: and if default is made in delivering this statement, the Customs-collector may refuse to enter the ship outwards.

Copy of this statement to be entered in the log-book and agreement with the crew.

36. A copy of this statement shall be entered in the agreement with the crew before it is signed by any member of the crew; and no shipping-master shall proceed with the engagement of the crew till this entry is made.

The master shall enter a copy of this statement in the official log-book (if any).

Ship to be kept marked.

37. When a ship has been marked as by section thirty-four required, she shall be kept so marked until she next returns to a port of discharge in British India or arrives at a port in the United Kingdom.

Marking of load-lines in case of coasting vessels.

38. The master of every British ship which is a coasting vessel within the meaning of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall, before proceeding to sea from any port, mark outside upon each of her sides amidship, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc twelve inches in diameter, with a horizontal line eighteen inches in length drawn through its centre:

The centre of this disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt-water to which it is intended to load the ship, until notice is given of an alteration.

Annual statement as to position of load-line.

39. He shall also once in every twelve months, immediately before the ship proceeds to sea, send or deliver to the Collector, or other principal officer of Customs of such port as the Local Government may from time to time appoint on this behalf, a statement in writing of the distance in feet and inches between the centre of the disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's decks which is above that centre.

The master, before the ship proceeds to sea after any renewal or alteration of the disc, shall send or deliver to the Collector or other principal officer of Customs aforesaid notice in writing of such renewal or alteration, together with such statement in writing as before mentioned of the distance between the centre of the disc and the upper edge of each of the deck-lines.

If default is made in sending or delivering any notice or statement required by this section to be sent or delivered, the master shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Ship to be kept marked.

40. When a ship has been marked as required by section thirty-eight, she shall be kept so marked until notice is given of an alteration.

Penalty for neglecting to mark, for submerging load-line.

41. Any master of a ship who neglects to cause his ship to be marked as by this chapter required, or to keep her so marked, or who allows the ship to be so loaded that when in perfectly smooth salt-water the centre of the disc is submerged,

and any person who conceals, removes, alters, defaces or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface or obliterate, any of the said marks, except in the event of the particulars thereby denoted being lawfully altered, or except for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy,

shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty on master for having misleading marks.

42. If any of the marks required by this chapter is in any respects inaccurate so as to be likely to mislead, the master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Saving of ships marked in the United Kingdom.

43. The provisions of this chapter as to load-lines shall not apply to ships coming from ports in the United Kingdom and marked with such lines in accordance with the provisions of the laws for the time being there in force.

Supplemental Provisions.

Release of ship at any time by Local Government.

44. The Local Government may at any time, if satisfied that a ship detained under this chapter is not unsafe, order her to be released either upon or without any conditions.

Who may enforce detention of ship.

45. When under this chapter a ship is authorized or ordered to be detained, any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval or military service of Her Majesty, any commander or first officer of any of Her Majesty's Indian Government ships, or any Port-officer, Harbour-master, Conservator of a port or officer of Customs may detain the ship.

Penalty for proceeding to sea after detention.

46. If any ship after such detention, or after service on the master of any notice of or order for such detention, proceeds to sea before she is released by competent authority, the master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for carrying to sea officer in execution of his duty.

47. When a ship so proceeding to sea takes to sea, when on board thereof in the execution of his duty, any person authorized under this chapter to detain or survey such ship, the owner and master of such ship shall each be liable to pay all expenses of and incidental to such person being so taken to sea, and shall also each be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

When any owner or master is convicted of an offence under this section, the convicting Magistrate may enquire into and determine the amount payable on account of expenses by such owner or master under this section, and may direct that the same shall be recovered from him in manner provided for the recovery of fines.

Detained ship not to be released because British registry closed.

48. When a ship has been detained under this chapter, she shall not be released by reason of her British or British Indian register being subsequently closed.

Powers of person authorized to survey ship.

49. For the purposes of the survey of a ship under this chapter, any person authorized to make the same may go on board the ship and inspect the same, and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipments and cargo, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle.

Certain persons to be deemed public servants.

50. Every Judge, assessor, officer or surveyor under this chapter shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

51. Where any order, notice, statement or document is required for the purpose of any provision of this chapter, to be served on the master of a ship, the same shall be served, where there is no master, on the owner of the ship, if he resides in the port where the ship is detained, or, if there is no owner residing there, on some agent of the owner residing there; or where such owner or agent is unknown or cannot be found, a copy of such order, notice, statement or document shall be affixed to the mast of the ship, and shall thereupon be deemed to be duly served.

Service of order, where there is no master or resident owner, &c.

52. Any such order, notice, statement or document may be served by delivering a copy thereof personally to the person to be served, or by leaving the same at his last place of abode, or, in the case of a master, by leaving it for him on board the ship with the person being or appearing to be in command or charge of the ship.

Order, &c., how to be served.

53. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, delegate either absolutely or subject to such conditions or restrictions as it thinks fit, to any body of Commissioners or trustees appointed for managing the affairs of a port all or any of the powers, and require the said body to discharge all or any of the functions, of a Local Government under the foregoing sections of this Act, except the powers conferred by section fourteen, the power of preparing a list of assessors under section fifteen and the power of making rules, and may cancel any such notification.

Delegation of powers to Port Commissioners, &c.

While any such notification remains in force, all costs and damages which would otherwise be recoverable under this Act by or from the Government shall be recoverable in like manner by or from such body; and such body shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any enactment now in force, credit or pay, as the case may be, the amount of any costs or damages so recovered to or from the funds held by them in trust as such body.

CHAPTER III.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

54. This chapter shall be read with, and taken as part of, Act No. I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*).

Chapter to be taken as part of Act I of 1859.

But nothing in this chapter contained applies to seamen or apprentices to whom the provisions of section 211 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, apply.

Saving of provisions of Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1855.

In this chapter "Local authority" means such person as the Local Government may from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, appoint by name or in virtue of his office to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, on the local authority under this chapter.

"Local authority."

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him.

Power to suspend or dismiss.

55. The local authority may, subject to the rules hereinafter mentioned, provide for the subsistence—

Relief of distressed seamen at Indian ports.

(*a*) of all seamen and apprentices, being Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India, whether from any British ship employed in the merchant service, or from any of Her Majesty's ships; or who have been engaged by any person acting either as principal or agent to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power, or to the subject of any foreign State, and who are in distress in any such place; and

(*b*) of all seamen and apprentices not being Native Indian subjects who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India from any British ship registered in British India and who are in distress in any such place,

until such time as such authority is able to provide them with a passage as hereinafter provided.

56. Subject as aforesaid, the local authority may cause such seamen or apprentices to be put on board some ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty which is in want of men to make up its complement, and is bound—

Distressed seamen to be sent home on board British ship wanting seamen to make up its crew.

(*a*) in the case of seamen or apprentices who are Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, to their home or to a port in British India near their home;

(*b*) in the case of other British seamen or apprentices, to any port in the United Kingdom or the British possession to which they belong (as the case requires); and

(*c*) in the case of seamen or apprentices not being subjects of Her Majesty, to such place as the local authority, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may in each case determine.

57. In default of any such ship, the local authority may, subject as aforesaid, provide such seamen or apprentices with a passage in any ship (whether British or foreign) bound as aforesaid.

In default of such ship, on board of any ship.

58. The local authority shall indorse on the agreement of any British ship on board of which any seamen or apprentice is sent under section fifty-six or section fifty-seven, the name of every person so sent on board thereof, with such particulars concerning the case as the Go-

Name and other particulars with regard to seamen to be indorsed on agreement of British ship.

vernor General in Council may from time to time by rule prescribe.

Master of British ship compelled to convey and give subsistence to such seamen.

59. The master of every British ship bound as aforesaid shall receive and afford a passage and subsistence to all seamen and apprentices whom he is required to take on board his ship under the provisions of section fifty-six or section fifty-seven, not exceeding one for every fifty tons burden, and shall, during the passage, provide every such seaman or apprentice with a proper berth or sleeping-place effectually protected against sea and weather.

Penalty for refusing so to do.

60. If the master of any such ship fails or refuses to receive on board his ship, or to give a passage or subsistence to, or to provide for, any such seaman or apprentice contrary to the provisions of section fifty-nine, he shall, for each seaman and apprentice with respect to whom he so fails or refuses, be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or, when he is tried at any place beyond the limits of British India, to the equivalent of one thousand rupees in the currency of such place.

Conditions under which master may claim payment.

61. When any master of a British ship has conveyed a seaman or apprentice in excess of the number (if any) wanted to make up the complement of his crew to any place in accordance with the requisition of a local authority under this chapter, such master shall be entitled to be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of the subsistence and passage of such seaman or apprentice such sum per diem as the Governor General in Council from time to time appoints:

Provided that no payment shall be made under this section except on the production of the following documents (that is to say):—

(a) a certificate signed by the local authority by whose direction such seaman or apprentice was received on board, specifying the name of such seaman or apprentice, and the time when he was received on board; and

(b) a declaration in writing by such master made and verified in manner hereinafter provided, and stating—

(1) the number of days during which such seaman or apprentice received subsistence and was provided for as aforesaid on board his ship;

(2) the number of men and boys forming the complement of his crew;

(3) the number of seamen and apprentices employed on board his ship during the time such seaman or apprentice was on board; and

(4) every variation (if any) of such number.

The declaration required by this section shall, in the case of a ship conveying Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty to a port in British India, be made before a Shipping-master or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint. In other cases such declaration shall be made and verified in the same manner as declarations made under section 212 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Wages and expenses incurred in respect of distressed seamen to be charged on ship to which they belong in certain cases.

62. (a). If any seaman or apprentice, being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty and belonging to any British ship, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance on the part of the master with all the provisions in that behalf of the law for the time being in force, and becomes distressed and is relieved under the provisions of this chapter; or

(b) if any such seaman or apprentice, after having been engaged by any person (whether acting as principal or agent) to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power or to the subject of any foreign power, become distressed and is relieved as aforesaid; or

(c) if any seaman or apprentice belonging to any British ship registered in British India, and not being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance as aforesaid, and becomes distressed and is relieved as aforesaid,

the wages (if any) due to such seaman or apprentice, and all expenses incurred for his subsistence, necessary clothing, conveyance home, and, in case he should die before reaching home, for his burial, shall be a charge upon the ship, whether British or foreign, to which he so belonged as aforesaid.

Mode of recovering such wages and expenses.

63. All such wages and expenses shall be recoverable with costs either from the master of such ship or from the person who is owner thereof for the time being, or in the case of an engagement for service in a foreign ship, from such master or owner, or from the person by whom such engagement was so made, in the same manner as other debts due to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or in the same manner and by the same form and process in which wages due to the seaman or apprentice would be recoverable by him.

Local Government may authorize persons to recover same.

64. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as it thinks fit to sue for any such wages and expenses and recover the same.

Such persons to be deemed persons filling a public office.

And every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

Board of Trade may recover such amount from master or owner in certain cases.

65. When any such wages and expenses are due to or in respect of a seaman or apprentice mentioned in section sixty-two, clause (c), they may, instead of being recovered by a person authorized under section sixty-four, be recovered by the Board of Trade in manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and when so recovered shall be paid by the said Board to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

66. In all proceedings under this chapter, whether in India or elsewhere, the production of a certificate signed by the local authority by which any seaman or apprentice named therein was relieved, or any expenses were incurred, under this chapter, to the effect that such seaman or apprentice was in distress, and that such expenses were incurred in respect of such seaman or apprentice, shall be sufficient evidence that such seaman or apprentice was relieved, conveyed home or buried (as the case may be) at the expense of the revenues of India.

What shall be evidence of distress and expenses incurred.

67. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules to determine under what circumstances and subject to what conditions seamen or apprentices may be relieved and provided with passages under this chapter and generally to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

CHAPTER IV.

SHIP SURVEYORS.

68. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint competent persons for the purposes of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of practising the profession of a ship surveyor at any port in the territories administered by such Government, and, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

Local Government to appoint examiners, and to make rules as to qualification, &c., of ship surveyors.

(*a*) for the conduct of such examinations and the qualifications to be required,

(*b*) for the grant of certificates to qualified persons,

(*c*) for the fees to be paid for such examinations and certificates,

(*d*) for holding enquiries into charges of incompetency and misconduct on the part of holders of such certificates, and

(*e*) for the suspension and cancelment of such certificates.

All such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

69. No person shall, in any port in which there is a person exercising the profession of a ship surveyor and holding a certificate granted under section sixty-eight, exercise such profession in such port unless he holds a certificate granted under that section:

No person to practise as ship surveyor unless qualified.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent any person employed by Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping or Bureau Veritas from discharging any of the duties of such employment, or apply to any person specially exempted by the Local Government from the operation of this section.

Surveyors of Lloyd's and Veritas.

70. Any person exercising the profession of a ship surveyor in contravention of the provisions of section sixty-nine shall be punished with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and shall be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for anything done by him in such exercise of such profession.

Penalty for practising as ship surveyor without certificate.

CHAPTER V.

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

71. In this chapter "wreck" includes the following when found in the sea or any tidal water or on the shores thereof, that is to say:—

"Wreck" defined.

goods which have been cast into the sea and then sink and remain under water;

goods which have been cast or fall into the sea and remain floating on the surface;

goods which are sunk in the sea, but are attached to a floating object in order that they may be found again,

goods which are thrown away or abandoned, and

a vessel abandoned without hope or intention of recovery.

72. Chapter V of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, and section 5 of Act No. XIII of 1878 (*An Act to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices, and to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and the Indian Ports Act, 1875*) are hereby repealed.

Repeal of chapter V of Indian Ports Act, 1875.

But nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to affect section 40 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, or entitle any person to salvage in respect of any property recovered by creeping or sweeping in contravention of that section.

73. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to receive and take possession of wreck and to perform such duties connected therewith as are hereinafter mentioned within such local limits as it may from time to time prescribe.

Appointment of receivers.

Persons so appointed shall be called receivers of wreck.

74. Any person finding and taking possession of any wreck within any local limits for which a receiver of wreck has been so appointed, shall as soon as practicable—

Rules to be observed by persons finding wreck.

(*a*) if he be the owner thereof, give the receiver of wreck notice in writing of the finding thereof and of the marks by which such wreck is distinguished;

if he be the owner;

(*b*) if he be not the owner of such wreck, deliver the same to the receiver of wreck.

if he be not the owner.

Government or person finding wreck entitled to salvage.

75. Whenever any wreck is found by the receiver of wreck or has been delivered to him in accordance with the provisions of section seventy-four by any person, not being the owner thereof, the Government or such other person so delivering such wreck, as the case may be, shall be entitled to receive a reasonable sum for salvage, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

Disputes concerning amount of salvage.

Any dispute arising concerning the amount due under this section shall be determined by a Magistrate, upon application to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Notice to be given by receiver.

76. The receiver of wreck shall, on taking possession of any wreck, publish a notification, in such manner and at such place as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, containing a description of the same and the time at which and the place where the same was found.

Wreck may in certain cases be sold.

77. If after the publication of such notification the wreck is unclaimed,

or if the person claiming the same fails to pay the amount due for salvage and for charges incurred by the receiver of wreck in respect thereof,

the receiver of wreck may sell such wreck by public auction, if of a perishable nature, forthwith, and if not of a perishable nature, at any period not less than six months after such notification as aforesaid.

Proceeds how applied.

78. On the realization of the proceeds of such sale, the amount due for salvage and charges as aforesaid, together with the expenses of the sale, shall be deducted therefrom, and the balance shall be paid to the owner of the wreck, or, if no such person appear and claim the same, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person thereafter establishing his right to the same:

Provided that he makes his claim within one year from the date of the sale.

Penalty for failure to give notice of, or to deliver, wreck to the receiver of wreck.

79. Any person omitting to give notice of the finding of, or to deliver, any wreck to the receiver of wreck as required by section seventy-four shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and in the case of omission to deliver any wreck, shall, in addition to such fine, forfeit all claim to salvage, and pay to the owner of such wreck if the same is claimed, or if the same is unclaimed to the Government, a penalty not exceeding twice the value of such wreck.

CHAPTER VI.

INSPECTION OF SHIPS WITH REGARD TO LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNALS.

Saving clause.

80. Nothing in this chapter contained shall apply to any ship belonging to, or hired by, Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

Appointment of inspectors of lights and fog-signals.

81. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons to inspect, in any port, ships to which the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, issued under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, or any other similar law for the time being in force, may apply, for the purpose of seeing that such ships are properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals, in pursuance of such regulations or law, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Every person so appointed shall in the port for which he is appointed have, for the purposes of such inspection, the powers given to detaining officers by section eleven.

Notice of deficiency to be given to master or owner by such inspectors.

82. If any such person finds that any ship is not so provided, he shall give to the master or owner notice in writing pointing out the deficiency, and also what is, in his opinion, requisite in order to remedy the same.

Ship not to be cleared by Customs-collector till inspector certifies it is properly provided with lights, &c.

83. Every notice so given shall be communicated in such manner as the Local Government may direct to the Customs-collector at any port from which such ship may seek to clear; and no Customs-collector to whom such communication is made shall grant such ship a port-clearance or allow her to proceed to sea without a certificate under the hand of some person appointed as aforesaid, to the effect that the said ship is properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals in pursuance of the said regulations or law.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Offences triable where offender found.

84. Every offence punishable under chapter II, chapter III or chapter V may be tried in any district or presidency-town in which the offender is found, as well as in any district or presidency-town in which it might be tried under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

Assessors in causes of salvage, &c.

85. And whereas it is also expedient to provide for the assistance of assessors in certain causes, in Courts exercising Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction; it is hereby further enacted as follows:—

In any Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty cause of salvage, towage or collision, the Court, whether it be exercising its original or its appellate jurisdiction, may if it think fit, and upon request of either party to such cause, shall, summon to its assistance, in such manner as the Court may by rule, from time to time, direct, two competent assessors; and such assessors shall attend and assist accordingly.

Every such assessor shall receive such fees for his attendance as the Court by rule prescribes. Such fees shall be paid by such of the parties as the Court in each case may direct.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th March, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1880.

An Act to correct a clerical error in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

IN the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, No. 171A, column three, for the words "The date of the plaintiff's death," the words "The sixtieth day from the date of the plaintiff's death" shall be, and be deemed to have always been, substituted.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the registration of Trade-marks was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára, No. 557, dated 23rd July, 1879 [Paper No. 1].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. G.3789—J.8, dated 4th August, 1879 [Paper No. 2].
" Secretary for Birár, to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 16, dated 16th August, 1879 [Paper No. 3].
" Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 737 C, dated 25th August, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3528—187, dated 25th August, 1879 [Paper No. 5].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2062, dated 18th August, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1625, dated 2nd September, 1879 [Paper No. 7].
" Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3765, dated 9th September, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
" Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5694, dated 20th September, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2474, dated 25th September, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 2211—381, dated 23rd September, 1879 [Paper No. 11].
" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2707, dated 29th September, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
" Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 6051, dated 8th October, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].
" Hon'ble J. Pitt Kennedy, dated 16th January, 1880 [Paper No. 14.]
Extract, paragraph 1, from despatch from Secretary of State for India in Council, No. 45, dated 24th December, 1879, and enclosure [Paper No. 15.]

2. The most important question we have had before us is as to the mode in which trade-marks already registered in England should be dealt with. The Bill as introduced, confers no privilege whatever upon such trade-marks. It puts them upon the same footing as any other foreign trade-marks, and requires them to be registered here, in precisely the same manner as if they had never been registered in England. This, it must be admitted, would entail much trouble and a considerable expenditure of time and money, which it would, if possible, be most desirable to avoid. Moreover, the provisions of the Bill being substantially identical with those of the English Statutes, the questions and disputes which would arise with reference to the registration of a trade-mark in England, would frequently arise again, in much the same form, with reference to its registration here, and thus much of the work would be done twice over. Several suggestions have been made with a view to avoiding or overcoming this difficulty.

3. The first we would notice (and we understand it to be one of the alternative suggestions put forward by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce) is to the effect that the measure should be restricted to trade-marks used in connection with Indian products, all other trade-marks, including English trade-marks, being left on the same footing as they now are, that is to say, on the same footing as trade-marks were in England before the legislation of 1875-76.

This suggestion is one which we should be unwilling to adopt. We believe that the result of adopting it would be, not only that we should leave by far the larger proportion

of the trade-marks now in use in this country on an unsatisfactory footing, but, further, that we should be compelled to withhold, even from the limited class of trade-marks to which we should restrict our legislation, the benefit of some of the most important provisions of the proposed measure.

4. If, for example, the Bill were restricted in its operation to trade-marks used in connection with Indian products, we could not, as it seems to us, retain the section which confers on a person registering a trade-mark, a presumptive title at once and a conclusive title after five years; for to do so would be to put it in the power of, say, an Indian manufacturer of piece-goods to place upon the register as his own, the trade-mark of some well-known Manchester manufacturer. The Manchester manufacturer could not protect himself against this beforehand by registering the mark in India, for the register would not be open to him, and thus when he discovered what had been done, he would be compelled to go into Court to contest the registration in the face of a presumption created by the law in favour of his adversary, or worse still, if the five years passed without his discovering the trick, might lose his right to the trade-mark altogether. And if the Bill were cut down so as to avoid this and other like results, we doubt whether it would be worth while proceeding any further with the proposed legislation.

5. Putting aside then this suggestion, which would exclude English trade-marks altogether from the operation of the Bill, we have next to consider the suggestion that they should, if registered in England, be placed upon the register here as a matter of course and without any previous notice or inquiry.

This, we understand to be the second of the two alternative suggestions of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and it is, at all events, the suggestion put forward by the Manchester Chamber in their letter to the Secretary of State, in which they say that they support the Bill with the proviso that "previous registration of a trade-mark [in England] shall be accepted as proof of ownership and right of registration in India also, as in the case of other countries having trade-mark conventions with Great Britain."

6. We do not know on what the Chamber found their statement that the registration of a trade-mark in England is accepted in countries having trade-marks conventions with Great Britain, as proof of ownership and right of registration.

From an examination of the reports relative to trade-marks legislation in foreign countries, presented to Parliament in 1879, it would appear that, though the laws of some European countries require a foreign owner of a trade-mark to register his mark at home before applying for registration in those countries, such previous registration is nowhere accepted as dispensing with any of the formalities or precautions prescribed by law as preliminaries to registration in other cases. The only privilege that appears to be anywhere accorded to a foreigner, who has registered his mark at home, is in Austria, where it is said that marks, which would not ordinarily be recognized as trade-marks, are not refused registration on this account, if the applicant can show that they have been registered as trade-marks in his own country (page 1 of the reports above referred to).

7. But, however this may be, we think it clear that, under a law like the present Bill, which makes registration at first starting presumptive evidence, and after a time conclusive evidence, of title, no such privilege as we understand the Chamber to ask for, can be conceded to foreign registration.

If the registration of a trade-mark in England were to give the registered owner an absolute right to have it registered here, without any previous public notice of his application, it would be no difficult matter for a manufacturer who desired to appropriate a mark which was in use in this country, but had not been registered, to get it registered in England and then have it registered here, thereby acquiring, at once, a presumptive title to it. There being no public notice given of his application, his proceedings would probably pass unobserved, and if he only had the patience to refrain from using the mark for five years, he might acquire an absolute title to it as against the true owner.

8. No doubt the true owner might preclude the possibility of this by himself registering the mark as soon as he designed it, or, in the case of marks in use when this Bill becomes law, as soon as the Bill passes; but to drive him to do this would be in effect to establish a compulsory system of registration; in other words, to establish a system essentially different from that contemplated by the English legislation on the lines of which we are proceeding.

9. Having thus disposed of the suggestions which have been made to us, it remains for us to state what seems to us to be the only practicable solution of the question.

It appears to us that if we could require that every trade-mark presented for registration in this country should have enfaced on it, or incorporated with it, or superadded to it, some distinctive inscription or device prescribed by the Government, and of such a nature as to strike the eye at the first glance, there would be no reason why we should not frame our Bill so as to give to registration in England, precisely the same effects as we give to registration here. The result of insisting on such a distinctive inscription or device would, in fact, be that every trade-mark registered here would be essentially a different mark from any registered in England, and so no question could ever arise between the owner of a mark entered upon the one register, and the owner of a mark entered upon the other.

10. We are quite aware that, in the case of certain articles, some degree of ingenuity would be required to ensure that the inscription or device prescribed was really of so distinctive a nature and so striking, as to make the mark to which it was added, practically a new mark, without, at the same time, obscuring its original features; but we believe that no serious difficulty would be found in any case, while in the vast majority of cases the matter would be simple

class of marks with which we should have to deal, we believe that the words "Indian mark," printed diagonally across the mark, would be all that would be required.

11. It has been objected that the working of the system we propose would be liable to be interfered with by persons registering, in England, trade-marks bearing the distinctive device or inscription prescribed by the Government here. We presume that we have nothing to fear on this score, as we suppose the Registrar in England would have power, or could easily be given power, to refuse to register a mark bearing that device or inscription, except on the application of the Indian registered owner; but if there should be any reason to apprehend that such marks might be registered in England in the name of another person, we could meet the difficulty thence arising, by providing that, in such a case, no effect should be allowed here to the English registration.

12. We have not overlooked the fact that there are trade-marks in use in British India which are the property of Frenchmen, Germans and other foreigners, and are used by them in connection with businesses carried on by them in their own countries; but we do not think that what we propose would involve any hardship to the owners of such marks. They would be on precisely the same footing as British subjects; that is to say, they could always have their marks registered here by adding to them our distinctive inscription or device, or, if they preferred it, they could register the mark in England in its original shape without any such addition.

13. We have amended the Bill so as to give effect to our suggestions, but, seeing that none of us here have had any experience of the working of any system of registration of trade-marks, we do not think it would be safe for the Council to take any further action regarding the Bill until it has been submitted in its amended form for consideration, not only to the Chambers of Commerce in this country, but also to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the Registrar of trade-marks in England, and such other individuals or public bodies, in England, as may be most competent to form an opinion on such a matter.

14. In concluding this portion of our report, it is, perhaps, convenient that we should state what, in our opinion, should be done in the event of the course we now propose not meeting with the approval of the persons concerned.

We think that in such an event, the only course open to the Council would be to require trade-marks registered in England to be registered afresh here after the publication of the usual notice and according to the ordinary procedure, and the only concession which could, in our opinion, be made to the owners of such trade-marks, would be that already referred to as at present made in Austria, *viz.*, that no objection should be taken to their marks on the ground that they were not trade-marks within the meaning of the Act.

We believe that this would be deemed an important concession, especially when it is borne in mind that the matter of determining whether a particular mark is a trade-mark, within the meaning of the Act, or not, is, at least in the case of cotton-marks, one of such labour and difficulty, that it has been found necessary to appoint a Committee of experts to deal with it in England. But important as this concession is, we are by no means sure that it would satisfy the majority of the registered owners of trade-marks in England, whose main object seems to be to get rid of the trouble and expense involved in the issue of notices and the hearing of objections, and it is for this reason we advocate the alternative course suggested above.

15. The only change of substantial importance which we have made in the Bill, in addition to those involved in the recognition of English registration, consists in the insertion of a section (3), requiring a Deputy Registrar to be appointed at Bombay and giving power to appoint one at any other place in British India.

This provision has been inserted with a view to meeting, as far as possible, the wishes of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. We regret to say that we find it impossible to give effect to that Chamber's recommendation that the High Courts at Bombay and Madras, as well as the High Court at Calcutta, should be appointed as Courts to control the registration of trade-marks. As, in order to secure the objects of a law like this, there must be but one register upon which all marks registered in British India shall be brought, so likewise there must be but one judicial authority to control the making and maintenance of that register. It would, we think, be most inconvenient to have three High Courts all independent of one another, and with no common superior nearer than the Queen in Council, empowered to direct the Registrar to make or cancel entries in his register. Under such a state of things cases would inevitably arise in which conflicting orders would be issued by different Courts, and endless trouble and confusion would result.

16. In the form of the Bill, we have made several changes which do not seem to call for special mention here. We may, however, state that with a view to making the Bill more complete in itself, and more intelligible to those who will have to work it if it becomes law, we have introduced into it several sections (13 to 18), containing provisions which the English Act relegates to rules. As these provisions, if not introduced into the body of the Act, would certainly be made here, as they have been in England, in exercise of the power to make rules which the Act confers, the change is of little importance.

17. The publication ordered by the Council has been made. We think, however, with reference to what we have said above in paragraph 13, that the Bill as now amended should be republished, and that a copy of it should be sent to the Secretary of State in Council, together with a copy of this report.

The 28th February, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
T. C. HOPE.
E. C. MORGAN.

No. II.

THE INDIAN TRADE-MARKS BILL, 1880.

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No. II.

A Bill to provide for the registration of Trade-marks.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the registration of trade-marks; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Trade-marks Act, 1880:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Registration of Trade-marks.

Appointment of a Registrar.

2. The Governor General in Council shall establish at Calcutta a registry of trade-marks, and shall from time to time appoint an officer, by name or in virtue of his office, to register trade-marks and the proprietors thereof.

The officer so appointed is hereinafter called "the Registrar."

Deputy Registrar.

3. The Governor General in Council shall appoint at Bombay, and may appoint at any other place in British India, an officer to be styled the Deputy Registrar to discharge such functions of the Registrar other than that of entering marks in the register as may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, be delegated to him by the Registrar.

Application for registration.

4. Any person claiming to be entitled to the exclusive use of a trade-mark which has not been registered under this Act may, subject to the provisions of this Act and of the rules made hereunder, apply to the Registrar to register such mark and to register him as proprietor of such mark.

Any person to or upon whom a trade-mark registered under this Act has been transferred or has devolved may, subject as aforesaid, apply to the Registrar to register him as proprietor of such mark in the place of the person registered as proprietor at the date of the application.

What trade-marks may be registered.

5. No trade-mark shall be registered under this Act, unless it consists of one or more of the essential particulars hereinafter mentioned, together with such additional particulars as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by an order in writing, prescribe in this behalf; but there may be added to any one or more of the said essential particulars any letters, words or numerals, or combination of letters, words or numerals.

The essential particulars referred to in the first clause of this section are as follows:—

(*a*) a name of an individual or firm printed, cast, impressed or woven in some particular and distinctive manner; or

(*b*) a written signature or copy of a written signature of an individual or firm; or

(*c*) a distinctive device, mark, heading, label or ticket:

Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, any special and distinctive word or words, or combination of numerals or letters used as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act may be registered as such under this Act if the additional particulars prescribed by the Governor General in Council have been added thereto.

) Vic., . 2.

Trade-mark to be registered for class of goods.

6. A trade-mark must be registered as belonging to particular goods or classes of goods.

) Vic., 6.

Registration not to be granted without leave of Court in certain cases.

7. The Registrar shall not, without the special leave of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William to be given on motion or in such other manner as such Court may direct, register in respect of the same goods or classes of goods—

(*a*) a trade-mark identical with one which is already registered with respect to such goods or classes of goods; or

(*b*) a trade-mark so nearly resembling a trade-mark already registered with respect to such goods or classes of goods as to be likely to deceive.

9 Vic., 6.

Registration when not to be granted.

8. The Registrar shall not register, as part of, or in combination with, a trade-mark, any scandalous or obscene designs, or any words or numbers if the exclusive use of such words or numbers would, by reason of their being calculated to deceive or otherwise, be disentitled to protection in a Court.

) Vic., 2.

Certificates of refusal to register.

9. When an application by any person to register as a trade-mark a device, mark, name, word, combination of words or other matter or thing which has been in use as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act and to which the additional particulars prescribed by the Governor General in Council have been added, has been refused, the Registrar shall, at the request of the applicant and on payment by him of the fee prescribed by the rules made under section nineteen, grant him a certificate of such refusal, and shall also, if so required, state in such certificate his reasons for such refusal.

A certificate so granted shall be conclusive proof of such refusal.

) Vic., 5.

Rectification of register.

10. If any person who is not for the time being entitled to the exclusive use of a trade-mark is registered under this Act as a proprietor of such trade-mark, or

if the Registrar refuses to register, as proprietor of a trade-mark, any person who is for the time being entitled to the exclusive use of such trade-mark, or

if any mark is registered as a trade-mark which is not authorized to be so registered,

any person aggrieved by such registration or refusal may apply by motion, or in such other manner as the said Court may direct, for an order of the said Court that the register may be rectified.

The said Court may either refuse such application, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the register, and award damages to the party aggrieved.

Case of several persons claiming to be registered in respect of same mark.

11. When each of several persons claims to be registered under this Act as proprietor of the same trade-mark, the Registrar may refuse to comply with the claims of any of such persons, until their rights have been determined by the said Court. 38 & 1 c. 91, para. 1

The Registrar may himself submit, or require the claimants to submit, their rights to the said Court, by stating a case under section five hundred and twenty-seven of the Code of Civil Procedure, or in such other manner as the said Court may direct.

What Court may decide in proceedings under Act.

12. The said Court may, in any proceeding under section ten, or section eleven, decide— 38 & 1 c. 91, para. 2

(*a*) whether a mark is or is not such a trade-mark as is authorized to be registered under this Act;

(*b*) any question as to the right of any person who is a party to such proceeding to have his name entered on the register of trade-marks, or to have the name of some other person removed from such register; and

(*c*) any other question that it may be necessary or expedient to decide for the rectification of the register.

Notice to be given by order of Court.

Whenever any order has been made rectifying the register, the Court shall by its order direct that due notice of such rectification be given to the Registrar. 38 & 1 c. 91, para. 5

Removal of Trade-marks from Register.

Removal of trade-mark after fourteen years, unless fee paid.

13. At a time not being less than two months nor more than three months before the expiration of fourteen years from the date of the registration of a trade-mark, the Registrar shall send a notice to the registered proprietor that the trade-mark will be removed from the register, unless the proprietor pays to the Registrar, before the expiration of such fourteen years (naming the date at which the same will expire), the prescribed fee, and if such fee be not previously paid, he shall, at the expiration of one month from the date of the giving of the first notice, send a second notice to the same effect, and if such fee be not paid before the expiration of such fourteen years, the Registrar may, after the end of three months from the expiration of such fourteen years, remove the mark from the register, and so from time to time at the expiration of every period of fourteen years.

Payment of additional fee after expiration of fourteen years.

14. If before the expiration of the said three months the registered proprietor pays the said fee, together with the additional prescribed fee, the Registrar may, without removing such trade-mark from the register, accept the said fee as if it had been paid before the expiration of the said fourteen years.

Power of Governor General in Council to restore trade-mark.

15. Where after the said three months a trade-mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the prescribed fee, the Governor General in Council may, if he is satisfied that it is just so to do, restore such trade-mark to the register on payment of the prescribed additional fee and compliance with such conditions as he may think just.

Trade-mark like one removed not to be registered for five years.

16. Where a trade-mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the fee or otherwise, such trade-mark shall, nevertheless, for five years after the date of such removal be deemed, for the purpose of section seven, and not for any other purpose, to be a trade-mark which is already registered.

Removal of trade-mark where no business in goods.

17. The said Court may, on the application of any person aggrieved, remove any trade-mark from the register after the expiration of five years from the date of the registry thereof, on the ground that the registered proprietor is not engaged in any business connected with goods of the same class as the goods with respect to which such trade-mark is registered.

Alteration of Trade-marks.

Alteration of non-essential parts of trade-mark.

18. The registered proprietor of any trade-mark registered under this Act may, by leave of the said Court, alter such trade-mark, so that he do not alter any one or more of the essential or additional particulars referred to in section five, and the Registrar shall, on payment of the prescribed fee and compliance with the rules made hereunder, alter the register accordingly.

Subsidiary Rules.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 7.

Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out Act.

19. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act as to—

(*a*) the manner in which applications for registration of trade-marks shall be made;

(*b*) the notices to be given by advertisement before the registration of trade-marks;

(*c*) the classification of goods for the purposes of this Act;

(*d*) the registration of first and subsequent proprietors of trade-marks;

(*e*) the hearing of objections and the granting of certificates of refusal to register;

(*f*) the fees to be charged for registration of trade-marks, for the continuance of a trade-mark on the register, for granting certificates of refusal to register anything as a trade-mark, and for the performance of any other duty under this Act or the rules made hereunder;

(*g*) the removal from the register of any trade-mark;

(*h*) the form of notices under this Act, the mode of addressing and serving such notices, and the proof of such service; and

(*i*) the persons entitled to inspect the register, and generally for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect.

Such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Effects of Registration and of Omission to register.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 3.

Title of first proprietor of a trade-mark.

20. The registration under this Act or under the law relating to trade-marks for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, of a person as first proprietor of a trade-mark shall be *primâ facie* proof, and, after the expiration of five years from the date of such registration, conclusive proof, of his right to the exclusive use of such trade-mark, subject to the provisions of this Act or such law as to its connexion with the good-will of a business.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 4.

Title of proprietor claiming by transmitted proprietorship.

21. Every person registered under this Act or under the said law as proprietor of a trade-mark subsequently to the first person so registered shall, as respects his title to such trade-mark, stand in the same position as if his title were a continuation of the title of the first person so registered.

Trade-mark to devolve only with good-will.

22. A trade-mark when registered under this Act, or under the said law, shall be transferred and shall devolve only in connexion with the good-will of the business concerned in the particular goods or classes of goods, with reference to which it has been registered, and shall be determinable with such good-will.

Registration equivalent to public use.

23. Registration of a trade-mark, whether under this Act or under the said law, shall be deemed to be equivalent to public use of such mark.

39 & 40 Vic., c. 33, s. 1.

Registration of trade-marks.

24. From and after the first day of January, 1881, no person shall be entitled to institute any suit or other proceeding to prevent, or to recover damages for, the infringement of any trade-mark, unless such trade-mark is registered, and he is registered as proprietor thereof under this Act or under the said law;

but nothing in this section shall apply to any device, mark, name, combination of words or letters, or other matter or thing—

(*a*) which has been in use as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act, to which the additional particulars referred to in section five have been added, and which the Registrar has refused to register under this Act, or

(*b*) which was in use before the thirteenth day of August, 1875, and in respect of which a certificate has been granted under the 39 & 40 Vic., c. 33.

Miscellaneous.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 10.

Saving of existing jurisdiction of Courts.

25. The provisions of this Act conferring a special jurisdiction on the High Court of Judicature at Fort William shall not, except so far as such jurisdiction extends, affect the jurisdiction of any other Court in suits or proceedings relating to trade-marks.

Registrar to rectify register on notice from them.

If the register requires to be rectified in consequence of any proceedings in any such other Court, the Court shall give the Registrar notice of such requirement, and he shall rectify the register accordingly.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 8.

Certificate of Registrar to be evidence.

26. The certificate of a Registrar appointed under this Act or under the law relating to trade-marks for the time being in force in the United Kingdom as to any entry, matter or thing which he is authorized by this Act, or any rules made hereunder, or by the said law or the rules made thereunder, as the case may be, to make or do, shall be evidence of such entry having been made and of the contents thereof, and of such matters and things having been done or left undone.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[Third publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd March, 1880 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to regulate labour in Factories was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 4347, dated 3rd December, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 1].
" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 126B., dated 16th December, 1879 [Paper No. 2].
" Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1938, dated 26th December, 1879 [Paper No. 3].
" Secretary for Birár, to Resident, Haidarábad, No. 25, dated 25th December, 1879 [Paper No. 4].
" Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 3, dated 3rd January, 1880 [Paper No. 5].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 2329, dated 29th December, 1879 [Paper No. 6].
" Department of Public Works, No. 34G., dated 5th January, 1880 [Paper No. 7].
Endorsement by Department of Finance and Commerce, dated 17th January, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 6, dated 8th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 964—3, dated 3rd January, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].
" Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3587, dated 31st December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 97, dated 8th January, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 12].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 6690—120, dated 22nd December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 3264, dated 23rd December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 60, dated 10th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 451, dated 22nd January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
" Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 486 $\frac{1}{1}$, dated 23rd January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].
" Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 537, dated 26th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 18].
Note by Hon'ble T. C. Hope, dated 23rd January, 1880 [Paper No. 19].
From Bombay Millowners Association, to Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, Legislative Department, dated 23rd February, 1880 [Paper No. 20].

2. The Bill as introduced applied only to those parts of the country to which it might, from time to time, be extended by the Local Government. We have now amended it so that it will apply at once throughout British India.

We believe that the change thus made is in reality of less importance than it might at first sight appear. The power conferred by the original Bill would undoubtedly have been exercised by the Government of Bombay, which has throughout advocated a more stringent measure than the present, and it is difficult to believe that, when the industries of the Bombay Presidency had once been placed under restriction, the factories in other Provinces would have been allowed for any time to enjoy a protective exemption from the provisions of the Act.

However this may be, we think that it would be unjust and would, moreover, tend to interfere with the natural development of manufacturing enterprise in India if we were to allow the factories of one Province to be subjected to restrictions from which those of another were exempt.

It cannot, in our opinion, be contended that the moderate restrictions imposed by the Bill as now amended go beyond what is needed in any part of the country.

3. We have limited the definition of "factory" especially by confining it to establishments where steam, water, or some other mechanical power is used, and where not less than one hundred persons are employed.

4. On the other hand, we have (section 19) expressly provided that the Bill shall extend to factories belonging to the Crown which would probably, in the absence of any such express provision, have been held to be exempt from its operation. The only concession we propose in favour of such factories is that, in the case of any public emergency, they may be exempted from the provisions of the Act. In this we have followed the English factory law.

5. In the provisions restricting the hours of labour we have made some important changes. The Bill as introduced distinguished two classes of persons, namely, "children" (*i. e.*, persons under twelve years of age) and "young persons" (*i. e.*, persons between the ages of twelve and sixteen), and enacted that the former should not be employed more than six and the latter more than eight hours a day. But as reasons have been shewn, to our satisfaction, for making no distinction in respect of the hours of labour between children and young persons, there is no object in retaining this division into two classes.

The Bill therefore, as now amended by us, deals with only one class, namely, "children," which it defines as persons under the age of fourteen years. The minimum age of employment we have (section 6) maintained at eight years, and we have omitted the clause which permitted the employment of children of seven years during the year following the passing of the Bill, as it has been represented to us that the number of children between the ages of seven and eight at present employed is so insignificant that no such relaxation of the rule is called for. As to children between the ages of eight and fourteen, the Bill admits of their being employed for nine hours a day (section 7), but requires (section 8) that they be allowed four holidays in the month.

6. It further provides for another matter on which the Bill as introduced was silent, namely, the length of the "spell" of work as it is commonly called, and the intervals to be allowed

for rest and meals; but, as this is a matter in the regulation of which regard must be paid to the peculiar habits of the people and the various modes of working factories in different parts of the country, we have confined ourselves to providing (section 7) that no child shall be employed on any day without intervals of relaxation amounting in the whole to at least an hour, and we have left it to the Local Governments to determine, with regard to existing practice and the wishes of the employers, at what times of the day such intervals should be allowed.

7. The only other alterations in the main provisions of the Bill to which we deem it necessary to refer will be found in section 12, where we have brought the rules as to fencing somewhat more into conformity with the English law, and in section 13, where we have restricted the obligation to report accidents to cases in which a person is so injured as to be unable to return to his work for forty-eight hours.

8. We have made several other amendments in, and additions to, the Bill; but as they relate to mere subsidiary matters, or amount only to improvements in drafting, they may be more briefly dismissed. Thus, in section 4, we have authorized the Inspector to make such inquiries as may be necessary for the purposes of the Act, and to forbid the employment, or the employment as an adult, of any person who appears to be under the proper age until a certificate of age from a medical officer has been procured.

9. Again, we have (in section 11) empowered the Local Government to require the occupier of a factory to keep up, for the information of the Inspector, registers of the children employed in such factory. We do not suppose that this power will often be exercised, but it will afford a useful check in cases where there is reason to suspect that the Act is being infringed.

10. In section 14 we have required any person coming into occupation of a factory to send to the Inspector a notice stating the nature of the work to be performed, the moving power to be employed and certain other particulars.

11. Lastly, in order to avoid the difficulty which many of the authorities consulted anticipate in determining the age of a child, we have introduced, in section 16, two rules of evidence, the former of which throws the burthen of proof on the occupier of the factory where the child is, in the opinion of the Court, apparently under age, and the latter of which makes a certificate of age granted by a medical officer admissible in evidence.

12. The publication ordered by the Council has been made; and we recommend that the Bill as amended be passed, but should, before being passed, be published in the *Gazette of India*.

B. W. COLVIN.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
WHITLEY STOKES.
RIVERS THOMPSON.
JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE.*
CHARLES GRANT.
E. C. MORGAN.†
H. J. REYNOLDS.‡

The 28th February, 1880.

I CONCUR in the Report and Bill, except paragraph 6 of the former and section 7 of the latter. I think that nine hours should be the authorized period of employment, including an aggregate of one hour's intervals for rest and recreation, and that the operatives should be left free to obtain these from the millowners at such times as may be mutually convenient, subject only to the restriction (contained in the English Act) against more than 4½ hours' continuous work without an interval of at least half an hour. This course would be in general conformity with the Bombay Commission of 1875, Mr. Sorabjí Bengali's draft Bill, the views of the Bombay Government and the practice of many mills at Calcutta, and would be accepted (if I rightly understand their letter) by the Millowners Association at Bombay.

T. C. HOPE.

The 2nd March, 1880.

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* I OBJECT to the permissive character of the Bill being altered; I sign the report with reservation.

JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE.

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† DISSENTING from paragraph 2.

E. C. MORGAN.

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‡ DISSENTING from the last clause of paragraph 2 and from paragraphs 5 and 12.

H. J. REYNOLDS.

No. II.

THE FACTORIES BILL, 1880.

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No. II.

A Bill to regulate labour in Factories.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate labour in factories; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Factories Act, 1880."

Local extent.

It applies to the whole of British India.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Factory."

"factory" means any premises wherein is carried on, for not less than four months in the whole in any one year, any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use any article or part of an article; and

(*a*) wherein steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of any such process; and

(*b*) wherein not less than one hundred persons are on any day simultaneously employed in any manual labour in, or incidental to, any such process; and

every part of a factory shall be deemed to be a factory, except any part used exclusively as a dwelling:

"child."

"child" means a person under the age of fourteen years:

"mill-gearing."

"mill-gearing" includes every shaft, whether upright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, pulley, rope, driving strap or band, by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine:

"Employed."

A child who works in a factory, whether for wages or not, either in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein, shall be deemed to be employed therein within the meaning of this Act.

Inspectors and certifying Surgeons.

Inspectors.

3. The Local Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors of factories within such local limits as it may assign to such Inspectors, and may suspend or dismiss any person so appointed.

In default of such appointment, the Magistrate of the district shall, in virtue of his office, be Inspector of all factories (if any) in the District.

3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 103, s. 17.

Such Inspectors shall be deemed public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may, from time to time, indicate in this behalf.

New.

Powers of Inspectors.

4. An Inspector of factories may within the local limits for which he is appointed—

7 Vic., c. 15, s. 3. 8 & 9 Vic., c. 29, s. 4. 30 & 31 Vic., c. 146, s. 10.

(*a*) enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, any factory whenever he has reason to believe that any person is employed therein;

(*b*) make such examination of the premises and machinery, and of the registers hereinafter prescribed, and take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any person as such Inspector may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act;

(*c*) order that any person shall not be employed in a factory when he has reason to believe that such employment would be in contravention of this Act—

until the age of such person has been certified, in the manner hereinafter provided, to be above eight years; or

for more than the time allowed by this Act for the employment of children until his age has been so certified to be above fourteen years.

Certifying surgeons.

5. The Civil Surgeon or such other person practising medicine or surgery as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf for any local area (hereinafter called the certifying surgeon) shall, at the request of any person employed or desirous of being employed in a factory situate in such local area, or of the parent or guardian of such person, examine such person and grant him a certificate, stating whether his age, as nearly as it can be ascertained from such examination, is above or below eight years, or fourteen years, as the case may be.

Children.

3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 103, s. 7. 7 Vic., c. 15, s. 29. 8 & 9 Vic., c. 29 & 31 Vic., c. 146, s. 6, cl. (1).

Age of employment.

6. No child shall be employed in any factory, if he is under the age of eight years.

Hours of employment for children.

7. No child shall be actually employed in any factory more than nine hours in any one day.

And no child shall be employed in any factory on any day without an interval or intervals amounting in the whole to at least an hour being allowed to him for food and rest. 37 & 38 V c. 44, s. 1

The times at which such intervals shall be allowed and the length of each interval shall be fixed by the Local Government for each factory, after ascertaining, as far as possible, the existing practice in such factory and the wishes of the occupier thereof.

The occupier shall set up and maintain, in some conspicuous place in the factory, a printed or written notice in English and the languages of the District in which the factory is situate showing the times at which such intervals shall be allowed and the length of each interval.

A child shall not be deemed to be employed within the meaning of the first clause of this section during any interval allowed for food or rest.

New.

Child to be allowed holidays.

8. Every occupier of a factory in which children are employed shall, before the beginning of each month, fix not less than four days in such month on which no child shall be employed in such factory, and shall forthwith give notice of the days so fixed to such officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

An occupier of a factory may, with the previous sanction of the Inspector, substitute for any day fixed under this section another day in the same month.

No child shall be employed in such factory on a day fixed under this section, unless when another day has been substituted for such day as hereinbefore provided, in which event no child shall be employed in such factory on the day so substituted.

New.

Not to be employed in two factories on same day.

9. No occupier of a factory shall employ therein on any day any child who has to his knowledge already been employed on the same day in any other factory.

7 Vic. s. 20.

Not to be engaged in certain dangerous work.

10. No occupier of a factory shall allow any child to clean any part of the mill-gearing or machinery of such factory while the same is in motion, or to work between the fixed and traversing parts of any self-acting machine while such machine is in motion by the action of the steam-engine, water-wheel or other mechanical power, as the case may be.

41 Vi s. 77.

Register of children in a factory.

11. The Local Government may direct any occupier of a factory to keep, in such form and with such particulars as such Government may, from time to time, prescribe, registers of the children (if any) employed in such factory, and of their respective employments.

Fencing.

Vic., c. 15, 21. 9 & 20 Vic., 38, s. 4. 30 & 31 Vic., 103, s. 10.

Fencing.

12 (*a*). Every fly-wheel directly connected with a steam-engine, or water-wheel or other mechanical power in any part of a factory, and every part of a steam-engine or water-wheel,

(*b*) every hoist or teagle near which any person is liable to pass or be employed, and

(*c*) every other part of the machinery or mill-gearing of a factory which may, in the opinion of the local Inspector, be dangerous if left unfenced, and which he may have ordered to be fenced,

shall, while the same is in motion, be kept by the occupier of such factory securely fenced.

Any order under clause (*c*) may be set aside, on appeal or otherwise, by the Local Government or such authority as it may appoint in this behalf.

Notices.

7 Vic., c. 15, s. 22.

Notice to be given of injuries to persons in factories.

13. When any accident occurs in a factory causing death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during forty-eight hours after the occurrence of the accident, the occupier of such factory, or, in his absence, his principal agent in the management of such factory, shall send such notice of such accident to such authorities in such form and within such time as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, direct.

Vic., c. 16, 75.

Person beginning to occupy factory to give notice.

14. Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, send to the local Inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory, the place where it is situate, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work performed in such factory, the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and the name of the person (if any) under whom the business of the factory is to be carried on.

Penalties.

Geo. III, 73, s. 13. & 4 Wm. , c. 103, ss. , 31.

Penalties.

15. Any person who, in breach of this Act, or of any order or rule made hereunder—

Vic., c. 15, 56. & 9 Vic., 29, s. 39.

(*a*) employs any child in any factory;

(*b*) neglects to set up or maintain the notice required by section seven or to fix the days referred to in section eight;

) & 31 Vic., 146, s. 7.

(*c*) allows any child to perform the work forbidden by, or to work in contravention of, section ten;

(*d*) neglects to keep a register in manner prescribed under section eleven;

Vic., c. 15, s. 43, 53.

(*e*) neglects to fence any machinery or mill-gearing in any factory; or

(*f*) neglects to give any notice,

9 & 20 Vic., . 38, s. 6.

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees:

Provided that—

1st, no prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the previous sanction of, the local Inspector; and

2nd, no person shall be liable under this section to more than one penalty for any one description of offence committed on the same day, except where two or more children are employed contrary to the provisions of this Act, in which case one penalty may be imposed in respect of each child so employed.

Only one penalty for same kind of offence on one day.

3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 103, s. 43. 7 Vic., c. 15, s. 44.

41 Vic., c. 1 s. 92.

Burden of proof as to age.

16. Where an act or omission would, if a person were under eight or fourteen years of age be an offence punishable under this Act and such person is, in the opinion of the Court, apparently under such age, it shall lie on the accused to prove that such person is not under such age.

Certifying Surgeon's declaration in writing admissible.

A declaration in writing by a certifying Surgeon that he has personally examined a person employed in a factory, and believes him to be under the age set forth in such declaration, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be admissible as evidence of the age of that person.

7 Vic., c. 15, s. 41. 8 & 9 Vic., c 29, s. 30. 24 & 25 Vic c. 117, s. 3. 30 & 31 Vic c. 103, s. 27 30 & 31 Vic c. 146, s. 11

Occupier primarily liable for breaches of provisions of Act.

17. Every occupier of a factory shall be deemed primarily liable for any breach therein of the provisions of this Act; but he may discharge himself from such liability by proof to the satisfaction of the local Inspector before prosecution therefor, that such breach was committed by some other person without his knowledge or consent; and the person committing such breach shall be liable therefor.

Miscellaneous.

Local Government may make rules.

18. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to provide, for—

(*a*) the fencing of machinery and mill-gearing in factories;

(*b*) the inspection of factories;

(*c*) the manner in which appeals under this Act shall be presented and heard; and

(*d*) otherwise carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

41 Vic., c. 1 s. 93.

Crown factories.

19. This Act shall apply to factories belonging to the Crown; provided that, in case of any public emergency, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by an order in writing, exempt any such factory from this Act to such extent and during such period as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, thinks fit.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India
Legislative D

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th March, 1880 :—

No. 6 OF 1880.

A Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1880 ;"

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

"Section."

2. In this Act "section" means a section of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873.

Amendment of section 3, clause (4), sub-clauses (a) and (c).

3. In section 3, clause (4), sub-clause (a), after the words "last settlement," the words "or revision of settlement" shall be inserted ; and in the same section, clause (4), sub-clause (c), for the word "and," the word "or" shall be substituted.

Addition of a proviso to section 7.

4. To section seven the following proviso shall be added :—

"If there are two or more sharers in any sír-land and one of them becomes an ex-proprietary tenant, the share which previously belonged to such ex-proprietary tenant shall be divided off, and his rights as ex-proprietary tenant shall be limited to the land comprised in it."

Amendment of section 9.

5. In section nine, for the second clause, the following shall be substituted :—

"No other rights of occupancy shall be transferable except by voluntary transfer between persons who have become by inheritance co-sharers in such rights."

At the end of the same section, for the word "section" the word "clause" shall be substituted.

Addition to section 11.

6. To section eleven the following words shall be added :—

"except as provided by section eighteen."

Amendment of sections 12 and 21.

7. In section twelve, clause (a), and in section twenty-one, the words "the patwárí of the village or," and in section fifty-eight the words "patwárí or," shall be omitted.

New section to follow section 13.

8. After section thirteen, the following section shall be inserted :—

Landholder's right to measure land.

"13A. Every landholder has a right of making a general survey or measurement of his land, unless restrained from doing so by express engagement with the tenant.

Procedure if measurement opposed or tenant refuses to attend at measurement.

"If any landholder, intending to measure any land which he has a right to measure under this section, is opposed in making such measurement by the tenant, or if the tenant of any land which is liable to such measurement, having received notice from the landholder of the intended measurement, refuses to attend and point out such land, the landholder may apply to the Collector, who shall thereupon inquire into the case in the manner provided for applications under this Act, and shall pass an order [illegible] and, if the case so requires, directing or excusing the attendance of the tenant.

"If any tenant, after the issue of an order directing his attendance, neglects to attend, it shall not be competent to him to contest the correctness of the measurement made in his absence."

Amendment of section 19.

9. In section nineteen, for the words "thirty-first day of December," the words "thirtieth day of September" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 23.

10. For section twenty-three, the following section shall be substituted :—

Power to remit or suspend payment of rent when payment of revenue remitted or suspended.

"23. Whenever for any cause the Local Government remits or suspends for any period the payment of the whole or any part of the revenue payable in respect of any land, any officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may, subject to such rules as to appeal, confirmation or otherwise as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board, order that the rent of such land shall be remitted or suspended, for the period of such suspension of revenue as aforesaid, to an amount which shall be equal to double the amount of the revenue of which the payment has been so remitted or suspended, or shall bear the same proportion to the whole of the rent payable in respect of the land as the revenue of which the payment has been so remitted or suspended bears to the whole of the revenue payable in respect of such land,

"and, subject to the same rules, the landholder shall be bound by such order."

Amendment of sections 37, 38 and 39.

11. In section thirty-seven, for the words "that date," the words "the first day of April" shall be substituted.

In section thirty-eight, for the word "April," the word "March," and in section thirty-nine, for the word "May," when it first occurs, the word "April" shall be substituted.

Proviso added to section 40.

12. To section forty the following proviso shall be added :—

"Provided that, if the order of the Collector or Assistant Collector under section thirty-nine is passed at a date which leaves the landholder insufficient time to apply for assistance to eject before the ploughing for the kharíf-harvest commences in the district, the landholder may, at any time within one month from the date of such order, with the leave of the Collector or Assistant Collector (as the case may be), apply for such assistance."

New section to follow section 55.

13. After section fifty-five, the following section shall be inserted :—

Deposit of rent in court when claimed by two or more persons.

"55A. When, owing to the death of the landlord or other cause, two or more persons severally claim the right to collect the rent from a tenant, the tenant may apply to the Collector of the district or the Assistant Collector for leave to deposit in court the full amount of rent due from him.

"The Collector or Assistant Collector may, after such enquiry as he thinks necessary, direct payment of the amount deposited to such one of the persons claiming such rent as appears to him entitled to receive the same, or may order the same to remain in deposit, pending decision by a competent Court."

Addition to section 56.

14. In section fifty-six, to the first clause the following words shall be added :—

"and until such rent has been satisfied, no other claim on such produce shall be enforced by sale in execution of decree or otherwise."

Amendment of section 85.

15. In section eighty-five, for the words "section ninety-four," the words "sections sixty-nine and eighty-three" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 93.

16. In section ninety-three, clause (*a*), after the words "arrears of rent," the following shall be inserted, that is to say :—"or, where rent is payable in kind, for the money-equivalent of rent."

Amendment of section 94.

17. In section ninety-four, after the word "distress," the following shall be inserted, that is to say :—"not being suits of the description referred to in sections sixty-nine and eighty-three."

Amendment of section 95.

18. In section ninety-five, clause (*d*), for the words "section thirty-six," the words "to have a notice of ejectment issued and served under section twenty-eight" shall be substituted; and to the same section the following clauses shall be added :—

Addition of a new clause to same section.

"(*q*.) Application under section 13 A by a person intending to measure land."

(*r*.) Application to take out of deposit any amount deposited under section 55 A.

Addition of new section after section 95.

19. After section ninety-five, the following section shall be inserted :—

Limitation of process of execution or order to one year.

"95A. When any order has been made on an application under this Act, no process for the execution of such order shall be issued on an application made after the lapse of one year from the date of such order, except when special provision is otherwise made in this Act."

Amendment of section 96.

20. In section ninety-six, clause (*a*), the words and figures "and may, with the consent of the parties, be referred to arbitration under sections two hundred and twenty to two hundred and thirty-one (both inclusive) of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873," shall be repealed.

Addition of new section after section 96.

21. After section ninety-six the following section shall be inserted :—

Suits and applications under this Act may be referred to arbitration.

"96A. All suits and applications under this Act may, with the consent of the parties, be referred to arbitration under sections two hundred and twenty to section two hundred and thirty-one (both inclusive) of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873."

Amendment of section 106.

22. To section one hundred and six the following shall be added, that is to say :—

"but nothing in this section shall affect any custom of a village or any special contract."

Addition of new sections after section 117.

23. After section one hundred and seventeen the following sections shall be inserted :—

Service when defendant is out of British India and has no agent

"117A. If the defendant resides out of British India and has no agent to the defendant at the place where he is residing, and forwarded to him by post, if there be postal communication between such place and the place where the Court is situate.

Service through British Resident or Agent of Government.

"117B. If there be a British Resident or Agent of Government in or for the territory in which the defendant resides, the summons may be sent to such Resident or Agent by post or otherwise for the purpose of being served upon the defendant; and if the Resident or Agent return the summons with an endorsement under his hand that the summons has been served on the defendant in manner hereinbefore directed, such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence of such service."

Amendment of section 162.

24. In the first clause of section one hundred and sixty-two, between the word "Act" and the word "after" the words "when the application for the issue of such process is made" shall be inserted.

Addition to section 172.

25. To section one hundred and seventy-two the following clause shall be added :—

Possession to be given to auction-purchaser.

"In the event of the sale of such property being completed, possession thereof shall be given to the auction-purchaser by the Collector of the district in which the said property is situate."

Addition to section 195.

26. In section one hundred and ninety-five, after the word "final," the following words shall be inserted :—

"subject to review by the Commissioner of the Division or the Board."

New section to be added after section 198.

27. After section one hundred and ninety-eight the following section shall be added :—

Power of Board to review its orders.

"198A. The Board may review and may rescind, alter or confirm any order made by itself, or by a single member, on the application of one of the parties to the case, if preferred within ninety days from the passing of the order."

New section to follow section 201.

28. After section two hundred and one the following section shall be inserted :—

"(5). *Review.*

Reviewing of applications not open to appeal.

"201A. In applications in which the order of the Commissioner or Collector of the district or Assistant Collector is final, as provided in sections one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six and one hundred and ninety-seven, such Commissioner, Collector or Assistant Collector, as the case may be, may, upon the application of either party, if preferred within thirty days from the date of the decision, order the rehearing of an application upon the ground of the discovery of new evidence or matter material to the issue of the case which the applicant had no knowledge of or could not produce at the time of trial."

Amendment of section 210.

29. In section two hundred and ten, in the first clause, for the words "suit brought," the words "application made" shall be substituted; and in the second clause, for the words "suit brought," the words "suit or application

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE North-Western Provinces Rent Act (XVIII of 1873) has now been in force for six years; and during this period several points in which it requires amendment have from time to time been brought to the notice of the Local Government. It has now submitted to the Government of India the proposed amendments, with a request that they may be embodied in an Act of the legislature, and, to meet this request, the present Bill has been prepared.

2. Most of these amendments are of a very simple character, and aim either at correcting obvious oversights or at giving legislative sanction to the interpretation which the Act has received. The following only appear to call for notice.

3. Under section 7 of the Act as it stands, it is not easy to say what precisely is the state of things which results when one of two or more sharers in sír-land loses his proprietary rights therein, and becomes an ex-proprietary tenant. To remove this difficulty, a clause has been added to the section, declaring that in such a case the share which previously belonged to the tenant shall be divided off, and that he shall become an ex-proprietary tenant of the land comprised in it.

4. Section 9 lays down that the rights of tenants at fixed rates shall be heritable and transferable, and that no other right of occupancy shall be transferable by grant, will or otherwise, except as between persons who have become by inheritance co-sharers in such right. A full bench of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, holding that the section was enacted in the interest of landholders, and that they may presumably waive the privilege it confers on them, has decided that occupancy-rights may be attached and brought to sale in execution of the decree of a civil Court if the decree-holder be the landholder under whom the tenant holds. It is urged that the stability of occupancy-rights is a fundamental principle of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, and that this decision of the High Court, which arms landholders with a means of ejecting their occupancy-tenants, not contemplated by the legislature when the Act was passed, very seriously affects this principle. The section has, therefore, been amended so as to make it clear that the alienation of occupancy-rights is restricted to voluntary transfers from one co-sharer to another.

5. Experience has shown that a patwárí is often so much exposed to local influence, that he cannot safely be entrusted with the duty of recording and attesting agreements for enhancement of rent. The references to this officer in sections 12 and 21, as also in section 58 have therefore been omitted, and the duty in question has been restricted to the kánúngos, who since the recent increase in their number will find no difficulty in performing it.

6. Section 13 gives the landholder permission to apply to enhance the rent of his tenant if the quantity of land held by such tenant is proved by measurement to be greater than the quantity for which rent has been paid. But the law nowhere gives the landholder a right to measure his tenant's lands. Such a power existed under section 26 of Act X of 1859 but the provisions of that section were omitted apparently by inadvertence when the present Act was framed. It is now proposed to restore them by the addition of a new section (13A) after section 13.

7. The last date now fixed by section 19 for receiving applications for enhancement or abatement of rent is the 31st December. As a rule, these applications are not made until the end of the period allowed, and as they can only be disposed of during the cold weather, the result is that, the season for their disposal being half over when the greater number of them are made, many of them have to stand over till the following year. With a view to remedying this the 30th of September has been made the last date for receiving such applications, so that it will in future be possible to dispose of them in the cold weather immediately following their receipt.

8. Section 23 has given rise to much misconception and trouble in its application. The original intention with which it was framed was that, when the Government thinks fit to remit or suspend the demand for revenue, the tenant should be entitled to share in the concession made; but the section, as at present worded, inverting this, provides that, when remission of rent however small, is declared necessary, there shall always be remission of revenue. It is considered that this is not in accordance with the principles on which the land-revenue is fixed for a term of years and that the section should be amended so as clearly to express the original intention of its framers; and accordingly a new section has with this object been substituted for the existing one.

9. The date fixed by section 38 for the issue and service of notices of ejectment (the first of April) has been found to be too late to admit of all applications filed being disposed of before the agricultural work for the next year is begun. The date for such service has therefore been altered to the 1st day of March, and a corresponding alteration has been made in sections 37 and 39, in the date on which applications contesting liability to be ejected shall be made.

10. It sometimes happens that on the death of a landlord there are rival-claimants to his property, each of whom by distraint or otherwise tries to enforce his claim to the rents. In such a case the tenants are much harassed, being at a loss to know to whom to pay their rents. A new section (55A) has therefore been added to the Act, allowing the tenants in such a case to deposit their rent in court, pending the decision of the dispute between the rival-claimants.

11. Section 56 lays down that the produce of all land in the occupation of a cultivator shall be deemed to be hypothecated for the rent payable in respect of such land. In the North-Western Provinces, rent is not payable by tenants till one month before the Government-instalment of revenue falls due; but civil Courts can proceed to distrain and sell a standing crop before that time. This obviously tends to defeat the object in view and accordingly an addition has been made to the section to the effect that, until the rent has been satisfied, no other claim on the produce shall be enforced by sale in execution of decree or otherwise.

12. The amendment made in section 93, which makes suits for the money-value of rent payable in kind cognizable by the revenue Courts, merely embodies the decision of the Full Bench of the High Court in *Tajuddin Khan* v. *Ram Pershad Bhagat*, I. L. R. 1 All. 217.

13. The Act now prescribes no limitation for the execution of orders made on applications. Commonly the nature of such orders renders the fixing of any limitation unnecessary; but in some cases, such as an application for the recovery of land of which a tenant has been wrongfully dispossessed, some limit appears to be necessary. An addition has, therefore, been made to section 95, laying down generally one year as the limit.

14. Section 96, as it at present stands, provides for applications only being referred to arbitration. It is obviously desirable that there should be a power to refer suits in the same way as applications, and accordingly section 96 has been amended and a new section (96A) inserted making it lawful to refer suits as well as applications to arbitration.

15. A question having been raised as to whether section 106 debarred a co-sharer in land from recovering his share of the rent from a tenant, where there was a special contract or a custom authorizing such co-sharer to collect separately, words have been added to that section to make it clear that it does not affect any such contract or custom.

16. No power is conferred by the Act on the Collector to give possession of immoveable property which may be attached and sold under the provisions of section 172; and, it has accordingly been thought advisable expressly to confer such power by an addition to the section.

17. Section 188 provides for a review in suits not open to appeal on the ground of the discovery of fresh evidence, &c. A similar provision in the case of applications seems desirable, and has been introduced after section 201.

18. Section 196 provides for the review by the Commissioner or the Board, of orders passed by the Collector in cases where no appeal lies. But owing, doubtless, to an oversight, the Board is the only authority which can review those orders of Assistant Collectors which are made final by section 195; and the result is that much work is thrown on the Board which should properly be distributed among the Commissioners. To remedy this state of things, an addition has been made to section 195, making the orders of an Assistant Collector under that section subject to review by the Commissioner.

B. W. COLVIN.

The 13th February, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 12. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 12th March, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble A. Fraser, C.B., R.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble J. Pitt Kennedy.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

JHÁNSÍ ENCUMBERED ESTATES RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN introduced the Bill to provide for the r
ıcumbered estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Pr

INDIAN LIMITATION ACT, 1877, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to correct
ılerical error in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. He said that the Code of

Civil Procedure, section 366, as amended by Act XII of 1879, provided that where a sole plaintiff died and his legal representative did not, within the time limited by law, apply to be placed on the record, the Court should, on the application of the defendant, award him certain costs or pass a certain order. The "time limited by law" for the application by the representative was sixty days from the date of the plaintiff's death, and the intention was that the defendant should have a further period of sixty days in case the representative failed to make his application within due time. Owing, however, to a clerical error, the period prescribed for the defendant's application was also sixty days from the date of the plaintiff's death, and the result was (as had been observed by a learned Judge) that the right to apply under the Code, section 366, was barred by limitation as soon as it accrued. The object of the present Bill was simply to correct this error by giving the defendant a period of sixty days from the expiration of the period allowed to the representative.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also introduced the Bill, which ran as follows:—

"A Bill to correct a clerical error in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

In the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, No. 171A, column three, for the words 'The date of the plaintiff's death' the words 'The sixtieth day from the date of the plaintiff's death' shall be, and be deemed to have always been, substituted."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business. The error might involve serious consequences, and should be corrected at once.

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration. He believed that it would effect its object, and he was sure that it had one merit—extreme brevity—which would be appreciated by the Council and the public.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT, 1873, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN introduced the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873.

VACCINATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for giving power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

Leave was granted.

FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN asked leave to postpone the Motion that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate labour in Factories be taken into consideration. He said that objection had been taken to proceeding with the Bill on the ground that sufficient time had not been allowed for discussing the change which the Select Committee had introduced into the Bill, by which it had been converted from a permissive, into a compulsory, measure, and he understood that the Government wished to give further time for a full discussion of the proposed alteration.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned *sine die.*

CALCUTTA;
The 12th March, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1880.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			Jamaica.			St. Lucia.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	13	16	29	8	4	12	10	5	15	2	...	2	33	25	58	
From 2 to 10 years	68	41	109	26	16	42	22	9	31	3	4	7	119	70	189	
„ 10 to 20 „	160	74	234	91	30	121	70	42	112	7	4	11	328	150	478	
„ 20 to 30 „	357	215	572	238	81	319	156	59	215	28	12	40	779	367	1,146	
„ 30 to 40 „	33	16	49	10	10	20	10	2	12	4	1	5	57	29	86	
„ 40 to 50 „	1	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	2	6	
Above 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	632	364	996	374	141	515	269	117	386	45	21	66	1,320	643	1,963	

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Western Bengal	17	12	29	6	2	8	3	4	7	...	...	...	26	18	44
Central ditto	4	7	11	3	2	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	7	11	18
Eastern ditto	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	4	6
Behar	62	53	115	78	22	100	44	15	59	...	...	...	184	90	274
N.-W. Provinces	383	220	603	207	76	283	181	73	254	16	14	30	787	383	1,170
Oudh	89	43	132	66	32	98	33	18	51	21	6	27	209	99	308
Central India	38	18	56	10	6	16	3	2	5	...	...	...	51	26	77
Punjab	28	5	33	3	1	4	2	...	2	7	...	7	40	6	46
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	8	3	11	1	...	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	11	6	17
Grand Total	632	364	996	374	141	515	269	117	386	45	21	66	1,320	643	1,963

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Hindus: Brahmins, high caste	100	49	149	42	13	55	24	5	29	12	3	15	178	70	248
Hindus: Agriculturists	138	70	208	134	34	168	74	26	100	16	6	22	362	136	498
Hindus: Artizans	47	19	66	18	9	27	17	9	26	...	...	...	82	37	119
Hindus: Low castes	198	121	319	107	47	154	81	38	119	12	9	21	398	215	613
Mussulmans	147	105	252	73	38	111	73	39	112	5	3	8	298	185	483
Christians	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Grand Total	632	364	996	374	141	515	269	117	386	45	21	66	1,320	643	1,963

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	1,020	458	1,478
2. Mussulmans ...	298	185	483
3. Christians ...	2	...	2
Total ...	1,320	643	1,963

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. V OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 8th February 1879.	For week ending 7th February 1880.	Total from 1st January to 8th Feby. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 7th Feby. 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28th Feb. 1880.	East Indian, Main ...	7,99,717	9,14,331	43,72,774	49,03,707	...	94,062
	" Jubbulpore	1,20,405		6,24,995			
28th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	73,354	1,04,819	3,50,007	4,47,242	97,235	...
21st ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,17,858	85,286	6,60,933	4,55,399	...	2,05,534
21st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,98,584	2,34,800	10,39,963	12,85,945	2,45,982	...
7th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,31,347	1,13,706	6,36,174	6,28,316	...	7,858
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	60,945	63,190	3,33,108	3,54,310	21,202	...
28th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,14,233	6,22,801	32,41,039	28,47,974	...	3,93,065
28th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,00,817	1,62,077	9,11,174	8,01,655	...	1,09,519
	TOTAL ...	23,17,260	23,01,010	1,21,70,167	1,17,24,548	...	4,45,619
	State.						
21st Feb. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,721	2,398	14,720	15,004	284	...
21st ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,753	1,934	9,614	9,435	...	179
21st ditto ...	Rajputana ...	90,611	1,17,850	4,73,253	5,33,314	60,061	...
21st ditto ...	Holkar ...	13,208	19,550	84,984	1,00,539	15,555	...
21st ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,026	915	5,060	4,902	...	158
21st ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,797	1,645	7,895	8,367	472	...
21st ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,909	3,185	13,837	34,516	20,679	...
14th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,688	15,109	68,897	74,814	5,917	...
21st ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	12,082	11,499	54,420	52,200	...	2,220
14th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	26,969	49,639	1,47,852	2,30,655	82,803	...
21st ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,281	6,840	35,856	35,861	5	...
14th ditto ..	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	20,313	29,514	88,805	1,18,336	29,531	...
28th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	24,022	30,000	1,06,666	1,64,319	57,653	...
...	Sindia ...	1,947	(a)	9,881	...	...	9,881
21st Feb. 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	7,568	10,384	47,613	69,992	22,379	...
14th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	46,073	53,941	2,87,461	4,31,939	1,44,478	...
21st ditto	Patna-Gya ...	...	8,422	...	48,643	48,643	...
14th ditto ..	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,100	2,053	10,471	11,695	1,224	...
14th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section).	...	10,204	...	53,073	53,073	...
21st ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	651	...	3,760	3,760	...
	TOTAL ...	2,76,068	3,75,733	14,67,285	20,01,364	5,34,079	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,93,328	26,76,743	1,36,37,452	1,37,25,912	88,460	..
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			67,10,990	67,25,696	...	.
	NET RECEIPTS ...			69,26,462	70,00,216	73,754	...

(a) Return not received.

No. VI of 1880.

PROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

atest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 15th Feb. 1879.	For week ending 14th Feb. 1880.	Total from 1st January to 15th Feb. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 14th Feb. 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28th Feb. 1880.	East Indian, Main ...	8,14,803	9,14,855	51,87,576	58,18,562	..	90,244
	,, Jubbulpore	96,235		7,21,230			
th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	87,398	81,042	4,37,405	5,28,284	90,879	...
st ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,28,347	80,932	7,89,280	5,36,331	...	2,52,949
st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	3,10,532	2,41,200	13,50,495	15,27,145	1,76,650	...
th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,12,936	(b) 1,15,742	7,49,111	7,44,058	...	5,053
st ditto ...	South Indian ...	56,517	57,254	3,89,625	4,11,564	21,939	...
th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,60,612	6,54,030	39,01,681	35,02,004	...	3,99,677
th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,87,810	1,52,195	10,98,984	9,53,850	...	1,45,134
	Total ...	24,55,220	22,97,250	1,46,25,387	1,40,21,798	...	6,03,589
	State.						
1st Feb. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,621	2,333	17,341	17,337	..	4
1st ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,829	1,858	11,443	11,293	...	150
1st ditto ..	Rajputana ...	82,613	1,09,186	5,55,866	6,42,500	86,634	...
1st ditto ...	Holkar ...	17,243	16,591	1,02,226	1,17,130	14,904	...
21st ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,551	1,591	6,611	6,493	...	118
21st ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,138	2,036	10,033	10,403	370	...
21st ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,721	3,102	16,558	37,617	21,059	...
14th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	12,887	12,117	81,784	86,931	5,147	...
21st ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,851	10,283	64,271	62,483	...	1,788
14th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	40,268	48,177	1,88,120	2,78,832	90,712	...
21st ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,848	6,845	42,704	42,706	2	...
14th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	24,436	40,278	1,13,240	1,58,614	45,374	...
28th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	25,420	30,200	1,32,085	1,94,519	62,434	...
	Sindia ...	1,564	(a)	11,445	...	...	11,445
21st ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	8,188	12,946	55,801	82,938	27,137	...
14th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	46,273	54,357	3,33,734	4,86,296	1,52,562	...
21st ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	8,072	...	56,716	56,716	...
14th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,276	1,903	12,748	13,598	850	...
14th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	11,048	...	64,121	64,121	...
21st ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	835	...	4,595	4 595	...
	Total ...	2,88,727	3,73,758	17,56,010	23,75,122	6,19,112	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,43,947	26,71,008	1,63,81,397	1,63,96,920	15,523	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			80,61,285	80,34,491	...	...
	Net Receipts ..			83,20,112	83,62,429	42,317	...

(a)—Return not received. (b)—Return not yet received. Estimated upon the traffic receipts of the five previous weeks.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL FOR 1879-80.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of January 1880.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canal. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilized.	Khurreef. Five-year Leases. Leased in January 1880.	Five-year Leases. Leased up to end of January 1880.	Five-year Leases. Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Three-year Leases. Leased in January 1880.	Three-year Leases. Leased up to end of January 1880.	Three-year Leases. Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Annual Leases. Leased in January 1880.	Annual Leases. Leased up to end of January 1880.	Rubbee. Three-year Leases. Leased in January 1880.	Three-year Leases. Leased up to end of January 1880.	Three-year Leases. Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Annual Leases. Leased in January 1880.	Annual Leases. Leased up to end of January 1880.	Sugarcane. Leased in January 1880.	Sugarcane. Leased up to end of January 1880.	Grand Total. Khurreef.	Grand Total. Rubbee.	Grand Total. Sugarcane.	Grand Total. Total.	Grand total of the corresponding period of previous year.	Rainfall. Inches during the month.	Rainfall. Inches during 1879-80.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years of the same period.	Remarks.
			c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendrapara ...	1,260	234·48	...	55	2,179	40,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	1,066	...	25	40,246	1,066	25	41,337	33,114	0·05	59·59	...	
		Paramoondee...	...	...	...	455	682	11,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	11,225	89	...	11,314	10,286				
		High Level Section I ...	675	168·60	...	...	942	13,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	690	...	18	13,860	690	18	14,568	12,916				
		Taldundah ...	1,300	118·00	...	...	46	9,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	274	4	4	9,880	274	4	10,158	9,794				
		Mateligong ...	650	66·00	...	...	1,347	25,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	362	2	22	25,079	362	22	25,463	23,840				
		Gobri ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91				
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	510	5,196	100,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	2,481	6	69	100,290	2,481	69	102,840	90,061	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	..	87,931	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	1,944	...	286	87,931	1,944	286	90,061	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ..	875	103·00	...	120	36,464	85,107	16	28	28	...	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,351	...	..	85,351	40,300	0·07	35·03	(10 years.) 52·27	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah...	300	12·00	...	53	4,447	10,403	..	...	...	140	867	...	...	...	...	124	...	..	11,270	124	...	11,394	6,069	...	35·12	(9 years.) 52·10	
	Total of the month				...	173	40,911	95,510	16	28	28	140	1,083	...	...	..	...	124	.	...	96,621	124	...	96,745	55,398	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	.	...	16	54,566	...	..	..	...	..	53[illegible]	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	55,398	...	...	55,398	...	...	...	...	
Bonc ...	Shahabad...	Main Western	4,342	1,213	1,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,677	...	...	...	121	519	...	1,284	2,677	519	1,284	4,480	37,390	...	51·00	40·03	
		Buxar ...							...	846	1,915	...	3,850	...	285	285	797	3,918	658	6,710	5,765	4,203	6,710	16,678					
		Arrah ...	1,660	716	716	...	...	...	...	6,212	6,988	...	34,779	...	3,347	3,347	6,332	16,448	...	9,328	37,765	19,795	9,328	66,888	77,619	0·25	47·50	38·81	
	Patna and Gya ...	Eastern main	1,463	353	250	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	515	...	129	129	...	4	..	25	515	133	25	673	11,978	...	41·74	40·13	
		Patna ...							...	2,140	2,519	...	3,564	...	857	857	760	7,240	...	1,321	6,353	8,097	1,321	15,801					
	Total of the month ...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,198	11,420	...	41,685	..	4,618	4,618	8,010	28,129	658	18,663	53,105	32,747	18,668	104,520	126,988	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,222	..	...	70,501	320	480	...	23,933	41,696	9,559	12,057	72,723	42,176	12,057	126,956	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the month ...		...	...	...	683	46,107	195,800	16	9,226	11,448	140	42,768	...	4,618	4,618	8,239	30,734	664	18,737	250,016	35,352	18,737	304,105	272,445	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	..	16	142,397	...	...	2,222	...	...	71,353	320	480	...	24,063	43,640	9,559	12,373	215,952	44,126	12,373	272,445	...	...	...	...	

D. B. HORN,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 5th March 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF FASL RABI, 1879-80, UP TO 31st JANUARY 1880.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during January 1880. Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
GANGES. Northern	10·00	...	740	462	27.122	30,076
Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	885	29,019	54,661
Meerut	8·30	...	969	950	61,371	85,376
Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	590	21,631	98,424
Aligarh	5·50	...	994	987	71,763	118,821
Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	401	83,271	98,965
Etáwah	4·80	...	771	649	89,890	112,824
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	4,924	384,067	599,147
LOWER GANGES. Narora	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kásganj	...	...	...	137	10,030	11,045
Mainpuri	...	...	...	168	10,596	5,586
Bhognipur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	305	20,626	16,631
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	898	114,708	149,675
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	654	24,693	61,959
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	56,743	51,850
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	1,369	6,914
Dún	...	...	...	...	6,787	240
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	240	625
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	758	708
Total	...	...	...	...	609,991	887,749

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Wheat.	Barley.	Grain.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st October 1879 to 31st January 1880.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	46.137	693	451	557	4.519	52.357	1·1	3·9
Muzaffarnagar	57.151	1.349	2.024	3.230	7,728	71.482	·4	2·3
Meerut	83,329	2.332	1.697	6.181	2.592	96.131	1·4	2·5
Bulandshahr	23.160	6,748	258	6.196	1,433	38,095	3·9	1·9
Aligarh	21,905	16 030	316	5,923	1,057	45,231	1·8	1·9
Muttra	2,725	2.026	176	1.409	673	7,009	·5	1·7
Agra	4,432	7,495	383	4,287	261	16,858	·5	1·8
Etah	17,004	10.244	508	4,148	887	32,791	·9	2·1
Mainpuri	28,775	19,890	97	797	1,712	51,271	1·7	2·2
Fatehgarh	9,988	7.236	21	36	2,620	19.901	1·0	2·5
Etáwah	21,545	19,761	88	415	5.174	47.013	·6	2·5
Cawnpore	19,704	38,988	132	778	3,438	63,040	1·9	2·2
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	2·3
Gurgaon	1,817	140	82	124	752	2.915	2·5	2·3
Dehra Dún	5,606	381	36	213	551	6,787	2·3	3·9
Bijnor	823	65	4	473	4	1,369	1·1	2·9
Tarái	3.601	692	63	102	2	4,460	2·9	2·8
Bareilly	9.444	1,185	219	1.139	44	12,031	2·6	2·7
Pilibhit	34,534	2,935	438	2,247	98	40,252	...	...
Jhánsi	93	87	10	30	20	240	1·5	1·4
Hamírpur	24	662	21	22	29	758	3·7	1·8
Total	392,097	138,939	7,024	38,337	33,594	609,991	...	...
Total for the same period last year	528,392	181,438	14,297	81,791	81,831	887,749	...	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	136,295	42,499	7,273	43,454	48,237	277,758	...	...

Remarks.

		Cubic feet per second.
Ganges Canal.—Volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct		5,625
Siyana escape	64	
Jani "	139	
Cawnpore escape and tail	491	
Etáwah " "	7	
	701	701
Net consumption		4,924

Bulandshahr Division reports the rain fall of 27th and 28th December 1879 stopped demand and caused a closure till the 10th January of all rajbahas in this division. Rain fell again on the 19th, and it remained cloudy till the 22nd evening, causing a closure of the right Dasna and Kalda rajbahas, and a partial closure of nearly all the first sub-division rajbahas till the 26th. This most extraordinary season has told on the demand for water in the second sub-division especially, this sub-division having irrigated 6,200 acres only.

Lower Ganges Canal—		
Entering canal		729
Narora escape	126	
Kásganj "	298	424
Net consumption		305
Eastern Jumna Canal—		
Entering canal		1,029
Leaving	20	
Kheri escape	20	
Gokulpur escape	91	131
Net consumption		898

Eastern Jumna Canal reports no demand in the lower part of Meerut district till about 26th. Demand in upper part of Saháranpur district ceased after the rain on 19th.

Agra Canal—		
Water entering		1,038
Leaving	5	
Bata escape	285	
Kitam "	94	384
Net consumption		654

ALLAHABAD,
The 24th February 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1880.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grain.												
at	24	...	4,678	...	4,702	...	...	...	640	...	640	...
n	332	...	...	...	332	...	...	...	6,458	...	6,458	...
	1,634	...	...	...	1,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ly or dhán	898	...	50	...	948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ar (or mixed grain)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6,004	...	7,868	...	10,872	...	...	...	1,335	...	1,335	...
	13,844	...	...	...	13,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	206	...	...	...	206	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
e (or Indian-corn)	2,569	...	4,501	...	7,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	22,511	...	17,097	...	39,608	...	...	...	8,433	...	8,438	...
n	...	...	16,834	...	16,834	.	...	...	265	...	265	...
eds	...	...	5,095	...	5,095	...	...	...	1,403	...	1,403	...
	825	...	26,911	...	27,736	.	...	...	35	...	35	...
s	4,387	...	37	...	4,424	.	...	...	..	...	...	...
ing materials	9,941	..		...	9,941	...	19,850	...	....	..	19,850	...
llaneous goods	10,113	...	32,106	...	42,219	...	600	..	402	..	1,002	..
ood	3,715	...	9,517	...	13,232	...	...	..	945	..	945	...
oos	20	400	4,655	93,100	4,675	93,500	...	...	..	...	...	...
p	240	240	21,594	23,744	21,834	23,984	...	...		..	...	...
llaneous timber	890	1,780	...	...	890	1,780	...	...	275	..	275	...
stock	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Grand Total	52,642	2,420	1,33,846	116,844	186,488	119,264	20,450	...	11,758	...	32,208	...
during corresponding iod of last year	105,560	9	1,74,755	114,928	280,315	114,937	7,225	...	45,594	...	52,819	...
rease	...	2,411	...	1,916	...	4,327	13,225	...	...	...	...	...
rease	52,918	...	40,909	...	93,827	...	..	.	33,836	...	20,611	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.

There is a very great falling off in the quantity of grain boated during January as compared with the same period last year; a sudden rise in freight to England checked exports and there was but little demand for local train.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Ganges Canal. 1880.	Agra Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1880.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	10,382	6,907	1,886	1,150
Ton mileage	1,487,146	1,008,155	202,015	123,827
Value of goods . Rs.	10,43,748	7,76,200	72,262	43,222
Number of passengers	...	12	...	...

ALLAHABAD,
24th February 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th MARCH 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Some rain has fallen in northern Bengal and Assam. The harvest of the spring crops is proceeding with a satisfactory outturn, but that of dry crops in the southern districts of Madras is generally poor. The public health is on the whole good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(March 17th)		
Bellary ...	...	*Ragi* 27·25; standing crops generally fair; harvest of white *cholum* and cotton.
Kurnool ...	...	*Ragi* 30·93; harvest of white *cholum*, pulse and cotton, outturn fair; *ragi* and second crop paddy generally flourishing.
Ganjam ...	...	*Ragi* 31·54.
Kistna ...	...	*Ragi* 30·26; harvest of some dry grains.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	*Ragi* 22·43; cultivation proceeding actively; standing crops generally good; harvest of wet and dry crops, outturn ½ to ¾.
Coimbatore ...	...	*Ragi* 23·42; wet and garden crops mostly fair; dry crops seriously affected by want of rain; harvest of paddy, outturn ½ to full, dry crops ¼ to full.
Tanjore ...	...	*Ragi* 28·93; crops generally good.
Madura ...	·69 (average of two stations.)	*Ragi* 25·49.
Malabar ...	...	*Ragi* 21·23.
Travancore ...	...	Paddy 25·08.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair; harvest of dry crop generally poor in southern districts.
Bombay—(Mar. 17th)		
Kurrachee ...	·05 in Manora.	Harvesting going on throughout district; small-pox in Dadu, cases, all fatal; cattle disease in 3 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox continues in Kandiaro and Naushahro; disease among camels in Tanda division and amongst cattle generally in Badi taluka; *rabi* promising; weather sultry.
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* harvest continues; hot season commenced.
Baroda ...	...	Wheat and cotton harvest progressing satisfactorily; public health good.
Surat ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing.
Násik ...	...	Ague in two talukas; cattle disease in three; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature 1 degree warm; vapour in air in excess of normal except on 10th; abnormal wind southerly except on 10th.
Poona (March 15th)	...	Weather warm.
Ahmednagar ...	...	*Rabi* harvest nearly finished; land being prepared for next season.
Sholapore ...	...	Harvest continues; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Harvest of late crops progressing; slight fever in four talukas cotton-picking progressing.
Kánara ...	...	Second crop in ear on coast; fever prevails; weather hot.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather hot; public health good.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest progressing satisfactorily; public health on the whole good, but fever in some districts.
Bengal—(Mar. 16th)—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and airy; state of crops promising; cholera in Moiscal and Ukhea.
Dacca ...	1·85	Prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Sugarcane thriving well; ploughing still going on; a few cholera cases in Satkhira; in Baraset small-pox prevailing and cholera still continues.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops going on; prospects good; fever and cholera still in some thanas.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather gradually getting warmer; sowing of *amun dhan* and *ti* and transplanting of *boro dhan* continue; *choitali* crops being cut, yield generally good; public health good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crop prospects good; cholera has appeared in thanas Raneegunge Burdwan, Raynah, Khundghose, Bood-bood, Gangooria and Cutwa.
Rungpore ...	0·50	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops good; public health good; but stray cases of cholera and small-pox here and there.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hot; *rabi* crop ripening; small-pox and one or two cases of cholera in town.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; *bhadoi* cultivation progressing; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hot; east wind; prospects of *rabi* continue good and promise a full crop; sugarcane pressing in progress; indigo coming up well; prices fallen; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; day warm, but night still cool; *rabi* being harvested and yielding a 12-anna crop; prices cheap; district health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	*Dalua paddy* requires rain; small-pox decreasing.
		General Remarks.—Some rain in parts of Northern Bengal and in Dacca; a heavy hail-storm in Darjeeling; ploughing progressing; in some places sowing of early rice commenced; sugarcane still being cut and pressed; *rabi* crops being harvested in many districts with prospect of good outturn; in Behar *rabi* promises an excellent harvest; spring crops doing well; some cholera and small-pox still in places; small-pox very prevalent in Cooch Behar.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Mar. 17th)		
Benares (Mar. 16th)	...	Health and prospects good; *rabi* being cut.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather getting very warm; cutting of *rabi* progressing rapidly; occasional cases of cholera still continue to occur in the south of district; health otherwise good; wheat 16½, unhusked *dhan* 27⅝ coarse rice 19½ seers.
Gorakhpur (Mar. 15th)	...	Weather warm but seasonable; wheat and barley being cut; prospects excellent; health good.
Jhánsi („ 17th)	...	Weather hot; health good; prices falling; gram being cut.
Agra („ 16th)	...	Prospects continue favourable; field rats continue to do damage in Khairagarh, Fatehabad, Panáhát and Fatehpur; health good.
Bareilly („ 17th)	...	Weather warm; harvest prospects excellent.
Meerut („ 17th)	...	Heat unusual; prices falling; prospects unchanged.
Kumaun ...	...	Weather fine; prospects good.
Lucknow (Mar. 17th)	...	Weather hot; prospects good; health fair.
Partabgarh („ 15th)	...	Peas are being cut, and here and there barley; wheat and barley crops have mostly matured; the height of these crops is somewhat shorter than usual, but otherwise good; *arhar* unusually promising.
Sítapur („ 17th)	...	Weather fine; prospects good; prices falling.
Fyzabad („ „)	...	Peas cut; wheat and barley being reaped.
		General Remarks.—Weather unusually warm; health generally good, except a few cases of cholera in the south of the Allahabad district; prices falling in Meerut, Sitapur, and Jhansi; *rabi* harvest begun; prospects generally good; rats continue to do damage to the crops in parts of Agra.
Punjab—(Mar. 17th)		
Delhi ...	...	Prospects good; health fair; prices steady.
Hissar ...	...	Health good; *rabi* ripening; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	...	Health and crops good.
Julluudur ...	...	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	...	Crops flourishing; some damage by locusts; health good.
Lahore ...	...	Crops and health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Prospects and health good; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	...	Harvest prospects fair.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Prospects fair; health good.
Peshâwar ...	...	Harvest prospects fair; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	...	Prospects and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Health good; prospects fair; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue favourable; health good; prices steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Mar. 17th)	...	Warm; *rabi* harvest continues; outturn promising; cattle disease in Umrer tahsil.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Warm; *rabi* harvest progressing; prospects good; small-pox continues; prices easier.
Saugor ...	...	Hot; *rabi* harvest progressing; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices declining.
Seoni ...	...	Days warm and nights cool; *rabi* harvesting; a few cases of small-pox; prices falling.
Hoshangabad ...	...	*Rabi* harvest continues; outturn promising; prices falling.
Raipur (Mar. 13th)	...	Cloudy and warm; *rabi* harvest progressing; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 12th)	...	Days warm and nights cool; sugarcane planting commenced; small-pox and cattle disease continue.
		General Remarks.—Weather getting hot; *rabi* harvest progressing; outturn reported to be generally good, particularly that of linseed prices falling.
British Burma—(Mar. 17th)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health normal; slight cattle disease.
Rangoon ...	...	Slight cholera; small-pox prevalent.
Hanthawaddy ...	...	A few cases of small-pox, none fatal, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	...	A few cases of cholera and small-pox; cattle disease in Bassein township.

ERRATUM.—At page 666 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 13th March 1880, opposite Allahabad, for "crops excellent; gram and *sarson* exceptionally fine", read "crops, except gram and *sarson*, exceptionally fine."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Prome ...	...	Thirty deaths from small-pox in Prome town; small-pox continues throughout district.
Amherst (Moulmein)	...	Public health good; no further report of small-pox.
Toungoo ...	...	Slight small-pox, otherwise public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox still prevalent throughout Pegu Division, except Thayetmyo district; elsewhere public health on the whole satisfactory; cattle disease in Bassein district.
Assam— (Mar. 17th)		
Gauháti ...	3·9	Weather seasonable; sowings of *asu* in progress; prospects of tea favourable; public health good.
Sylhet ...	3·62	*Bura* rice doing very well; agricultural operations proceeding rapidly.
Cachar ...	1·36	Weather cloudy with rain; cultivation for sowing *asra dhan* commenced in some part of the district; common rice $16\frac{13}{16}$ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	1·37	Sowing for early rice crop commencing; cattle disease still reported.
Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 17th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; fever prevalent, otherwise health good; murrain continues amongst cattle in parts; prices stationary.
Mysore ... / Mercara ...	...	Report not received.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Mar. 17th)		
Amráoti ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* completed; threshing going on.
Akola ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* in progress.
Hyderabad ...	...	Agricultural prospects still reported as somewhat unfavourable by Nizam's Government.
Central India States— (Mar. 17th)		
Indore ...	...	Prospects good; weather warm.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Prospects and health good; weather warm; *bajra* 30 and *jowar* 28 seers.
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 37 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Weather clear and warm; health good; gathering of opium commenced.
Neemuch ...	...	Health good; weather hot; average grain crop expected.
Goona ...	...	Crops and health good; wheat 14 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Health good.
Ágar ...	...	Health good; prospects favourable.
Mánpur ...	...	Weather growing warm; wheat crops good; fever and cough prevalent.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	Report not received.
Sirohee (Mar. 14th)	...	Tanks drying; wells pretty full; health good; heat increasing.
Marwar („ 5th)	...	Very little water in tanks; wells almost full; fever and small-pox abating; prospects excellent; heat increasing.
Meywar („ 12th)	...	Good supply of water in tanks and wells; health good; crops very good.
Harowtee („ 13th)	...	Wells full; tanks decreasing; health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Jhallawar ...	...	Weather sultry; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Mar. 17th)	...	Prospects good.
Jeypore ... / Bhurtpore ...	...	Prospects favourable; health good; few cases of small-pox.
Ulwur (Mar. 16th)	...	*Rabi* prospects fair.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 25th March, 1880.

No. 8.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble E. C. Morgan of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 25th March 1880.

No. 527.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Council of the Governor General shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on the 5th April next.

No. 530.—During the absence of the Governor General in Council from Calcutta, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at the Presidency will have charge of that portion of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department which is left at Calcutta.

MEDICAL.

The 22nd March 1880.

No. 167.—The services of Deputy Surgeon-General S. C. Townsend are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st April 1880, for appointment as Surgeon-General in the Punjab.

No. 170.—With reference to paragraph 2 of Home Department Notification No. 150, dated the 15th instant, Deputy Surgeon-General J. A. C. Hutchinson, M.D., is appointed Deputy Surgeon-General for civil medical administration in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st April 1880.

JUDICIAL.

The 24th March 1880.

No. 326.—Under Rule 3, Section 51, of the Civil Leave Code, the Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has granted to the Registrar of that Court privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 21st April, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Fort William, the 25th March 1880.

No. 29 *G.-M.*—The following extract from Brigade Orders issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 16th February 1880, is confirmed :—

Consequent on the return of Major J. Colledge, 2nd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, from furlough, Major A. J. Bannerman, Officiating 2nd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, will revert to his substantive appointment in the 1st Regiment, and Captain H. A. Vincent, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, will officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Captain A. H. S. Neill, or until further orders.

The above order to have effect from the 11th February 1880.

POLITICAL.

The 19th March 1880.

No. 295 *I.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to confer upon Sirdar Singh, Jagirdar of Katahra in the District of Jhansi, the title of "Raja Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

The 25th March 1880.

No. 321 *I.-P.*—The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Subadar Huzoora Singh, Commanding the Infantry of the Rewah State, the title of "Rai Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

The 27th March 1880.

No. 329 *I.-P.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Opium Act I of 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 700 shall be levied, from 1st April 1880, on each chest of Malwa opium of 140 lbs. avoirdupois net weight imported into the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The 20th March 1880.

No. 70 *G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Walter Hilbert as Vice-Consul for Denmark at Moulmein.

The 22nd March 1880.

No. 72 *G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Trambaklal Shivlal, late 2nd Class, 1st Grade, Subordinate Judge at Dholka, the title of "Rao Saheb" as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 20th March 1880.

No. 672 *G.-G.*—Mr. J. D. Sandford, Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, held charge of the Office of Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, from the 12th January to the 9th February 1880, both days inclusive, during the absence of Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., on special duty.

The 24th March 1880.

No. 686 *G.-G.*—ADDENDUM.—In Foreign Department Notification No. 411 G.-G., dated 20th February 1880, after the words "*Her Majesty's 2-17th Foot,*" read "*a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps.*"

The 25th March 1880.

No. 695 *G.-G.*—Colonel Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I. C.I.E., Resident, 1st Class, and Resident at Hyderabad, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from such date after the 1st April 1880 as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. W. B. Jones, Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as Resident, 1st Class, and Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel Sir R. J. Meade, proceeding on privilege leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Bell, Judicial Commissioner, to officiate as Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. W. B. Jones.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Bushby, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Bell.

No. 698 *G.-G.*—Dr. J. P. Stratton, Officiating Resident, 2nd Class, to revert to his substantive grade of Political Agent, 1st Class.

No. 701 *G.-G.*—The following temporary promotions are made in the graded Political Service :—

Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Officiating Resident, 2nd Class, to be Political Agent, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, but to continue to officiate as Resident, 2nd Class.

Colonel M. Thomson, Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, to be Political Agent, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Major E. S. Reynolds, Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, to be Political Agent, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, but to continue to officiate as Political Agent, 1st Class.

Captain H. Wylie, Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, to be Political Agent, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Captain J. H. C. G. Lassalle, Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class.

Major V. E. Law, Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to be Political Agent, 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Captain A. C. Talbot, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to be Political Agent, 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, C.S., Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Lieutenant T. Hope, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, but to continue to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Captain N. C. Martelli, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, but to continue to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class.

H. M. DURAND,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 27th March 1880.

No. 1397.—In supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 4398, dated the 9th November 1877, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that an Uncovenanted Officer proceeding from one appointment in the public service to another is not entitled to travelling allowance unless he is permitted to draw pay or acting allowance for the period of transit.

No. 1410.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted from stamp duty payable under the said Act receipts given by the addressee for deposits exceeding Rs. 20, made for the payment of replies to telegraphic messages.

No. 1413.—In addition to the prepayment of official communications by means of service postage stamps affixed to the covers, under the rules entered in the Indian Postal Guide of December 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to permit the use for official inland correspondence of quarter-anna post cards, bearing an impressed stamp with the words "On Her Majesty's Service," from such date on or after the 1st April 1880 as the supply of such cards now in course of manufacture may become available.

2. As in other cases of official correspondence, the signature and official designation of the sender must be entered; but in the case of service post cards the signature and official designation must not be entered on the face or address side, but only on the reverse side of the cards. Instructions to this effect will be printed on the service post cards.

3. In respect of registration, as well as in all other respects, service post cards will be treated by the Post Office exactly like official prepaid letters.

4. Service post cards will be sold at treasuries in packets containing each 32 cards, under the rules applicable to service postage stamps.

No. 1423.—Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, M.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bengal, received charge of the said office on the 22nd March 1880.

No. 1431.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act VII, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit, in the whole of British India, the fees chargeable under the said Act on security bond for keeping of the peace by, or good behaviour of persons other than the executants.

No. 1433.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act of 1866, and in supersession of all existing Notifications conflicting herewith, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the postage rate on a foreign post card intended for transmission *viâ* Brindisi to or through the United Kingdom, shall, from 1st April 1880, be 1½ annas.

No. 1479.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, and in supersession of Notification in this Department, No. 3645, dated 1st November 1879, the Governor General in Council has reduced to Rs. 275 the stamp duty chargeable on entry as a vakil on the roll of any High Court under the letters patent constituting such Court—

(*a*) of any person who was bound as clerk to a vakil of such Court, under articles executed before the 1st April 1879;

(*b*) of any pleader of a District Court who may apply for such entry under the rules of the High Court before the 1st of April 1883.

This Notification will have retrospective effect from the 1st of April 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th March, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 193.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the following arrangements for the conduct of business in the Military Department, will have effect during the absence this season of His Excellency and the Council from the Presidency:—

Colonel W. M. Lees, Deputy Secretary, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, at the Presidency.

Captain T. Deane, 3rd Assistant Secretary, and Officiating 1st Assistant Secretary, will officiate as Deputy Secretary.

Reports and correspondence on the subjects hereinafter specified should be addressed by all Governments and Departments to the Officiating Secretary at Calcutta, *viz.*:—

(1.) *Furlough and Leave*, including all questions relating to the furlough regulations, and all applications for furlough, reports of departure and of return to duty, &c., &c.

(2.) *Promotion and Retirement*, including applications for pension, promotion rolls of native officers, applications or correspondence connected with statements of service.

(3.) *Accounts and Pay and Allowances.*

(4.) *Estates.*

(5.) *Medals*, including the Orders of Merit and British India.

(6.) *Army List.*

(7.) *Clothing.*

(8.) *Books and Maps.*

(9.) *Volunteers.*
(10.) *Reports and Returns,* including all ordinary and periodical returns sent for information of Government, except such as the Secretary to Government with the Governor General may specially desire to be sent direct to Simla.
(11.) *Appointments, Native Army.*
(12.) *Asylums,* all correspondence connected with.
(13.) *Discharges, British and Native Army.*
(14.) *Supply of Guards.*
(15.) *Recruiting, British and Native Army.*
(16.) *Rewards, Native Army.*
(17.) *Salutes.*
(18.) *Service of Soldiers, British and Native Army.*
(19.) *Supply of Stores.*
(20.) *Women and Children, Pensions, Allowances, &c.*
(21.) *Marine,* correspondence of a routine nature.

No. 194.—ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT—

Colonel G. J. D. Hay, Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade.
Colonel C. Armstrong, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Hunt, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade.
Captain G. W. Sawyer, Military Accountant, 3rd class, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.
Captain H. F. Woodcock, Assistant Military Accountant (on furlough), to be Military Accountant, 3rd class.

} With effect from the 6th March, 1880, *vice* Colonel H. A. Cockburn, Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, who vacates on succeeding to the Colonel's allowance.

No. 195.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

The following warrant officers, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, from the dates specified :—

Sub-Conductor Thomas Mace,—15th April, 1879.
Sub-Conductor Thomas Smith,—21st May, 1879.
Sub-Conductor Thomas Todd,—26th May, 1879.
Sub-Conductor Joseph J. Bennett,—29th May, 1879.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 196.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Captain H. M. M Wood, S.C., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, Punjab,—(m. c.) for one year 182 days—one year under Rules IX and XV and the remaining period under Rule XIV, Clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.
Surgeon J. Lloyd, M.D.,—(p. a.) for one year 182 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 197.—Major A. A. Davidson, Madras S. C., is permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, in anticipation of the furlough, which may be granted to him by the Government of his own presidency.

JUDICIAL.

No. 198.—In exercise of the authority conveyed in Section 162 of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that for the purposes of conversion into Indian Currency of all sums of money expressed in British Currency in the said Act a penny shall be held to be equivalent to eight pies.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 199.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Major.

Captain Frederick Wood Macmullen, General List, Cavalry,—20th March, 1880.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Surgeons-Major.

Surgeon David Douglas Cunningham, M.B.
" Henry Whitwell.
" Archibald Cameron, M.D.
" Benjamin Evers, M.D.
" James Charles Gordon Carmichael, M.D.
" Alexander Gibb Grant, M.B.
" Warwick Jackson.
" George Gilbert McLaren, M.B.
" Joseph Johnstone Monteath, M.D.

} 1st April, 1880.

No. 200.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Henry Edward Mitchell, to be Deputy Commissary.
Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary George Blake, Supernumerary, to be Assistant Commissary.
Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Benjamin Revell, Supernumerary, to be Assistant Commissary.
Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary William Wilson, to be Assistant Commissary.
Conductor John Walshe, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary.

} With effect from the 4th December, 1879, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary J. Roberts, deceased.

Sub-Conductor William James to be Conductor, with effect from the 30th June, 1877, and his name will stand on the Public Works Department List next above that of Conductor J. Fitzgibbon.

SPECIAL.

No. 201.—Brigadier-General H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., to command the Cavalry Brigade, Kabul Field Force, *vice* Brigadier-General W. G. D. Massy, with effect from the 1st March, 1880.

No. 202.—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant on the under-mentioned gentlemen, and to post them to the Transport Department:—

Mr. Thomas Chalmers Orr.
" Henry Edward Clarence Paget.
" Edward William Payne.
" Alexander Robert Wigram.
" Henry Lawrence Hutton.
" Walter Moyle Sherer.
" Adolphe William Orr.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th March 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 19th to 25th March 1880:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Army Medical Department ...	Surgeon-Major R. H. Bolton ...	27th February, 1880.	Kandahar.		
72nd Foot	Capt. N. J. Spens	14th December, 1879.	Kabul.		
Ditto	Lieut. C. R. Galsford	14th December, 1879.	Do.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 19th to 25th March 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.					Rs. A. P.		
J. H. Gamble (a) ...	Captain ...	17th Foot ...	14th July, 1879 ...	Will left ...	1,072 8 11	...	25th May, 1880.
E. H. Watson (b) ...	Lieutenant	17th Foot ...	4th July, 1879 ...	Intestate ...	556 2 7	...	Ditto.
S. E. L. Lendrum (c) ...	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery ...	30th April, 1879 ...	Ditto ...	714 7 8	...	Ditto.
A. C. Godwin (d) ...	Sub-Lieutenant.	5th Foot ...	7th April, 1879 ...	Ditto ...	552 15 5	...	Ditto.
J. G. Ogle .	Lieutenant	5th Foot ...	10th April, 1879 ...	No will found	553 0 0		
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.							
H. Thom, M.D.	Surgeon-Major.	Indian Medical Department.	11th Novr., 1879 ...	No will found	758 0 0 380 0 10		
A. C. McMaster (e) ...	Brigadier-General.	Madras Staff Corps ...	22nd June, 1879 ...	Intestate ..	12,152 5 5	...	Ditto.

(a)—*Next-of-kin.*—Father, Clarke Gamble, Esq., Pinehurst, Toronto, Ontario, Dominion of Canada.
(b)—*Next-of-kin.*—Father, Major-General E. D. Watson, 2, Portland Place, Bath, Somerset.
(c)—*Next of-kin.*—Brother, George Lendrum, Magheracross, County Fermanagh, Ireland.
(d)—*Next-of-kin.*—Father, Richard Godwin, Esq., The Arches, Clevedon, Somersetshire.
(e)—*Next-of-kin.*—Sisters, Mary Letitia Knox, Strathdoun, Cheltenham.
" Annie Young Brice, Glentower, Queen's Road, Western-Super-Mare.
" Emily Frances Barrow, Upper Moira Place, Southampton.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Indi

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 20th March 1880.

No. 104.—The following changes are ordered in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—

Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade (temporary rank), from the Accountant General's Office to the Rajputana State Railway.

Mr. W. H. Marten, Deputy Examiner, Grade, from the Rajputana State Railwa Punjab.

Mr. E. A. Dennys, Deputy Examiner, Grade (temporary rank), from Punjab to Military Works Branch.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Ind

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1880.

Pandit Bhug Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Ajmere Treasury on the 10th March 1880.

W. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 4 of 1880.

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.

ENTRANCE TO RIVER HOOGHLY.

Extension of Period of Exhibition of "Intermediate" Light.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 11, issued from this Department, 7th July 1877:—

NOTICE is hereby given that the "Intermediate" light-vessel will be replaced in position on the 1st April 1880, but will remain at her station until the 30th of November next, instead of the 31st October as heretofore.

During the year 1881, and in all future years, until further notice, the light-vessel will be kept at her station, and the light exhibited, from the 1st February to the 30th November inclusive.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 19th March 1880.

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 814, 138*a*, 1681, 829, 70*a* and 748*b*, and Light List for 1880.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 115, 15*c* and 103*a*, Light List for 1880, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 476.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 5 of 1880.

CHINA SEA.

SINGAPORE.

Alterations in Fort Canning Light.

The Government of the Straits Settlements has given Notice, that the following alterations have been made in the position and visibility of the light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore :—

The light (fixed white) is shewn from a new flagstaff situated 20 yards southward of the old staff. It is visible through an arc of nearly 68°, between the bearings N. N. W. ½ W. and W. ½ S.—or from one mile eastward of Peak island to one mile southward of Johore shoal.

The light is elevated 256 feet above the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 20 miles.

(*The Bearings are Magnetic and from Seaward. Variation 1½° Easterly in 1880.*)

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNLAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.), Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.*

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department : *The 19th March 1880.*

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 1995, 2103 and 2157, Light List for 1880, and China Sea Directory, Vol. I, 1878, pages 94, 116 and 127.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Light List for 1880.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th March 1880.

No. 160.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Captain Chas. Strahan, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Survey of India, the following promotion is made, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th instant, the date on which Captain Strahan availed himself of subsidiary leave :—

Mr. J. O. N. James, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

The 24th March 1880.

No. 161.—Major W. H. Wilkins, Deputy Superintendent of Survey, is granted twenty days' privilege leave of absence under Sections 41 and 42 of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E., Surveyor General of India.*

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 19th March 1880.

No. 617 *S.*—The Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant three months' privilege leave of absence to Mr. J. W. Brassington, Executive Engineer, Mayo College Division, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E., Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th March 1880.

No. 14.—Major J. H. Crowdy, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E., Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 22nd March 1880.

No. 3.—Captain J. F. Garwood, R.E., Executive Engineer, Lucknow Division, Military Works, has been granted privilege leave for a period of three months from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E., Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 23rd March 1880.

No. 48.—The under-mentioned transfer is made :—

Baboo Mutty Lall Dey, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Pindi-Kohat Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections of the Kandahar State Railway.

No. 49.—The under-mentioned transfers are made :—

Name and Rank.	From	To
Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Punjab Northern State Railway, Rathial-Pindi Section.	Western Rajputana State Railway, Southern Section.
Mr. E. C. Elliot, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.		Kandahar Railway, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections.
Mr. C. H. O. Bickerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.		Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi-Peshawar Section.
Pandit Sivadatta Pande, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.		Kandahar Railway, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections.

No. 50.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 82, dated 5th instant, the under-mentioned postings are made :—

Mr. S. Rebsch, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Jacobabad Section, Kandahar Railway.

Lieutenant J. Neville, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Jacobabad Section, Kandahar Railway.

No. 51.—With reference to Director General's Notification No. 44, dated 5th March 1880, the under-mentioned Officers respectively made over and received charge of the office and duties of Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, on the afternoon of the 6th idem :—

Mr. T. Wood.

" G. Hiley.

No. 52.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 64, dated 20th February 1880, the under-mentioned posting is made :—

Major E. N. Peters, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Kandahar State Railway, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections.

No. 53.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Office Notification No. 31, dated 26th February 1880, for "Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Section" read Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections.

G. L. MOLESWORTH,
Offg. Director General.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 17th March 1880.

No. 16.—Mr. O. J. Shedlock, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Attock Bridge Division to the Peshawar Division, which latter division he joined on 12th March 1880.

No. 17.—Mr. P. T. Large, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Attock Bridge Division to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, which he joined on the 15th March 1880.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 25th March 1880 ... Rs. 88,56,707-9-9.

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th March 1880.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 15	1,121	...	71,812	4,01,633	65,45,701	28,40,9[illegible]
" 16	...	...	...	4,04,833	61,62,158	28,40,978
" 17	...	...	3,11,503	1,78,714	[illegible],52,579	31,56,8[illegible]
" 18	...	...	...	1,78,714	63,52,553	31,56,895
" 19	...	...	699	1,78,042	62,19,190	31,57,587
" 20	...	...	1,43,168	43,550	63,54,842	32,02,059

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 22nd Mar. 1880.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.*,
Mint Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd March 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,90,090	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 74,76,285 10 2)	1,55,09,805	9	2
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 80,33,519 15 0)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,87,29,903	4	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	9,12,984	2	0
Sundries	12,24,637	11	0
RUPEES	6,86,67,420	14	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	84,13,939	0	
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	74,84,459	2	
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	53,10,364	5	6
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	2,18,48,296	14	10
Balances with other Banks	3,12,511	4	7
Bullion	25,338	9	6
Dead Stock	9,97,736	2	9
Stamps	10,875	10	0
Sundries	3,85,645	7	4
	4,47,09,166	8	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 66,18,260 1 10)	2,39,58,254	5	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,73,59,994 3 4)			
RUPEES	6,86,67,420	14	1

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 25th Mar. 1880.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GE

No. 2491.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates. 1879-80.	April to Nov. 1878.	April to Nov. 1879.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	21,945,000	10,706,977	10,315,692	...	391,285
II.—Tributes	703,000	418,021	406,185	...	11,836
III.—Forest	670,400	195,138	236,754	41,616	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,742,000	1,680,042	1,786,048	106,006	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	896,000	423,206	667,471	244,265	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,740,000	1,472,815	1,346,695	...	126,120
VII.—Customs	2,248,000	1,435,748	1,355,010	...	80,738
VIII.—Salt	7,000,000	4,215,764	4,535,774	320,010	...
IX.—Opium	9,000,000	6,314,762	6,789,494	474,732	...
X.—Stamps	3,087,000	2,048,181	2,092,706	44,525	...
XI.—Mint	180,000	118,232	140,271	22,039	...
XII.—Post Office	983,000	536,662	647,766	111,104	...
XIII.—Telegraph	357,000	135,393	170,398	35,005	...
XIV.—Minor Departments	32,400	11,575	37,958	26,383	...
XV.—Law and Justice	888,000	554,568	560,720	6,152	...
XVI.—Police	233,000	46,132	140,616	94,484	...
XVII.—Marine	206,000	120,499	94,379	...	26,120
XVIII.—Education	139,000	72,783	95,733	22,950	...
XIX.—Medical	37,500	31,152	37,460	6,308	...
XX.—Stationery and Printing	46,000	16,641	28,502	11,861	...
XXI.—Interest	624,000	399,471	441,506	42,035	...
XXII.—Pensions	430,500	111,483	115,997	4,514	...
XXIII.—Miscellaneous	328,100	95,950	167,310	71,360	...
XXXI.—Gain by Exchange	431,000	228,648	364,810	136,162	...
TOTAL ...	55,946,900	31,389,843	32,575,255	1,185,412	...
XXX.—Army	844,500	567,395	629,391	61,996	...
XXIV.—Public Works Ordinary	461,000	121,135	237,181	116,046	...
XXV.—Irrigation	785,500	315,424	413,299	97,875	...
XXVI.—Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) less Gain by Exchange.	10,305,700	5,897,863	6,184,934	287,071	...
XXVII.—State Railways	1,240,000	468,157	634,582	166,425	...
XXIX.—Provincial and Local Deficits	201,600	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Madras Canal	2,000	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	69,787,200	38,759,817	40,674,642	1,914,825	...
England, including Army and Public Works Ordinary...	213,100	147,683	163,200	15,517	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	70,000,300	38,907,500	40,837,842	1,930,342	...

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 25th March 1880.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

NERAL'S OFFICE.

eighth month of the year 1879-80, as compared with the corresponding period of 1878-79.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1879-80.	April to Nov. 1878.	April to Nov. 1879.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt	3,684,500	2,055,081	2,036,625	...	18,456
2.—Interest on Service Funds	385,000	252,078	279,765	27,687	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	356,000	223,937	234,298	10,361	...
4.—Land Revenue	3,035,300	1,707,274	1,841,077	133,803	...
5.—Forest	505,900	187,007	209,145	22,138	...
6.—Excise	118,000	61,295	76,625	15,330	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	29,000	20,950	22,932	1,982	...
8.—Provincial Rates	53,000	100,620	26,460	...	74,160
9.—Customs	203,000	132,089	132,191	102	...
10.—Salt	383,000	352,675	208,306	...	144,369
11.—Opium	2,499,100	1,478,515	1,812,068	333,553	...
12.—Stamps	74,900	49,310	51,642	2,332	...
13.—Mint	87,300	68,181	54,085	...	14,096
14.—Post Office	983,300	591,416	667,997	76,581	...
15.—Telegraph	392,200	198,706	181,893	...	16,813
16.—Administration	1,279,600	815,468	837,885	22,417	...
17.—Minor Departments	346,600	188,772	208,045	19,273	...
18.—Law and Justice	3,379,500	2,318,326	2,250,812	...	67,514
19.—Police	2,472,000	1,551,147	1,589,024	37,877	...
20.—Marine	396,900	239,159	174,480	...	64,679
21.—Education	1,024,500	595,836	621,032	25,196	...
22.—Ecclesiastical	159,900	101,899	101,768	...	131
23.—Medical	679,000	395,447	410,258	14,811	...
24.—Stationery and Printing	345,900	162,502	193,209	30,707	...
25.—Political	375,700	225,979	256,612	30,633	...
26.—Allowances	1,887,900	736,954	888,057	151,103	...
27.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	2,000	2,314	2,407	93	...
28.—Superannuation	634,000	438,537	516,962	78,425	...
29.—Miscellaneous	245,000	139,543	211,155	71,612	...
30.—Famine Relief	10,000	117,076	41,507	...	75,569
38.—Loss by Exchange	3,952,000	1,854,291	1,868,456	14,165	...
TOTAL ...	29,980,000	17,362,384	18,006,778	644,394	...
37.—Army	14,135,300	8,012,987	9,090,830	1,077,843	...
31.—Public Works Ordinary	4,752,200	2,098,068	1,579,452	...	518,616
32.—Irrigation	1,034,800	513,417	606,860	93,443	...
33 Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways), less Loss by Exchange.	5,444,700	2,943,580	3,100,692	157,112	...
33 Surplus Profit paid to Railway Companies, less Loss ...	706,800	561,011	192,071	...	368,940
33 Guaranteed Interest in India, less Loss	14,000	10,972	8,922	...	2,050
33 Land and Supervision	75,700	39,374	41,258	1,884	...
34.—State Railways	995,000	467,696	879,793	412,097	...
36.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	16,800	...	...	...	...
35.—Madras Canal	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	57,155,300	32,009,489	33,506,656	1,497,167	...
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, and Guaranteed Interest.	14,246,200	8,213,537	8,589,976	376,439	...
TOTAL ...	71,401,500	40,223,026	42,096,632	1,873,606	...
Productive Public Works.					
Capital Expenditure in India	2,720,700	1,665,322	1,415,553	...	249,769
Ditto ditto in England	779,300	364,152	343,491	...	20,661
TOTAL ...	3,500,000	2,029,474	1,759,044	...	270,430
GRAND TOTAL ...	74,901,500	42,252,500	43,855,676	1,603,176	...

W. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
240	D 17—05471	50	Baboo Ram Nath Bhuttacharjee, Calcutta.
241	D 12—24460	5	Mr. G. B. R. Ellis, Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
251	D 18—50077	100	Dwarka Pershad, Sitapur.
	„ —50078	100	
252	D 14—10736	20	Mohan Lall, Shahjehanpur.
253	D 16—06181	10	Major W. H. Wilkins, Survey Office, India.
	D 4[illegible]—77626	50	
254	D 12—23453	5	Hamid Hossein, Bareilly.
255	D 11—83677	10	Lieut. C. Etheridge, 6th Royals, Camp Thull.
	D 14—31008	20	
40	D 10—73704	*5	Captain R. L. N. Sturt, Calcutta.
	„ —73703		

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 24th March 1880.

W. T. PIERCY, *A. A.-G.*,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1880.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
W22	M 43—01796	100	Ibrahim Mini, Bombay.
	M 37—55555		
	„ —72939		
W23	M 35—94496	50	W. Cummings, Sukker.
	M 48—77857	10	
W24	M 37—47977	100	Shankar *alias* Moreshwar Shivram, Poona.
W25	M 38—26891	500	Dolatram Haribhoy, Bombay.
W26	M 46—16380	50	Nanabhoy Bhicajee, Sholapur.
W27	M 47—99708	10	Saccuram Apaji, Rajkot.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
H54	M 34—37162	20	Damodar Kashinath Joshi Mandaugarh.
H55	M 37—29420	100	Yadalu Pitchia, Chuddapah.
H56	M 48—16769	10	S. W. Vardow, Nagpur.
	M 47—76503	10	
H57	M 34—53341	20	J. Miller, Bombay.
H58	M 19—92564	10	Keshee Annaji Boskar, Bombay.
H59	M 41—28050	10	J. Monoleseo, Bombay.
	M 32—39045	10	
M20	M 47—28709	10	H. M. Corke, Bombay.
	„ —28708		

BOMBAY,
The 23rd March 1880.

W. WELLS,
Asst. Commissioner.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 8—07599	5	K. Ramier, Modium Taluq, Mysore.
J 13—01971	20	
„ —01973	20	
J 9—33515	10	Saroff Runyappa, Shimoga.
J 12—02910	50	K. Subba Row, Mangalore.
J 1—05689	1,000	Samu Putter, Palghat.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 10—45575	100	B. Subba Row, Mysore.
J 5—97326	20	Soorappa, Bangalore.
J 3—36307	10	Seshagiri Row, Mysore.
J 9—35948	10	Kallari Ebrai, Badagara.
J 6—93837	10	A. Ramiah, Police Peon, Mysore.
„ —93845	10	
J 7—96885	5	Herchmungsingh, Coimbatore.
„ —96883		
J 8—02765	5	Gulam Hussain, Calicut.
„ —02769		

CALICUT,
The 19th March 1880.

J. C. WINSCOM.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
446	O 36—63821	5	Inspector J. Costello, 21, Waterloo Street Thannah, Calcutta.
	„ —63822	5	
	„ —63823	5	
	„ —63828	5	
	„ —63836	5	
	„ —63842	5	
	„ —63846	5	
	„ —63850	5	
	„ —63854	5	
	„ —63856	5	
	„ —63857	5	
	„ —63858	5	
	„ —63859	5	
	„ —63861	5	
	„ —63863	5	
	„ —63864	5	
	„ —63865	5	
	„ —63866	5	
	„ —63867	5	
	„ —63868	5	
	„ —63869	5	
	„ —63870	5	
	„ —63871	5	
	„ —63874	5	
	„ —63882	5	
	„ —63883	5	
	„ —63906	5	
	„ —66700	5	
	„ —66701	5	
	„ —66702	5	
	„ —66703	5	
	„ —66704	5	
	„ —66705	5	
	„ —66707	5	
	„ —66708	5	
	„ —66709	5	
	„ —66711	5	
	„ —66715	5	
	„ —66717	5	
	„ —66732	5	
	„ —66733	5	
	„ —66737	5	
	„ —66739	5	
	„ —66741	5	
	„ —66744	5	
	„ —66745	5	
	„ —66747	5	
	„ —66748	5	
	„ —66753	5	
	„ —66754	5	
	„ —66755	5	
	„ —66757	5	
	„ —66758	5	
	„ —66762	5	
	„ —66763	5	
	„ —66772	5	
	„ —66776	5	
	„ —66789	5	
	„ —66790	5	
	„ —66795	5	
	„ —66797	5	
	„ —66799	5	
448	O 35—78594	100	Babu Ram Nath Bhuttacharjee.
	O 3[illegible]—03893	50	
450	O 67—72791	100	Mr. C. C. Vanzuilecom.
451	O 67—61600	100	Shaik Shakawath Hossein.
452	O 31—06690	50	Major T. O. Wingate.
	„ —06691	50	
	„ —06692	50	
	„ —06693	50	
	O 57—73564	20	
	„ —73566	20	
	O 54—13783	10	
453	O 53—50172	10	Babu Jogendra Krisna Basu.
	O 52—32713	10	
454	O 52—62935	10	The District Superintendent of Police, Howrah.
	O 50—07329	10	
	O 52—17574	10	
	O 75—14322	10	
	O 75—36161	10	
	O 52—07858	10	
	O 54—63482	10	
455	O 70—68513	500	Mudda Lal and Ram Churn Khettri.
456	O 67—80835	100	Babu Nilmoodhash Banerjee

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
272	A 7—36803 „ —36802	10	Babu Moti Lal Gupta.
273	L 58—32524 L 60—15309	10	Hira Taija.
274	O 45—27102 „ —27103	10	Babu Tarachurn Banerjee.
275	L 23 - 59870 L 22—32119	5	The Chief Paymaster, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
276	L 54 - 09754 „ —09759	5	Mr. W. F. Burke.
277	L 31—40241 „ —40242	5	Babu Hridoy Nath Sircar.
278	L 25 - 83297 „ —83298	5	Babu Upendra Nath Ghose.
279	L 26 10129 „ —10128	5	Sayed Cazathy.
280	L 21—15756 „ —15758	5	Babu Bhola Nath Mitra.
281	L 54—10503 „ —10505 L 30—11539 L 55—28813	5 5	Babu Bungo Chunder Shah.
282	O 6—79744 D 11 - 79229	10	Babu Deno Nath Roy.
283	O 53—64582 „ —64583	10	Attur Singh Golab Singh.
284	L 76 - 08292 „ —08293	10	Babu Nimchand Moitra.
528	L 32—96248	10	Shibdyal.
529	L 93—90220	50	A.R.S.V. Pidaneappa Chetty.
530	O 48—78930	10	Mohamed Ally.
531	O 47 - 58966	10	Babu Dwarkanath Biddinbhoosan
532	A 70 - 13149	100	The Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation Limited, Calcutta.
533	O 57—12198	20	Mrs. M. A. Yonge.
534	O 45—03571	10	Syed Sadey Hussen.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th March 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE.
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 8—49084	20	Mr. Sapurjee Hormusjee, Canga, Bombay.

KURRACHEE,
The 15th March 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asstt. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
16	E 16—73387	10	Mrs. T. Clear, L. M. Asylum, care of Miss Seahlin, Landour.
17	E 8—20974 E 16—77827	5 10	Mr. D. Keough, Accountant General's Office, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
6	E 17—01397 „ —01398	20	Pallonji, Nowgong.
12	E 15—50833 „ —50834	50	N. Pestonji, Rawalpindi.
144	E 16—36996	10	Mr. George Brown, Rawalpindi.
20	E 17—02989	20	Mrs Mary Aston, Bangalore.
22	E 15—51237	50	Khuda Bux, Moradabad.
27	E 17—18006	20	Moti Ram, Montgomery.
28	E 17—18553	20	Mrs. M. A. Yonge, Jullundur.
29	E 12 - 88415	20	Ram Richpal, Delhi.
35	E 16—41236 „ —45599	10 10	Mr. J. W. Palmer, Gorunekpur.
38	E 16 - 32449	10	Kishen Chand, Attock.
39	E 13—61517	100	Mrs. Straghan, Rawalpindi.

LAHORE,
The 20th March 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
116	B 61—25541	50	Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Caine, R.A., Nungumbakam.
117	B 62—00094	100	Inspector of Post Offices, Nellore Division.
118	B 46—85478	5	P. A. Saithuswami Rao, Registration Clerk, Tirupatur, Madura District.
119	B 46—84835	5	D. Raghu Rama Rao, Inspector of Police, Villupuram Division, South Arcot.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
239	B 59—87682	100	B. Subarayappah, Closepet, Bangalore.
240	B 62 - 50520	100	Hajee Kalidar Sahib, Clothing Contractor, Bellary.
241	B 62—28601	100	A. Muthuswami Chetti, Mayavaram, Tanjore District.
242	B 62—59901 to „ —59940	100 each.	Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras, for Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Tellicherry.
243	B 53—02805	10	J. Hurt, Esq., Superintending Engineer for Irrigation, Bombay.
28	B 56—62993 „ —62340 *	10	Muhammad Gouse, No. 76, Ungappa Naik Street, Black Town, Madras.
29	B 49—79579 „ —79577 *	10	S. Abibulla Sahib, Gumashta to Messrs. Shumshudein and Abdul Raiman, Paramet, Madras.

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 15th March 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Offg. Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1879-80.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
W11	F 12—19751	1,000	Bunsilal Abeer Chund, Rai Bahadur, of Kamptee.

NAGPUR,
The 18th March 1880.

W. D. COWLEY.
Asst. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

List of Stolen and Lost Notes presented for payment at the Paper Currency Department by the Bank of Bengal.

Date of Bank's Stamp on Note.	Date of presentation.	Nos. of Notes.	Value.	Lost or Stolen	When stopped.	By whom.
	1880.		Rs.		1880.	
	Mar. 16	G 66 04520	100	Stolen	Jan. 20	The District Superintendent of Police, Sibsar.
	„ 6	L 71 34329	10	„	1878. Nov. 12	Babu Amrita Lal Dey, B.A., B.L., Maharaja's College, Jeypore.
	„ 17	L 78 28743	20	Lost	1876. July 4	Messrs. Steel, McIntosh and Co., Calcutta.
	„ 16	O 36 66705	5	Stolen	1880. Mar. 10	Inspector J. Costello, 21, Waterloo Street, Thannah, Calcutta.
	„ 17	„ 66711	5	„	„ 19	
	„ 18	„ 61828	5	„	„ 19	
	„ 18	„ 63808	5	„	„ 19	
	„ 12	O 30 46388	50	Lost	1879. Nov. 28	Babu Durga Churn Rakhit, 153, Cotton Street, Burra Bazar, Calcutta.
	„ 12	O 30 38720	50	Stolen	1879. July 15	Emamooddeen Khan, 105, Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th March 1880.

FOREIGN AND SEA MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	27th March	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 ,,	29th ,,	*Khandalla.*
Madras and Ceylon	6-30 ,,	29th ,,	P. and O. Str. *Pekin.**
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	6-30 ,,	31st ,,	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 ,,	30th ,,	Do. do.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 ,,	1st April	*Arabia.*
Akyab and Rangoon	6-30 ,,	2nd ,,	*Commilla.*
Chittagong and Bassin	6-30 ,,	2nd ,,	*Bushire.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	6-30 ,,	3rd ,,	Fr. Str. *Meinam.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 ,,	3rd ,,	From Bombay.

* The postage on letters to Madras and to Ceylon intended for despatch by P. and O. Steamer is 3 annas per ½ oz. Prepayment is optional, and registration available.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign Letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 25th March 1880.

Abbott, Mrs.
Anderson, J.
Andrews, W.
Baily, B. & Co.
Baird, G. & Co.
Barclay, Mrs.
Bason, T. W.
Bew, —.
Birbal, Babu.
Bird, Mrs. C. F.
Bishop, R. C.
Campbell, J. C.
Croft, Miss B.
David, M.
Deeruz, Mrs. M.
DeFonseka, H.
Eliot, G. L.
Evans, J. B.
Francis, W.
Fraser, James.
Freeland, E.
Gabriel, C.
Ganby, E. G.
Garrick, D.
Gowsmith, Miss A.
Hansell, Miss.
Heeley, H. H.
Hills, Mrs.
Howard, R. E.
Howell, A.
Jackson, F. E.
Kean, Michale.
Kelly, F. (ship *Eaton Hall*).
King, A. J.
Lee, Mrs. Geo.
Low, A. C.
McKenzie, C. B. (S. S. *Manora*).
McMichael, M.
Mookerjee, B. B.
O'Neill, Surgeon John.
Peyton, J.
Phillips, M. G.
Purdie, James.
Ray, W. H.
Rollo, Miss Norah.
Ross, Mrs.
Ryan, P. S.
Scott, Mrs. R.
Shaw, C. N.
Shaw, M. L.
Sarkies, M.
Smith, Mrs. Barnard.
Smith, W. A.
Stone, H.
Thomas, Mrs A. H
Thompson, Miss.
Vieux, E. J.
Wallace, J. R.
Wilkinson, J. R.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Algers, —
A. H. M.
Bank, Thos.
Bartlett, William.
Bath, Miss C.
Bayley, Vernon B. F.
Bellingseri, Signr. Andrea.
Bullen, F. T.
Burne, Harry.
Bush, Rev. T. C.
Cholmondeley, Reginald.
Chuckeropany
C. H. Z.
Clare, Miss.
Clements, Miss Bella.
Collier, Thomas.
Cralton, George.
Coton, George.
Cruise, Mrs. F.
D'Arcy, F.
Deardan, W.
Donovan, D.
Dracger, Miss B.
Ewing, R. D.
Flower, Marcus.
Foster, Fredrick, A.
Forster, Capt. C.
Forster, Mrs. W. H.
Fortescue, H. A.
Garlon, Mrs
Gasper, E. (Police Inspr).
Gillman, A John.
Habel, Jean.
Halliewell, J. A.
Hawkins, Alfred.
Hennessey, W. C.
Hing, Mrs Eliza.
Hingley, G. H.
Holt, Mrs. C.
Jones, Surgn.-Major M.G.
Jurman, G. W.
Jusoy or Jason, J.
Kay, Revd David
Kennedy, V. Shaw.
King, Capt. H. W.
Lawler, James.
Lewis, Charles.
Macgregs, W.
Maller, Otto.
Marshell, —.
Marshall, W. R.
Martin, C.
Martin, Thos.
McMaster, Mrs.
Merces, W. D.
Meyer, Madame Guck.
McLaren, Duncan.
Middleton, J. H
Muir, Andrew.
Neiron, N. C.
Nuttall, C.
Patsch, Monsieur H.
Raymond, Victor.
Read, R.
Rix, Geo. R.
Schneider, Oswald Hemr
Scott, J. W.
Sellier, Madame.
Shaw, C.
Shaw, C J.
Smith, W.
Steel, Geo. R.
Sutton, Revd. G.
Sutton, Capt.
Swire, H. (102nd R. F.)
Thomes, G.
Thomson, John.
Vincent, F. (Forest Department.)
Vita, Sig. Arturo.
Wheeler, W.
White, Charles.
White, Mrs. J.
Wight, C. F.
Williams, W. J.
Wilson, J. H.

Newspapers.

Brooks, F. G.
Durham, J.
Foster, F. A.,
Fotheringham, J.
Gasper, E.
Grant, F. W.
Miller, Fred. T.
Read, R.
Scott, J. W.
Wilson, J. H.
Young, Rev. Dr.

Registered Letters.

Durham, J.
Paushame, W. E. B.
Gasper, Edmond.
Kinsla, J.
Paterson, C. F.
Wight, C. F.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

Teacherships of Hindustani and Persian.

A Teacher of Hindustani and a Teacher of Persian will be appointed in the course of the ensuing Summer Term, and each Teacher will be required to enter on his duties in the following October Term.

These Teacherships are tenable for three years, and the salary attached to each is £200 a year, exclusive of fees to be paid by the Students. If duly qualified, the same person may be appointed to both Teacherships, in which case his salary will be £300 a year. The Statute requires that each Teacher shall be ready to give instruction for three hours every other day, or, if necessary, every day, during eight weeks in each Term (Easter and Trinity Terms being counted as one), and also, during eight weeks in such other parts of the year, whether in or out of Term, exclusive of the months of July, August and September, as shall be approved by the Vice-Chancellor. Testimonials, addressed to the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor, Pembroke College, Oxford, must be sent in on or before Thursday, May 6.

The 5th February 1880.

Notice to Contractors.

The Kurrachee Harbour Board with the sanction of the Commissioner in Sind invites tenders for the supply of material and work to be done in erection of an iron screw-pile pier for shipping at Kimari at Kurrachee Harbour inclusive of the cranes and other hydraulic machinery.

The plan may be seen, and printed copies of the conditions, specifications, and forms of tender obtained on application at the Office of the Port Engineer, Kurrachee, on and after 22nd April 1880, during office hours.

The sum of Rs. 125 must accompany each application for the above papers, of which amount Rs. 100 will be refunded on receipt of the tender in due form.

If desired, schedules of quantities will be supplied with the other papers on the responsibility of the party tendering.

The tenders will be received at noon on (Monday) 3rd May 1880, at the office of the Collector of Kurrachee as President, Harbour Board.

The Harbour Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. WALLACE, *Colonel,*
Collr. of Kurrachee,
and President, Kurrachee Harbour Board.

KURRACHEE,
The 15th March 1880.

AUCTION NOTICE.

On Monday, 29th March 1880, beginning at 8 A.M., a clearance sale of old sal and sissoo logs, slabs, pieces and poles will be held at the Alipore Duar Forest Timber Depôt.

Conditions of Sale.

1. One-half of purchase money to be paid on the day of sale and the remaining half within one month of the day of sale.

2. No timber can be removed until the full purchase money has been paid.
3. If one-half of the purchase money is not paid down on the day of sale, the timber will be re-sold at the risk of the defaulting purchasers.
4. The timber will be at the risk of the purchasers from the moment it is knocked down.

G. A. RICHARDSON,
Asstt. Conservator of Forests,
Buxa Division.

CAMP ALIPORE DUAR,
The 19th March 1880.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئينالين کے خوب قايم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سيواے اونکے هرکوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه،

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بکتي هی ماسيواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارہ آنه ،

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NARORA, NEAR RAJGHAT.
BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-SINKING, &c.,
OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS:—

Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
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Ditto	113	2½ ditto	65	
Ditto	9	6 ditto	120	
Ditto	50	1½ ditto	75	These have never been used.
Ditto	22	2½ ditto	105	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *viâ* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

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The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1880.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{048219}{048061}$, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Mooltan Chund, and last endorsed to Chunnoo Laul, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

CHUNNOO LAUL,
Kuchowree gully,
Benares.

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An Act to amend the law relating to Merchant Shipping, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent the departure of certain ships from British India;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide for the relief of distressed seamen and apprentices at ports in British India, and for the recovery of wages due to and expenses incurred in respect of such seamen and apprentices in cases to which section 211 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1855, do not apply of their own force;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide in other respects hereinafter appearing for the regulation and control of merchant shipping; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880:"

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of June 1880.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"ship:"

"ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation, not propelled by oars:

"master:"

"master" means any person (except a Pilot or Harbour-master) having for the time being the charge or control of a ship:

"port."

"port" in any provision of this Act includes also any part of a river or channel leading to a port which for the purposes of such provision the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be included in such port.

CHAPTER II.

UNSEAWORTHY AND UNSAFE SHIPS.

Saving clause.

3. Nothing in this chapter contained shall apply—

(*a*) to any ship belonging to, or hired by, Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(*b*) to any ship of less than one hundred and fifty tons register employed solely in fishing or in plying coastwise between ports situate in India and Ceylon.

(*c*) to any pleasure yacht.

Interpretation-clause.

"British Indian ship:"

4. In this chapter, "British Indian ship" means a ship registered under Act No. XIX of 1838, Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under any other law passed by the Governor General in Council and for the time being in force for the registration of ships in India; and

"British ship:"

"British ship" includes a British Indian ship:

"manner prescribed:"

"manner prescribed" means such manner as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, by rules published in the official Gazette prescribe.

"Unseaworthy."

A ship is "unseaworthy" within the meaning of this chapter when the materials of which she is made, her construction, the qualifications of the master, the number and description of the crew, the weight, description and stowage of cargo, the tackle, sails, rigging, stores, ballast and other equipment generally are not such as to render her in every respect fit for the proposed voyage or service.

"Unsafe."

A ship is "unsafe" within the meaning of this chapter when by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, she is unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, having regard to the nature of the service for which she is intended.

Sending or taking Unseaworthy Ship to sea.

Every person sending unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

5. Every person who sends or attempts to send a British Indian ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered, shall, unless he proves that he used all reasonable means to insure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy state, or that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Master taking unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

Every master of a British Indian ship who knowingly takes such ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered shall, unless he proves that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

For the purpose of giving such proof, every person charged under this section may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness.

Prosecution to be by, or with consent of, Local Government.

No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the consent of, the Local Government.

Implied Condition of Seaworthiness in Contract of Service.

Obligation of owner to crew with respect to seaworthiness.

6. In every contract of service, express or implied, between the owner of a British ship and the master or any seaman thereof, and in every instrument of apprenticeship whereby any person is bound to serve as an apprentice on board any such ship, there shall be implied, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, an obligation on the owner that such owner and the master, and every agent charged with the loading of such ship or the preparing thereof for sea, or the sending thereof to sea, shall use all reasonable means to secure the seaworthiness of such ship for the voyage at the time when such voyage commences, and to keep her in a seaworthy state for the voyage during the same;

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall subject such owner to any liability by reason of such ship being sent to sea in an unseaworthy state where, owing to special circumstances, the so sending her to sea is reasonable and justifiable.

Detention of Unsafe Ships by the Local Government.

Provisional detention by Local Government.

7. The Local Government, if it has reason to believe, on complaint or otherwise, that a British ship in any port to which it may from time to time specially extend this section, is unsafe, may provisionally order the detention of such ship for the purpose of being surveyed.

Service of grounds on master.

A written statement of the grounds of such detention shall be forthwith served on the master of such ship.

Power to appoint surveyor.

8. When the Local Government provisionally orders the detention of a ship, it shall forthwith appoint some competent person to survey such ship and report thereon, and, on receiving his report, may either order the ship to be released or, if in its opinion the ship is unsafe, may order her to be finally detained.

Action on receipt of his report.

Order of final detention.

An order of final detention under this section may be either absolute or until the performance of such conditions with respect to the execution of repairs or alterations, or the unloading or reloading of cargo, as the Local Government thinks necessary for the protection of human life; and the Local Government may, from time to time, vary or add to any such order:

Service of report on master and appeal to Court of survey.

Provided that, before an order for final detention is made, a copy of the report shall be served upon the master of the ship, and within seven days after such service the owner or master may appeal against such report, in the manner prescribed, to the Court of Survey (hereinafter mentioned) for the port where the ship is detained.

Option to owner or master of appointing assessor to accompany surveyor.

9. Where a ship has been provisionally detained and a person has been appointed under section eight to survey such ship, the owner or master of the ship, at any time before such person makes such survey, may require that he shall take with him as assessor such person as such owner or master may select, being a person named in the list of assessors prepared under section fifteen, or, if there is no such list or if it is impracticable to procure the attendance of any person named in such list, a person of nautical, engineering or other special skill and experience; and

Procedure where surveyor and assessor agree;

in such case, if the surveyor and assessor agree that the ship should be detained or released, the Local Government shall cause the ship to be detained or released accordingly, and the owner or master shall have no appeal;

where they differ.

but if the surveyor and assessor differ in their report, the Local Government may act as if the requisition had not been made, and the owner or master shall have such appeal touching the report of the surveyor as is hereinbefore provided.

Power to refer to Court of Survey.

10. Notwithstanding anything contained in section eight the Local Government may at any time when a ship has been provisionally detained, instead of following the procedure hereinbefore provided, refer the matter to the Court of Survey for the port where the ship is detained.

Detaining-officers.

Detaining-officers.

11. For the better execution of this chapter, the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint a sufficient number of fit persons as its officers, and may suspend or remove any of them.

Their powers generally.

Every officer so appointed (hereinafter referred to as a detaining-officer) shall have, for the purpose of his duties under this chapter, the following powers, (that is to say):—

(*a*) he may go on board any British ship and may inspect the same or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, equipments and cargo on board thereof, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from discharging, unloading or proceeding on any voyage;

(*b*) he may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance of all such persons as he thinks fit to call before him, may examine such persons, and may, by a like summons, require returns in writing to any enquiries he thinks fit to make;

(*c*) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers or documents which he considers important; and

(*d*) he may administer oaths, or may, in lieu of administering an oath, require every person examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination.

12. Every detaining-officer shall, in addition to the powers hereinbefore conferred, have the same power as the Local Government has under sections seven and eight, respectively, of provisionally ordering the detention of a ship for the purpose of being surveyed, and of appointing a person to survey her; and if he thinks that a ship so detained by him is not unsafe, may order her to be released.

Their power to order provisional detention and survey.

Every such officer shall forthwith report to the Local Government any order made by him for the detention or release of a ship.

Detaining-officer to report to Local Government.

Of the Court of Survey and of Appeals and References thereto.

13. A Court of Survey for a port shall consist of a Judge sitting with two assessors.

Constitution of Court of survey.

14. The Judge shall be a District Judge, Judge of a Court of Small Causes, Presidency Magistrate, Magistrate of the first class or other fit person appointed in this behalf by the Local Government either generally or for any specified case.

The Judge.

15. The assessors shall be persons of nautical, engineering or other special skill and experience.

The assessors.

One of them shall be appointed by the Local Government either generally or in each case, and the other shall be summoned by the Judge, in the manner prescribed, out of a list of persons from time to time prepared for the purpose and published by the Local Government in the official Gazette, or, if there is no such list or if it is impracticable to procure the attendance of any person named in such list, shall be appointed by the Judge.

16. The Judge shall, on receiving notice of an appeal or a reference from the Local Government, immediately summon the assessors, in the manner prescribed, to meet forthwith.

Judge to summon assessors.

17. Every such appeal and reference shall be heard in open Court.

Case to be heard in open Court.

18. The Judge and each assessor shall, for the purposes of this chapter, have the same powers as are by section eleven conferred on a detaining-officer.

Powers of Judge and assessors.

19. The Judge may appoint any competent person to survey the ship and report thereon to the Court.

Judge may appoint surveyor.

20. The owner and master of the ship and any person appointed by the owner or master, and also any person appointed by the Local Government, may attend at any inspection or survey made in exercise or pursuance of the powers conferred by section eighteen or section nineteen.

Owner or master may attend at survey.

21. The Judge shall have the same power as the Local Government has to order the ship to be released or finally detained; but, unless one of the assessors concurs in an order for the detention of the ship, the ship shall be released.

Power of Judge to detain or release ship.

22. The Judge shall report the proceedings of the Court in each case to the Local Government in the manner prescribed, and each assessor shall either sign such report or report to the Local Government the reasons for his dissent.

Report to Local Government by Court.

23. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time make rules to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter with respect to a Court of Survey, and in particular with respect to—

Power of Local Government to make rules with respect to Court of Survey.

(*a*) the procedure before the Court;

(*b*) the requiring, on an appeal, of security for costs and damages;

(*c*) the amount and application of fees; and

(*d*) the ascertainment, in case of dispute, of the proper amount of costs under this chapter.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Scientific Referees.

24. If the Local Government is of opinion that an appeal under this chapter involves a question of construction or design, or of scientific difficulty or important principle, it may refer the matter to such one or more out of a list of scientific referees, to be from time to time prepared by the Local Government, as may appear to possess the special qualifications necessary for the particular case, and may be selected by agreement between the Port officer and the appellant, or, in default of any such agreement, by the Local Government; and thereupon the appeal shall be determined by the referee or referees instead of by the Court of Survey.

Power to appoint referee to hear appeal.

25. The Local Government, if the appellant in any such appeal so requires and gives security to its satisfaction to pay the costs of and incidental to the reference, shall refer such appeal to a referee or referees selected as aforesaid.

Option to appellant to require referee to be appointed.

26. The referee or referees to whom an appeal is referred under section twenty-four or section twenty-five shall have the same powers as a Judge of the Court of Survey.

Referee to have powers of Court of Survey.

Costs of Detention and Damages incidental thereto.

27. If it appears that there was not reasonable and probable cause, by reason of the condition of the ship or the act or default of the owner, for the provi-

Liability of Government for costs and damages when ship wrongly detained.

onal detention of a ship, the Government shall e liable to pay to the owner of the ship his costs f and incidental to the detention and survey of ie ship, and also compensation for any loss or amage sustained by him by reason of the deten-on or survey.

Liability of shipowner r costs when ship ghtly detained.

28. If a ship is finally detained under this chapter or if it appears that a ship provisionally detained was at the time of such detention unsafe, the owner of the ship nall be liable to pay to Government its costs f and incidental to the detention and survey of the ip; and such costs shall, without prejudice to ny other remedy, be recoverable as salvage is re-overable.

What included in costs f detention and sur-ey.

29. For the purposes of this chapter the costs of and incidental to any proceeding before a Court of Survey, and a reasonable mount in respect of the remuneration of the sur-eyor or officer of the Local Government, shall be eemed to be part of the costs of the detention and urvey of the ship.

Power to require from omplainant security for osts, &c.

30. When a complaint is made to the Local Government or a detaining-officer that a British ship is unsafe, it shall be in the discretion of such Government r officer (as the case may be) to require the com-lainant to give security to the satisfaction of uch Government or officer for the costs and com-ensation which such complainant may become able to pay as hereinafter mentioned:

Proviso as to com-laint by one-fourth of rew.

Provided that, where the complaint is made by one-fourth, being not less than three, of the seamen belonging to the ship, and is not in the opinion of such Government or officer frivolous or vexatious, such ecurity shall not be required; and such Govern-nent or officer shall, if the complaint is made in ufficient time before the sailing of the ship, take roper steps to ascertain whether the ship ought to e detained under this chapter.

Costs, &c., payable by iovernment recoverable rom complainant.

31. Where a ship is detained in consequence of any complaint, and the circumstances are such that the Government is liable under this chapter to pay to the wner of the ship any costs or compensation, the omplainant shall be liable to pay to the Govern-nent all such costs and compensation as the Gov-rnment incurs, or is liable to pay, in respect of the letention and survey of the ship.

Grain Cargoes.

Stowage of cargo of rain, &c.

32. No cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts or nut-kernels (hereinafter referred to as grain cargo) shall be carried on board any British Indian ship unless the same be contained in bags, sacks or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards or bulkheads or otherwise.

Penalty for improper stowage of such cargo.

If the owner or master of any ship, or any agent of such owner who is charged with the loading of such ship or the sending her to sea, knowingly allows any grain cargo or part of a grain cargo to be shipped therein for carriage contrary to the provisions of this section, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

Deck and Load Lines.

Marking of deck-lines.

33. Every British Indian ship shall be permanently and conspicuously marked with lines of not less than twelve inches in length and one inch in breadth painted longitudinally on each side amidships or as near thereto as is practicable, and indicating the position of each deck which is above water.

The upper edge of each of these lines shall be level with the upper side of the deck plank next the waterway at the place of marking. The lines shall be white or yellow on a dark ground or black on a light ground.

Marking of load-lines.

34. The master of every British ship not being a coasting-vessel within the meaning of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall, before his ship is entered outwards from any port in British India upon any voyage, or if that is not practicable, as soon after as may be, mark outside upon each of her sides amidship, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc twelve inches in diameter, with a horizontal line eighteen inches in length drawn through its centre.

The centre of such disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt water to which it is intended to load such ship for that voyage.

Statement to Customs-officer in application for entry outwards as to position of load-line.

35. The person applying for entry of any such ship outwards shall insert, in the form of application made to the Customs-collector, a statement in writing of the distances in feet and inches between the centre of such disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's deck which is above such centre: and if default is made in delivering this statement, the Customs-collector may refuse to enter the ship outwards.

Copy of this statement to be entered in the log-book and agreement with the crew.

36. A copy of this statement shall be entered in the agreement with the crew before it is signed by any member of the crew; and no shipping-master shall proceed with the engagement of the crew till this entry is made.

The master shall enter a copy of this statement in the official log-book (if any).

Ship to be kept marked.

37. When a ship has been marked as by section thirty-four required, she shall be kept so marked until she next returns to a port of discharge in British India or arrives at a port in the United Kingdom.

38. The master of every British ship which is a coasting vessel within the meaning of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall, before proceeding to sea from any port, mark outside upon each of her sides amidship, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc twelve inches in diameter, with a horizontal line eighteen inches in length drawn through its centre:

Marking of load-lines in case of coasting vessels.

The centre of this disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt-water to which it is intended to load the ship, until notice is given of an alteration.

39. He shall also once in every twelve months, immediately before the ship proceeds to sea, send or deliver to the Collector, or other principal officer of Customs of such port as the Local Government may from time to time appoint on this behalf, a statement in writing of the distance in feet and inches between the centre of the disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's decks which is above that centre.

Annual statement as to position of load-line.

The master, before the ship proceeds to sea after any renewal or alteration of the disc, shall send or deliver to the Collector or other principal officer of Customs aforesaid notice in writing of such renewal or alteration, together with such statement in writing as before mentioned of the distance between the centre of the disc and the upper edge of each of the deck-lines.

If default is made in sending or delivering any notice or statement required by this section to be sent or delivered, the master shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

40. When a ship has been marked as required by section thirty-eight, she shall be kept so marked until notice is given of an alteration.

Ship to be kept marked.

41. Any master of a ship who neglects to cause his ship to be marked as by this chapter required, or to keep her so marked, or who allows the ship to be so loaded that when in perfectly smooth salt-water the centre of the disc is submerged,

Penalty for neglecting to mark, for submerging load-line.

and any person who conceals, removes, alters, defaces or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface or obliterate, any of the said marks, except in the event of the particulars thereby denoted being lawfully altered, or except for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy,

shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

42. If any of the marks required by this chapter is in any respects inaccurate so as to be likely to mislead, the master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty on master for having misleading marks.

43. The provisions of this chapter as to load-lines shall not apply to ships coming from ports in the United Kingdom and marked with such lines in accordance with the provisions of the laws for the time being there in force.

Saving of ships marked in the United Kingdom.

Supplemental Provisions.

44. The Local Government may at any time, if satisfied that a ship detained under this chapter is not unsafe, order her to be released, either upon or without any conditions.

Release of ship at any time by Local Government.

45. When under this chapter a ship is authorized or ordered to be detained, any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval or military service of Her Majesty, any commander or first officer of any of Her Majesty's Indian Government ships, or any Port-officer, Harbour-master, Conservator of a port or officer of Customs may detain the ship.

Who may enforce detention of ship.

46. If any ship after such detention, or after service on the master of any notice of or order for such detention, proceeds to sea before she is released by competent authority, the master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for proceeding to sea after detention.

47. When a ship so proceeding to sea takes to sea, when on board thereof in the execution of his duty, any person authorized under this chapter to detain or survey such ship, the owner and master of such ship shall each be liable to pay all expenses of and incidental to such person being so taken to sea, and shall also each be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for carrying to sea officer in execution of his duty.

When any owner or master is convicted of an offence under this section, the convicting Magistrate may enquire into and determine the amount payable on account of expenses by such owner or master under this section, and may direct that the same shall be recovered from him in manner provided for the recovery of fines.

48. When a ship has been detained under this chapter, she shall not be released by reason of her British or British Indian register being subsequently closed.

Detained ship not to be released because British registry closed.

49. For the purposes of the survey of a ship under this chapter, any person authorized to make the same may go on board the ship and inspect the same, and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipments and cargo, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle.

Powers of person authorized to survey ship.

50. Every Judge, assessor, officer or surveyor under this chapter shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Certain persons to be deemed public servants.

1. Where any order, notice, statement or document is required for the purpose of any provision of this chapter, to be served on the ...er of a ship, the same shall be served, where ...e is no master, on the owner of the ship, if he ...es in the port where the ship is detained, or, ...ere is no owner residing there, on some agent ...e owner residing there; or where such owner ...gent is unknown or cannot be found, a copy of ... order, notice, statement or document shall be ...ed to the mast of the ship, and shall thereupon ...eemed to be duly served.

...vice of order, where ...is no master or ...nt owner, &c.

2. Any such order, notice, statement or document may be served by delivering a copy thereof personally to the person to be ...ed, or by leaving the same at his last place of ...de, or, in the case of a master, by leaving it ...him on board the ship with the person being ...ppearing to be in command or charge of the ...p.

...der, &c., how to be ...d.

3. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, delegate either absolutely or subject to such conditions or ...trictions as it thinks fit, to any body of Commissioners or trustees appointed for managing ...affairs of a port all or any of the powers, and ...uire the said body to discharge all or any of the ...ctions, of a Local Government under the foregoing sections of this Act, except the powers ...ferred by section fourteen, the power of preparing a list of assessors under section fifteen and the ...wer of making rules, and may cancel any such ...ification.

...elegation of powers ...Port Commissioners.

While any such notification remains in force, all ...ts and damages which would otherwise be recoverable under this Act by or from the Government shall be recoverable in like manner by or ...m such body; and such body shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in ...y enactment now in force, credit or pay, as the ...e may be, the amount of any costs or damages recovered to or from the funds held by them ...trust as such body.

CHAPTER III.

Distressed Seamen.

54. This chapter shall be read with, and taken as part of, Act No. I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the ... relating to Merchant Seamen*).

...hapter to be taken ...part of Act I of 1859.

But nothing in this chapter contained applies to seamen or apprentices to whom the provisions of section 211 of the Merchant ...ipping Act, 1854, or of section 16 of the Mer...ant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, apply.

...aving of provisions ...Merchant Shipping ...s, 1854 and 1855.

In this chapter "Local authority" means such person as the Local Government may from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, appoint by name or in virtue of his office to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, on the local authority under this chapter.

"Local authority."

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him.

Power to suspend or dismiss.

55. The local authority may, subject to the rules hereinafter mentioned, provide for the subsistence—

Relief of distressed seamen at Indian ports.

(*a*) of all seamen and apprentices, being Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India, whether from any British ship employed in the merchant service, or from any of Her Majesty's ships, or who have been engaged by any person acting either as principal or agent to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power, or to the subject of any foreign State, and who are in distress in any such place; and

(*b*) of all seamen and apprentices not being Native Indian subjects who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India from any British ship registered in British India and who are in distress in any such place,

until such time as such authority is able to provide them with a passage as hereinafter provided.

56. Subject as aforesaid, the local authority may cause such seamen or apprentices to be put on board some ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty which is in want of men to make up its complement, and is bound—

Distressed seamen to be sent home on board British ship wanting seamen to make up its crew.

(*a*) in the case of seamen or apprentices who are Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, to their home or to a port in British India near their home;

(*b*) in the case of other British seamen or apprentices, to any port in the United Kingdom or the British possession to which they belong (as the case requires); and

(*c*) in the case of seamen or apprentices not being subjects of Her Majesty, to such place as the local authority, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may in each case determine.

57. In default of any such ship, the local authority may, subject as aforesaid, provide such seamen or apprentices with a passage in any ship (whether British or foreign) bound as aforesaid.

In default of such ship, on board of any ship.

58. The local authority shall indorse on the agreement of any British ship on board of which any seamen or apprentice is sent under section fifty-six or section fifty-seven, the name of every person so sent on board thereof, with such particulars concerning the case as the Go-

Name and other particulars with regard to seamen to be indorsed on agreement of British ship.

Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule prescribe.

Master of British ship compelled to convey and give subsistence to such seamen.

59. The master of every British ship bound as aforesaid shall receive and afford a passage and subsistence to all seamen and apprentices whom he is required to take on board his ship under the provisions of section fifty-six or section fifty-seven, not exceeding one for every fifty tons burden, and shall, during the passage, provide every such seaman or apprentice with a proper berth or sleeping-place effectually protected against sea and weather.

Penalty for refusing so to do.

60. If the master of any such ship fails or refuses to receive on board his ship, or to give a passage or subsistence to, or to provide for, any such seaman or apprentice contrary to the provisions of section fifty-nine, he shall, for each seaman and apprentice with respect to whom he so fails or refuses, be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or, when he is tried at any place beyond the limits of British India, to the equivalent of one thousand rupees in the currency of such place.

Conditions under which master may claim payment.

61. When any master of a British ship has conveyed a seaman or apprentice in excess of the number (if any) wanted to make up the complement of his crew to any place in accordance with the requisition of a local authority under this chapter, such master shall be entitled to be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of the subsistence and passage of such seaman or apprentice such sum per diem as the Governor General in Council from time to time appoints:

Provided that no payment shall be made under this section except on the production of the following documents (that is to say):—

(*a*) a certificate signed by the local authority by whose direction such seaman or apprentice was received on board, specifying the name of such seaman or apprentice, and the time when he was received on board; and

(*b*) a declaration in writing by such master made and verified in manner hereinafter provided, and stating—

(1) the number of days during which such seaman or apprentice received subsistence and was provided for as aforesaid on board his ship;

(2) the number of men and boys forming the complement of his crew;

(3) the number of seamen and apprentices employed on board his ship during the time such seaman or apprentice was on board; and

(4) every variation (if any) of such number.

The declaration required by this section shall, in the case of a ship conveying Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty to a port in British India, be made before a Shipping-master or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint. In other cases such declaration shall be made and verified in the same manner as declarations made under section 212 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Wages and expenses incurred in respect of distressed seamen to be charged on ship to which they belong in certain cases.

62. (*a*). If any seaman or apprentice, being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty and belonging to any British ship, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance on the part of the master with all the provisions in that behalf of the law for the time being in force, and becomes distressed and is relieved under the provisions of this chapter; or

(*b*) if any such seaman or apprentice, after having been engaged by any person (whether acting as principal or agent) to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power or to the subject of any foreign power, become distressed and is relieved as aforesaid; or

(*c*) if any seaman or apprentice belonging to any British ship registered in British India, and not being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance as aforesaid, and becomes distressed and is relieved as aforesaid,

the wages (if any) due to such seaman or apprentice, and all expenses incurred for his subsistence, necessary clothing, conveyance home, and, in case he should die before reaching home, for his burial, shall be a charge upon the ship, whether British or foreign, to which he so belonged as aforesaid.

Mode of recovering such wages and expenses.

63. All such wages and expenses shall be recoverable with costs either from the master of such ship or from the person who is owner thereof for the time being, or in the case of an engagement for service in a foreign ship, from such master or owner, or from the person by whom such engagement was so made, in the same manner as other debts due to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or in the same manner and by the same form and process in which wages due to the seaman or apprentice would be recoverable by him.

Local Government may authorize persons to recover same.

64. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as it thinks fit to sue for any such wages and expenses and recover the same.

Such persons to be deemed persons filling a public office.

And every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

Board of Trade may recover such amount from master or owner in certain cases.

65. When any such wages and expenses are due to or in respect of a seaman or apprentice mentioned in section sixty-two, clause (*c*), they may, instead of being recovered by a person authorized under section sixty-four, be recovered by the Board of Trade in manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and when so recovered shall be paid by the said Board to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

What shall be evidence of distress and expenses incurred.

66. In all proceedings under this chapter, whether in India or elsewhere, the production of a certificate signed by the local authority by which any seaman or apprentice named therein was relieved, or any expenses were incurred, under this chapter, to the effect that such seaman or apprentice was in distress, and that such expenses were incurred in respect of such seaman or apprentice, shall be sufficient evidence that such seaman or apprentice was relieved, conveyed home or buried (as the case may be) at the expense of the revenues of India.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

67. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules to determine under what circumstances and subject to what conditions seamen or apprentices may be relieved and provided with passages under this chapter and generally to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

CHAPTER IV.

SHIP SURVEYORS.

Local Government to appoint examiners, and to make rules as to qualification, &c., of ship surveyors.

68. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint competent persons for the purposes of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of practising the profession of a ship surveyor at any port in the territories administered by such Government, and, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

(*a*) for the conduct of such examinations and the qualifications to be required,

(*b*) for the grant of certificates to qualified persons,

(*c*) for the fees to be paid for such examinations and certificates,

(*d*) for holding enquiries into charges of incompetency and misconduct on the part of holders of such certificates, and

(*e*) for the suspension and cancelment of such certificates.

Publication of rules.

All such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

No person to practise as ship surveyor unless qualified.

69. No person shall, in any port in which there is a person exercising the profession of a ship surveyor and holding a certificate granted under section sixty-eight, exercise such profession in such port unless he holds a certificate granted under that section:

Surveyors of Lloyd's and Veritas.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent any person employed by Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping or Bureau Veritas from discharging any of the duties of such employment, or apply to any person specially exempted by the Local Government from the operation of this section.

Penalty for practising as ship surveyor without certificate.

70. Any person exercising the profession of a ship surveyor in contravention of the provisions of section sixty-nine shall be punished with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and shall be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for anything done by him in such exercise of such profession.

CHAPTER V.

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

"Wreck" defined.

71. In this chapter "wreck" includes the following when found in the sea or any tidal water or on the shores thereof, that is to say:—

goods which have been cast into the sea and then sink and remain under water;

goods which have been cast or fall into the sea and remain floating on the surface;

goods which are sunk in the sea, but are attached to a floating object in order that they may be found again,

goods which are thrown away or abandoned, and

a vessel abandoned without hope or intention of recovery.

Repeal of chapter V of Indian Ports Act, 1875.

72. Chapter V of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, and section 5 of Act No. XIII of 1878 (*An Act to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices, and to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and the Indian Ports Act, 1875*) are hereby repealed.

But nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to affect section 40 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, or entitle any person to salvage in respect of any property recovered by creeping or sweeping in contravention of that section.

Appointment of receivers.

73. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to receive and take possession of wreck and to perform such duties connected therewith as are hereinafter mentioned within such local limits as it may from time to time prescribe.

Persons so appointed shall be called receivers of wreck.

Rules to be observed by persons finding wreck.

74. Any person finding and taking possession of any wreck within any local limits for which a receiver of wreck has been so appointed, shall as soon as practicable—

if he be the owner:

(*a*) if he be the owner thereof, give the receiver of wreck notice in writing of the finding thereof and of the marks by which such wreck is distinguished;

if he be not the owner.

(*b*) if he be not the owner of such wreck, deliver the same to the receiver of wreck.

Government or person finding wreck entitled to salvage.

75. Whenever any wreck is found by the receiver of wreck or has been delivered to him in accordance with the provisions of section seventy-four by any person, not being the owner thereof, the Government or such other person so delivering such wreck, as the case may be, shall be entitled to receive a reasonable sum for salvage, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

Disputes concerning amount of salvage.

Any dispute arising concerning the amount due under this section shall be determined by a Magistrate, upon application to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Notice to be given by receiver.

76. The receiver of wreck shall, on taking possession of any wreck, publish a notification, in such manner and at such place as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, containing a description of the same and the time at which and the place where the same was found.

Wreck may in certain cases be sold.

77. If after the publication of such notification the wreck is unclaimed,

or if the person claiming the same fails to pay the amount due for salvage and for charges incurred by the receiver of wreck in respect thereof,

the receiver of wreck may sell such wreck by public auction, if of a perishable nature, forthwith, and if not of a perishable nature at any period not less than six months after such notification as aforesaid.

Proceeds how applied.

78. On the realization of the proceeds of such sale, the amount due for salvage and charges as aforesaid, together with the expenses of the sale, shall be deducted therefrom, and the balance shall be paid to the owner of the wreck, or, if no such person appear and claim the same, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person thereafter establishing his right to the same:

Provided that he makes his claim within one year from the date of the sale.

Penalty for failure to give notice of, or to deliver, wreck to the receiver of wreck.

79. Any person omitting to give notice of the finding of, or to deliver, any wreck to the receiver of wreck as required by section seventy-four shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and in the case of omission to deliver any wreck, shall, in addition to such fine, forfeit all claim to salvage, and pay to the owner of such wreck if the same is claimed, or if the same is unclaimed to the Government, a penalty not exceeding twice the value of such wreck.

CHAPTER VI.

INSPECTION OF SHIPS WITH REGARD TO LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNALS.

Saving clause.

80. Nothing in this chapter contained shall apply to any ship belonging to, or hired by, Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

Appointment of inspectors of lights and fog-signals.

81. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons to inspect, in any port, ships to which the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, issued under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, or any other similar law for the time being in force, may apply, for the purpose of seeing that such ships are properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals, in pursuance of such regulations or law, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Every person so appointed shall in the port for which he is appointed have, for the purposes of such inspection, the powers given to detaining-officers by section eleven.

Notice of deficiency to be given to master or owner by such inspectors.

82. If any such person finds that any ship is not so provided, he shall give to the master or owner notice in writing pointing out the deficiency, and also what is, in his opinion, requisite in order to remedy the same.

Ship not to be cleared by Customs-collector till inspector certifies it is properly provided with lights, &c.

83. Every notice so given shall be communicated in such manner as the Local Government may direct to the Customs-collector at any port from which such ship may seek to clear; and no Customs-collector to whom such communication is made shall grant such ship a port-clearance or allow her to proceed to sea without a certificate under the hand of some person appointed as aforesaid, to the effect that the said ship is properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals in pursuance of the said regulations or law.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Offences triable where offender found.

84. Every offence punishable under chapter II, chapter III or chapter V may be tried in any district or presidency-town in which the offender is found, as well as in any district or presidency-town in which it might be tried under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

Assessors in causes of salvage, &c.

85. And whereas it is also expedient to provide for the assistance of assessors in certain causes in Courts exercising Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction; it is hereby further enacted as follows:—

In any Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty cause of salvage, towage or collision, the Court, whether it be exercising its original or its appellate jurisdiction, may if it think fit, and upon request of either party to such cause, shall, summon to its assistance, in such manner as the Court may by rule, from time to time, direct, two competent assessors; and such assessors shall attend and assist accordingly.

Every such assessor shall receive such fees for his attendance as the Court by rule prescribes. Such fees shall be paid by such of the parties as the Court in each case may direct.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Legislative Department.

[Third publication.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th March, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VIII OF 1880.

An Act to correct a clerical error in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

IN the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, No. 171A, column three, for the words "The day of the plaintiff's death," the words "The sixtieth day from the date of the plaintiff's death" shall be, and be deemed to have always been, substituted.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th March, 1880:—

No. 6 OF 1880.

A Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1880;"

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

"Section."

2. In this Act "section" means a section of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873.

Amendment of section 3, clause (4), sub-clauses (a) and (c).

3. In section 3, clause (4), sub-clause (a), after the words "last settlement," the words "or revision of settlement" shall be inserted; and in the same section, clause (4), sub-clause (c), for the word "and," the word "or" shall be substituted.

Addition of a proviso to section 7.

4. To section seven the following proviso shall be added:—

"If there are two or more sharers in any sír-land and one of them becomes an ex-proprietary tenant, the share which previously belonged to such ex-proprietary tenant shall be divided off, and his rights as ex-proprietary tenant shall be limited to the land comprised in it."

Amendment of section 9.

5. In section nine, for the second clause, the following shall be substituted:—

"No other rights of occupancy shall be transferable except by voluntary transfer between persons who have become by inheritance co-sharers in such rights."

At the end of the same section, for the word "section" the word "clause" shall be substituted.

Addition to section 11.

6. To section eleven the following words shall be added:—

"except as provided by section eighteen."

Amendment of sections 12 and 21.

7. In section twelve, clause (a), and in section twenty-one, the words "the patwárí of the village or," and in section fifty-eight the words "patwárí or," shall be omitted.

New section to follow section 13.

8. After section thirteen, the following section shall be inserted:—

Landholder's right to measure land.

"13A. Every landholder has a right of making a general survey or measurement of his land, unless restrained from doing so by express engagement with the tenant.

Procedure if measurement opposed or tenant refuses to attend at measurement.

"If any landholder, intending to measure any land which he has a right to measure under this section, is opposed in making such measurement by the tenant, or if the tenant of any land which is liable to such measurement, having received notice from the landholder of the intended measurement, refuses to attend and point out such land, the landholder may apply to the Collector, who shall thereupon inquire into the case in the manner provided for applications under this Act, and shall pass an order either allowing or disallowing the measurement, and, if the case so requires, directing or excusing the attendance of the tenant.

"If any tenant, after the issue of an order directing his attendance, neglects to attend, it shall not be competent to him to contest the correctness of the measurement made in his absence."

Amendment of section 19.

9. In section nineteen, for the words "thirty-first day of December," the words "thirtieth day of September" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 23.

10. For section twenty-three, the following section shall be substituted :—

Power to remit or suspend payment of rent when payment of revenue remitted or suspended.

"23. Whenever for any cause the Local Government remits or suspends for any period the payment of the whole or any part of the revenue payable in respect any land, any officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may, subject to such rules as to appeal, confirmation or otherwise as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board, order that the rent of such land shall be remitted or suspended, for the period of such suspension of revenue as aforesaid, to an amount which shall be equal to double the amount of the revenue of which the payment has been so remitted or suspended, or shall bear the same proportion to the whole of the rent payable in respect of the land as the revenue of which the payment has been so remitted or suspended bears to the whole of the revenue payable in respect of such land,

"and, subject to the same rules, the landholder shall be bound by such order."

Amendment of sections 37, 38 and 39.

11. In section thirty-seven, for the words "that date," the words "the first day of April" shall be substituted.

In section thirty-eight, for the word "April," the word "March," and in section thirty-nine, for the word "May," when it first occurs, the word "April" shall be substituted.

Proviso added to section 40.

12. To section forty the following proviso shall be added :—

"Provided that, if the order of the Collector or Assistant Collector under section thirty-nine is passed at a date which leaves the landholder insufficient time to apply for assistance to eject before the ploughing for the kharif-harvest commences in the district, the landholder may, at any time within one month from the date of such order, with the leave of the Collector or Assistant Collector (as the case may be), apply for such assistance."

New section to follow section 55.

13. After section fifty-five, the following section shall be inserted :—

Deposit of rent in court when claimed by two or more persons.

"55A. When, owing to the death of the landlord or other cause, two or more persons severally claim the right to collect the rent from a tenant, the tenant may apply to the Collector of the district or the Assistant Collector for leave to deposit in court the full amount of rent due from him.

"The Collector or Assistant Collector may, after such enquiry as he thinks necessary, direct payment of the amount deposited to such one of the persons claiming such rent as appears to him entitled to receive the same, or may order the same to remain in deposit, pending decision by a competent Court."

Addition to section 56.

14. In section fifty-six, to the first clause the following words shall be added :—

"and until such rent has been satisfied, no other claim on such produce shall be enforced by sale in execution of decree or otherwise."

Amendment of section 85.

15. In section eighty-five, for the words "section ninety-four," the words "sections sixty-nine and eighty-three" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 93.

16. In section ninety-three, clause (*a*), after the words "arrears of rent," the following shall be inserted, that is to say :—"or, where rent is payable in kind, for the money-equivalent of rent."

Amendment of section 94.

17. In section ninety-four, after the word "distress," the following shall be inserted, that is to say :—"not being suits of the description referred to in sections sixty-nine and eighty-three."

Amendment of section 95.

18. In section ninety-five, clause (*d*), for the words "section thirty-six," the words "to have a notice of ejectment issued and served under section twenty-eight" shall be substituted; and to the same section the following clauses shall be added :—

Addition of a new clause to same section.

"(*q*.) Application under section 13 A by a person intending to measure land."

(*r*.) Application to take out of deposit any amount deposited under section 55 A.

Addition of new section after section 95.

19. After section ninety-five, the following section shall be inserted :—

Limitation of process of execution or order to one year.

"95A. When any order has been made on an application under this Act, no process for the execution of such order shall be issued on an application made after the lapse of one year from the date of such order, except when special provision is otherwise made in this Act."

Amendment of section 96.

20. In section ninety-six, clause (*a*), the words and figures "and may, with the consent of the parties, be referred to arbitration under sections two hundred and twenty to two hundred and thirty-one (both inclusive) of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873," shall be repealed.

Addition of new section after section 96.

21. After section ninety-six the following section shall be inserted :—

Suits and applications under this Act may be referred to arbitration.

"96A. All suits and applications under this Act may, with the consent of the parties, be referred to arbitration under sections two hundred and twenty to section two hundred and thirty-one (both inclusive) of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873."

Amendment of section 106.

22. To section one hundred and six the following shall be added, that is to say :—

"but nothing in this section shall affect any custom of a village or any special contract."

Addition of new sections after section 117.

23. After section one hundred and seventeen the following sections shall be inserted :—

Queere as to repeal of section 106 as proposed by N.-W. P. letter.

Service when defendant resides out of British India and has no agent to accept service.

"117A. If the defendant resides out of British India and has no agent in British India empowered to accept the service, the summons shall be addressed to the defendant at the place where he is residing, and forwarded to him by post, if there be postal communication between such place and the place where the Court is situate.

See Act X of 1877, s. 89

Service through British Resident or Agent of Government.

"117B. If there be a British Resident or Agent of Government in or for the territory in which the defendant resides, the summons may be sent to such Resident or Agent by post or

See Act X of 1877, s. 90

otherwise for the purpose of being served upon the defendant; and if the Resident or Agent return the summons with an endorsement under his hand that the summons has been served on the defendant in manner hereinbefore directed, such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence of such service."

Amendment of section 162.

24. In the first clause of section one hundred and sixty-two, between the word "Act" and the word "after" the words "when the application for the issue of such process is made" shall be inserted.

Addition to section 172.

25. To section one hundred and seventy-two the following clause shall be added :—

Possession to be given to auction-purchaser.

"In the event of the sale of such property being completed, possession thereof shall be given to the auction-purchaser by the Collector of the district in which the said property is situate."

Addition to section 195

26. In section one hundred and ninety-five, after the word "final," the following words shall be inserted :—

"subject to review by the Commissioner of the Division or the Board."

New section to be added after section 198.

27. After section one hundred and ninety-eight the following section shall be added :—

Power of Board to review its orders.

"198A. The Board may review and may rescind, alter or confirm any order made by itself, or by a single member, on the application of one of the parties to the case, if preferred within ninety days from the passing of the order."

New section to follow section 201.

28. After section two hundred and one the following section shall be inserted :—

"(5). *Review.*

Reviewing of applications not open to appeal.

"201A. In applications in which the order of the Commissioner or Collector of the district or Assistant Collector is final, as provided in sections one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six and one hundred and ninety-seven, such Commissioner, Collector or Assistant Collector, as the case may be, may, upon the application of either party, if preferred within thirty days from the date of the decision, order the rehearing of an application upon the ground of the discovery of new evidence or matter material to the issue of the case which the applicant had no knowledge of or could not produce at the time of trial."

Amendment of section 210.

29. In section two hundred and ten, in the first clause, for the words "suit brought," the words "application made" shall be substituted; and in the second clause, for the words "suit brought," the words "suit or application brought or made" shall be substituted.

In the same section the words "to the suit," in both places where they occur, shall be omitted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE North-Western Provinces Rent Act (XVIII of 1873) has now been in force for six years; and during this period several points in which it requires amendment have from time to time been brought to the notice of the Local Government. It has now submitted to the Government of India the proposed amendments, with a request that they may be embodied in an Act of the legislature, and, to meet this request, the present Bill has been prepared.

2. Most of these amendments are of a very simple character, and aim either at correcting obvious oversights or at giving legislative sanction to the interpretation which the Act has received. The following only appear to call for notice.

3. Under section 7 of the Act as it stands, it is not easy to say what precisely is the state of things which results when one of two or more sharers in sír-land loses his proprietary rights therein, and becomes an ex-proprietary tenant. To remove this difficulty, a clause has been added to the section, declaring that in such a case the share which previously belonged to the tenant shall be divided off, and that he shall become an ex-proprietary tenant of the land comprised in it.

4. Section 9 lays down that the rights of tenants at fixed rates shall be heritable and transferable, and that no other right of occupancy shall be transferable by grant, will or otherwise, except as between persons who have become by inheritance co-sharers in such right. A full bench of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, holding that the section was enacted in the interest of landholders, and that they may presumably waive the privilege it confers on them, has decided that occupancy-rights may be attached and brought to sale in execution of the decree of a civil Court if the decree-holder be the landholder under whom the tenant holds. It is urged that the stability of occupancy-rights is a fundamental principle of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, and that this decision of the High Court, which arms landholders with a means of ejecting their occupancy-tenants, not contemplated by the legislature when the Act was passed, very seriously affects this principle. The section has, therefore, been amended so as to make it clear that the alienation of occupancy-rights is restricted to voluntary transfers from one co-sharer to another.

5. Experience has shown that a patwárí is often so much exposed to local influence, that he cannot safely be entrusted with the duty of recording and attesting agreements for enhancement of rent. The references to this officer in sections 12 and 21, as also in section 58, have therefore been omitted, and the duty in question has been restricted to the kánúngos, who since the recent increase in their number will find no difficulty in performing it.

6. Section 13 gives the landholder permission to apply to enhance the rent of his tenant if the quantity of land held by such tenant is proved by measurement to be greater than the

quantity for which rent has been paid. But the law nowhere gives the landholder a right to measure his tenant's lands. Such a power existed under section 26 of Act X of 1859; but the provisions of that section were omitted apparently by inadvertence when the present Act was passed. It is now proposed to restore them by the addition of a new section (13A) after section 13.

7. The last date now fixed by section 19 for receiving applications for enhancement or abatement of rent is the 31st December. As a rule, these applications are not made until the end of the period allowed, and as they can only be disposed of during the cold weather, the result is that, the season for their disposal being half over when the greater number of them are made, many of them have to stand over till the following year. With a view to remedying this the 30th of September has been made the last date for receiving such applications, so that it will in future be possible to dispose of them in the cold weather immediately following their receipt.

8. Section 23 has given rise to much misconception and trouble in its application. The original intention with which it was framed was that, when the Government thinks fit to remit or suspend the demand for revenue, the tenant should be entitled to share in the concession made; but the section, as at present worded, inverting this, provides that, when remission of rent however small, is declared necessary, there shall always be remission of revenue. It is considered that this is not in accordance with the principles on which the land-revenue is fixed for a term of years and that the section should be amended so as clearly to express the original intention of its framers; and accordingly a new section has with this object been substituted for the existing one.

9. The date fixed by section 38 for the issue and service of notices of ejectment (the first of April) has been found to be too late to admit of all applications filed being disposed of before the agricultural work for the next year is begun. The date for such service has therefore been altered to the 1st day of March, and a corresponding alteration has been made in sections 37 and 39, in the date on which applications contesting liability to be ejected shall be made.

10. It sometimes happens that on the death of a landlord there are rival-claimants to his property, each of whom by distraint or otherwise tries to enforce his claim to the rents. In such a case the tenants are much harassed, being at a loss to know to whom to pay their rents. A new section (55A) has therefore been added to the Act, allowing the tenants in such a case to deposit their rent in court, pending the decision of the dispute between the rival-claimants.

11. Section 56 lays down that the produce of all land in the occupation of a cultivator shall be deemed to be hypothecated for the rent payable in respect of such land. In the North-Western Provinces, rent is not payable by tenants till one month before the Government-instalment of revenue falls due; but civil Courts can proceed to distrain and sell a standing crop before that time. This obviously tends to defeat the object in view and accordingly an addition has been made to the section to the effect that, until the rent has been satisfied, no other claim on the produce shall be enforced by sale in execution of decree or otherwise.

12. The amendment made in section 93, which makes suits for the money-value of rent payable in kind cognizable by the revenue Courts, merely embodies the decision of the Full Bench of the High Court in *Tajuddin Khan* v. *Ram Pershad Bhagat*, I. L. R. 1 All. 217.

13. The Act now prescribes no limitation for the execution of orders made on applications. Commonly the nature of such orders renders the fixing of any limitation unnecessary; but in some cases, such as an application for the recovery of land of which a tenant has been wrongfully dispossessed, some limit appears to be necessary. An addition has, therefore, been made to section 95, laying down generally one year as the limit.

14. Section 96, as it at present stands, provides for applications only being referred to arbitration. It is obviously desirable that there should be a power to refer suits in the same way as applications, and accordingly section 96 has been amended and a new section (96A) inserted making it lawful to refer suits as well as applications to arbitration.

15. A question having been raised as to whether section 106 debarred a co-sharer in land from recovering his share of the rent from a tenant, where there was a special contract or a custom authorizing such co-sharer to collect separately, words have been added to that section to make it clear that it does not affect any such contract or custom.

16. No power is conferred by the Act on the Collector to give possession of immoveable property which may be attached and sold under the provisions of section 172; and, it has accordingly been thought advisable expressly to confer such power by an addition to the section.

17. Section 188 provides for a review in suits not open to appeal on the ground of the discovery of fresh evidence, &c. A similar provision in the case of applications seems desirable, and has been introduced after section 201.

18. Section 196 provides for the review by the Commissioner or the Board, of orders passed by the Collector in cases where no appeal lies. But owing, doubtless, to an oversight, the Board is the only authority which can review those orders of Assistant Collectors which are made final by section 195; and the result is that much work is thrown on the Board which should properly be distributed among the Commissioners. To remedy this state of things, an addition has been made to section 195, making the orders of an Assistant Collector under that section subject to review by the Commissioner.

B. W. COLVIN.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th March, 1880:—

No. 7 OF 1880.

THE JHÁNSÍ ENCUMBERED ESTATES BILL, 1880.

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A Bill to provide for the relief of Encumbered Estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS many zamíndárs in the district of Jhánsí are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to mortgages, charges, and liens; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Jhánsí Encumbered Estates Act, 1880":

Commencement. Application.

it shall come into force on the passing thereof, and shall be applicable in the first instance only to zamíndárs owning land in the district of Jhánsí; but the Local Government may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, make it applicable to zamíndárs owning land in any part of any other district in the Jhánsí Division.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"zamíndár."

"zamíndár" means a proprietor of land or of any share in land assessed to revenue, and includes an ubáridár.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

Power to appoint a Manager.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 3.

3. As soon as may be after this Act becomes applicable to the zamíndárs of any local area, the Local Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint for such local area a Manager of Encumbered Estates (hereinafter called "the Manager"), who shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, by this Act on such officer.

Power to appoint new Manager in place of Manager removed.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 51.

The Local Government may at any time, by a like notification, remove any Manager so appointed, and appoint a new Manager in the place of such Manager, and thereupon the management vested under this Act in the former Manager shall become vested in such new Manager.

Assistant Managers.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 4.

4. The Local Government may also from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint persons to be Assistant Managers, who shall, subject to the direction and control of the Manager, exercise such of the powers conferred, and perform such of the duties imposed, upon the Manager, as the Manager may, from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, assign to them respectively.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 52.

Managers and Assistant Managers to be deemed public servants.

5. Every Manager and Assistant Manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 5.

Application for the benefit of this Act.

6. At any time within twelve months after this Act becomes applicable to the zamíndárs in any local area, any zamíndár in such local area may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner, stating that such zamíndár is subject to debts or liabilities other than debts due or liabilities incurred to Government, or that his immoveable property is charged with debts or liabilities other than as aforesaid, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case:

Provided that when the immoveable property of such zamíndár has been attached in execution of a decree of a civil Court, such application shall be made by the Deputy Commissioner of the district, on behalf of such zamíndár.

Provided also that when such zamíndár is a disqualified proprietor within the meaning of section 194 of Act No. XIX of 1873 (*The North-Western Provinces Land-revenue Act*, 1873), such application shall be made on his behalf,

(*a*) when his property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, by the Manager of his property with the consent of that Court, and,

(*b*) when his property is not under such superintendence, by the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 53.

Power to extend time for making applications.

The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the time prescribed for making applications under this section.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 6.

Order to enquire.

7. When any such application is made by or on behalf of a zamíndár, the Commissioner shall direct an enquiry to be made by the Manager into the nature and amount of such debts and liabilities, and the sufficiency of the zamíndár's property, whether moveable or immoveable, after payment of all debts and liabilities then due or incurred to Government, to discharge the same.

N.-W. P.

Verified statement to be submitted.

8. When an enquiry has been directed under section seven, the applicant shall, within period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the Manager a statement

duly verified by the said applicant, or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and containing, so far as practicable, such details as to the debts and liabilities, and as to the sufficiency of the zamíndár's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to meet the same, as the Commissioner or the Manager, subject to his control, may require.

If any such statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, such person shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code:

False averments in statement.

Provided that, when the application is made under clause (*b*) of the second proviso to section six, no such verified statement shall be required, but the zamíndár shall, so far as possible, furnish such details of his debts and liabilities as the Commissioner or the Manager, subject to his control, may require.

Proviso.

9. The Manager, after making the enquiry directed under section seven, shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Commissioner. N.-W. P. draft, s. 9.

Manager to submit report.

On receipt of such report the Commissioner may—

(*a*) direct a further enquiry, or

(*b*) dismiss the application, or

(*c*) by order published in the official Gazette direct the Manager to manage the immoveable property of the zamíndár, and to arrange for the liquidation of his debts and liabilities in manner hereinafter provided.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the Order of Management.

10. The order passed under section nine, clause (*c*) (hereinafter called "the order of management"), shall extend to all immoveable property of or to which the zamíndár is on the date of its publication possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him during the continuance of the management, and to all debts and liabilities to which he is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property on the said date. N.-W. P. draft, s. 11.

"Order of management"; to what it extends.

The management shall be deemed to commence from the date on which the order of management is published.

Commencement of management.

11. On the publication of the order of management the following consequences shall ensue— N.-W. P. draft, s. 11.

Effect of order of management.

First.—All proceedings then pending in any civil or revenue Court in British India, in respect to the debts and liabilities to which the order of management extends, shall be stayed: and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments issued by any such Court and then in force, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities, or against or in any way affecting any of the property to which the order of management extends, shall be suspended.

Stay of pending proceedings.

Second.—So long as the management continues, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments, other than those instituted by the Manager for the recovery of rents and profits under section twelve, shall be instituted in or issued by any civil or revenue Court in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities, or against or in any way affecting any of the property to which the order of management extends.

Bar of fresh proceedings.

Third.—So long as the management continues the zamíndár shall be incompetent—

The zamíndár incompetent

(*a*) to enter into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability; or

to contract debts.

(*b*) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property under management or any part thereof; or

(*c*) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to preclude the Manager from letting, and the zamíndár from taking, the whole or any part of such property, on such terms consistent with the other provisions of this Act as may be agreed upon between the parties.

Fourth.—So long as the management continues, no person other than the Manager shall be competent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or any part thereof.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 12.

12. The Manager shall, during the continuance of the management, have all powers which the zamíndár might as such have legally exercised, and shall receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect of the property under management. Act 187 Act 187

Manager to have powers of zamíndár and to receive rents and profits.

And, for the purpose of recovering such rents and profits, shall also have all the powers possessed by the Deputy Commissioner under the law for the time being in force for the recovery of land-revenue due to Government:

Provided that he shall not, before the liquidation-scheme hereinafter mentioned has been sanctioned, lease or mortgage the property under management, or any part thereof, for any term exceeding two years, to take effect in

on.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 13.

Zamíndár to hold sír at rate to be fixed by Manager.

13. If the zamíndár is at the time the management commences cultivating as his sír or otherwise any land to which the order of management extends, he shall be entitled to hold such land during the term of management as a tenant, at such rent as may be fixed by the Manager in accordance with the orders of the Commissioner.

IV of s. 10. IV of s. 11

Payments to be made by Manager.

14. From the sums received or recovered under section twelve the Manager shall pay—

First, the costs of the management including the costs of necessary repairs:

Second, the Government-revenue, and all debts and liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the property under management;

Third, the rent (if any) due in respect of any land held by the zamíndár on lease from persons other than the Manager;

Fourth, such periodical allowance (if any) as the Commissioner may, from time to time, fix for the maintenance and other necessary expenses of the zamíndár and of such members of his family as the Commissioner directs,

Fifth, the cost of such improvements of the said property as he thinks necessary and are approved by the Commissioner.

Residue how disposed of.

The residue shall be retained by the Manager for the liquidation, in manner hereinafter provided, of the debts and liabilities to which the order of management extends, other than those saved or incurred to Government.

CHAPTER V.

PROOF OF DEBTS AND SCHEME FOR LIQUIDATION.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 15.

Notice to claimants against zamíndár.

15. On the publication of the order of management, the Manager shall publish in the official Gazette a notice, in the vernacular language of the district, calling upon all persons having claims against the zamíndár or the property under management to notify the same in writing to such Manager within two months from the date of the publication.

Copies of notices to be exhibited.

He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at his own office and at the offices of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, and also at conspicuous places on the land taken under management.

Claim to contain full particulars.

16. Every such claimant shall, in the written statement of his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with such written statement.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

If any document in his possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager as required by this section, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Ac 18 Ac 18

Claim not duly notified to be barred.

17. Every such claim (other than claims of the Government), not notified to the Manager within the time and in the manner hereby required shall, except as provided in section twenty-four, clause (*d*), be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged:

Provision for admission of claims within further period of two months.

Provided that, when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of section sixteen, the Manager may receive such claim within the further period of two months from the expiration of the original period of two months.

Ac 18

History of transactions with zamíndár to be investigated.

18. The Manager shall, if the amount of any claim is disputed, enquire into the history and merits of such claim from the commencement of the transactions between the parties and the persons (if any) through whom they claim, and shall, in accordance with the provisions of sections nineteen and twenty, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities (if any) justly due to the several claimants.

When the amount of the claim is admitted, and the Manager, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, believes that such admission is true and is made by the zamíndár with a full knowledge of his legal rights as against the creditor, the Manager shall not be bound so to enquire, but may do so if he thinks fit.

In other cases in which the amount of the claim is admitted the Manager shall be bound to enquire as aforesaid.

Ac 18

Mode of taking account.

19. When the Manager enquires into the history and merits of a claim under section eighteen, he shall—

notwithstanding any agreement between the parties, or the persons (if any) through whom they claim, as to allowing compound interest or setting-off the profits of mortgaged property without an account of interest or otherwise determining the manner of taking the account,

and notwithstanding any statement or settlement of account or any contract

and create a new obligation,

pen the account between the parties n the commencement of the tran- ions and take that account accord- to the following rules (that is to) :—

(a) separate accounts of principal and rest shall be taken :

(b) in the account of princi[illegible] ll be debited to the zamíndár suc ney as may from time to time hav n actually received by him or on hi ount from the creditor, and the price goods, if any, sold to him by the litor as part of the transactions :

(c) in the account of principal there ll not be debited to the zamíndár any ney which he may have agreed to in contravention of section 257A the Code of Civil Procedure :

(d) in the account of principal there ll not be debited to the zamíndár any umulated interest which has been verted into principal at any state- nt or settlement of account or by contract made in the course of the nsactions, unless the Manager, for sons to be recorded by him in writ- , deems such debit to be reasonable :

(e) in the account of interest there ll be debited to the zamíndár monthly ple interest on the balance of princi- for the time being outstanding at rate allowed by the Manager as einafter provided :

(f) all money paid by or on account the zamíndár to the creditor or on account, and all profits, service or er advantages of every description eived by the creditor in the course of transactions (estimated, if necessary, such money-value as the Manager in discretion, or with the aid of arbi- tors appointed by him, may deter- ne) shall be credited first in the ac- nt of interest; and, when any pay- nt is more than sufficient to discharge balance of interest due at the time is made, the residue of such payment ll be credited to the zamíndár in the ount of principal :

(g) the accounts of principal and in- est shall be made up to the date of stituting the claim, and the aggregate the balances (if any) appearing due both such accounts against the míndár on that date shall be deemed be the amount due at that date, ex- t when the balance appearing due the interest account exceeds that ap- aring due on the principal account, which case double the latter balance all be deemed to be the amount then e.

20. The interest to be awarded in taking an account according to the [illegible]es set forth in [illegible]tion nineteen [illegible] be—

Interest to be allowed.

(a) the rate, if any, agreed upon tween the parties, or the persons (if Manager unreasonable, or if no rate was agreed upon, or when any agreement between the parties, or the persons (if any) through whom they claim to setoff profits without [illegible] account in lieu of interest has been set aside by the Manager, such rate as the Manager deems reasonable.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 21.

21. If the amount of the debts or liabilities determined to be due cannot be paid at once, the Manager shall then proceed to rank such debts and liabilities according to the order in which they shall be paid, and to fix the interest (if any) to be paid thereon, respectively, from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

Power to rank debts and fix future interest.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 22.

22. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities (including those due and incurred to Government) has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme (hereinafter called "the liquidation-scheme") showing the mode in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the same, whether from the income of the property under management or with the aid of funds raised under the powers hereinafter conferred, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Scheme for liquidation.

Every such scheme shall further provide for the continuance of the payments to be made by the Manager under section fourteen, and may provide for the improvement of the property under management, either from the said income, or with the aid of the funds raised as aforesaid, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Provisions of scheme.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 23.

23. The Commissioner may—

(a) as often as he thinks fit, send back such scheme to the Manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme; or

(b) sanction any liquidation-scheme or any revised liquidation-scheme submitted to him either as it stands or subject to such modifications as he may deem expedient.

Proceeding of Commissioner on submission of scheme.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 24.

24. At any time before he has sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under section twenty-[illegible]ce, the Commissioner may, by an [illegible]der published in the official Gazette, [illegible]rect that on a date fixed by such [illegible]der the management shall be relin- [illegible]ished.

Power to relinquish management.

On the date so fixed—

(a) the management shall terminate;

(b) the zamíndár shall be restored to [illegible]e possession of the property unde[illegible] management, subject to any leases mad[illegible] under section twelve;

(c) any residue of the rents and pro[illegible]

(*d*) the proceedings, processes, executions, and attachments stayed and suspended under section eleven, and the debts and liabilities barred by section seventeen shall revive.

In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-SCHEME.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 37.

Effect of sanctioning liquidation-scheme.

25. When the Commissioner sanctions the liquidation-scheme, he shall notify the fact of such sanction at his office, and at the offices of the Manager and the Deputy Commissioner and at the tahsíli, and thereupon—

1st, all proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed or suspended under section eleven shall be for ever barred; and

2nd, every debt or liability due or owing to any person, which was provable before the Manager, shall be extinguished, and such person shall be entitled to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him under this Act, in respect of such debt or liability.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 38.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

26. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of a mortgagee or conditional vendee, the Manager, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, may, by an order in writing, require such encumbrancer to deliver up possession of the same to him on or before the first day of June next after such sanction.

If such encumbrancer refuses or neglects to obey such order, the Manager may, without resorting to a civil Court, enter upon the property and summarily evict him therefrom and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

Nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of any encumbrancer to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) awarded to him under this Act.

N.-W. P. draft, s. [illegible]

Power to enquire into consideration given for leases.

27. If the property under management, or any part thereof, be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease, the Manager may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given; and, if such consideration appears to him insufficient, may, with the sanction of the Commissioner, by order, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, either set aside the lease, or require the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the Manager thinks fit, and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

When any lease is set aside or cancelled under this section the Manager may, on or after the first day of June next following the date of the order setting aside or cancelling the lease, enter upon the property and summarily evict the lessee without resorting to a civil or revenue Court.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 40.

Compensation to be given to person evicted.

28. The mortgagee, conditional vendee or lessee evicted under section twenty-six or section twenty-seven shall be entitled to such compensation as the Manager thinks fit, on account of any crops, the property of such mortgagee, conditional vendee, assignee or lessee, standing on the ground at the time of his eviction.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 41.

Power to lease.

29. Subject to the rules made under section thirty-seven, the Manager, after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, shall have power to lease all or any part of the property under management for any term of years not exceeding the term of settlement, for such consideration and under such conditions as may be agreed on. Act X 1876. Act X 1877.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 42.

Power to mortgage or sell.

30. At any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, the Manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for carrying out such scheme— Act X 1876. Act X 1877.

(*a*) by mortgaging the whole or any part of the property under management for a term not exceeding twenty years from the publication of the order of management; or

(*b*) by selling, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the Manager thinks fit, such portion of the said property as may appear expedient.

P. [illegible] 43.

Manager's receipt to be a discharge.

31. The Manager's receipt for any moneys, rents or profits raised or received by him under this Act shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom, and from being concerned to see to the application thereof. Act X 1876 Act X 1877

P. [illegible] 44.

Termination of management.

32. When the debts mentioned in the liquidation-scheme have been paid and discharged as therein provided, or in such other manner as the Commissioner thinks fit, the Manager may, with the sanction of the Commissioner, fix such date as he deems fit for the termination of the management. Act X 1876 Act X 1877

Restoration of owner.

Notice thereof shall be published in the official Gazette, and on the date so fixed the management shall terminate, and the zamíndár shall be restored to the possession of the property under management, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the Manager under the power conferred by section thirty, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the Manager under the powers conferred by section twelve, twenty-three and thirty, and shall have in such property or part such rights as are provided in section thirty-four.

33. If the zamíndár dies after the publication of the order of management and before the management has been terminated in any of the modes hereinbefore provided :— N.-W. P. draft, s. 45.

Death of zamíndár.

First, the management shall continue and proceed in all respects as if such zamíndár were still living ;

Second, any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the property under management shall, while such management continues, be subject to the disabilities imposed by clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section eleven ; and

Third, no civil or revenue Court in British India shall, during the continuance of the management, issue any attachment or other process against any portion of the property under management, for or in respect of any debt or liability incurred by any such person whether before or after his said succession.

34. A zamíndár, who has been restored under section thirty-two to the possession of any property, shall have a right to hold such property subject to the payment of the revenue that may be from time to time assessed thereon. N.-W. P. draft, s. 46.

The right of a zamíndár restored under section 32 to be heritable, but not transferable.

Such right shall not be transferred or encumbered by grant, will, sale, mortgage or in any way whatsoever, or be attached or sold in execution of the decree of any Court, but shall be heritable and shall devolve in accordance with the laws for the time being in force regulating the inheritance to immoveable property.

No lease of any such property, made by any zamíndár so restored, or by any person who has inherited from him, in consideration of a premium, or in satisfaction of a debt or loan, and no lease of any such property made by such zamíndár or person, to be held at a rent less than the revenue (if any) chargeable in respect thereof, shall be valid.

CHAPTER VII.

Of Appeal and Revision.

35. An appeal against any decision or order under section seventeen, eighteen, twenty-one, or twenty-six or imposing a fine or imprisonment in exercise of the powers conferred by section thirty-nine, shall lie to the Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such decision or order. N.-W. P. draft, s. 47.

Appeal.

Subject to the power of revision next hereinafter provided, the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal shall be final.

36. The Board of Revenue or the Commissioner may, of its or his own motion, or on the application of any person concerned, call for the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon, consistent with the provisions herein contained, as it or he thinks fit :

Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

Provided that the Commissioner shall not call for the record in any case in which the Board of Revenue has already done so.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

37. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act— N.-W. P. draft, s. 50.

Power to make rules.

(*a*) to regulate the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act ;

(*b*) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act ;

(*c*) for the guidance of officers enquiring into and determining claims under chapter V of this Act ; and, in particular, as to the allowance and amount of interest (if any) on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date of the determination down to the date of payment ; and

(*d*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and when so published shall have the force of law.

38. Every investigation conducted by the Manager or an Assistant Manager, with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. N.-W. P. draft, s. 53.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

39. For the purposes of this Act, the Manager or an Assistant Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents, by the same means and, as far as possible, in the same manner as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure. N.-W. P. draft, s. 54.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

40. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of any thing done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act. N.-W. P. draft, s. 55.

Bar of suits.

41. Nothing in this Act precludes the civil Courts having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to any immoveable property which has been brought under the operation of this Act from entertaining and disposing of such suits ; but to all such suits the Manager of such property shall be made a party. N.-W. P. draft, s. 51

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in respect of certain suits.

42. Nothing in this Act contained shall bar the execution of any process for the realization of arrears of land-revenue, or of any debt or liability due or incurred to Government.

Act not to bar process for realizing arrears of revenue.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE majority of the proprietors of the Jhánsí district have, for some years past, been deeply involved in debt. This is to some extent the result of extraordinary calamities, such as, the disturbances connected with the mutiny of 1857, the famine of 1868 and the murrain of 1872; but it is due chiefly to the extremely precarious nature of the harvests in that part of the country coupled with the changes which have been made in its revenue-administration since it has passed under British rule.

2. The Jhánsí district, owing to the want of canals and the unsuitableness of its soil for well-irrigation, depends greatly for its harvests upon the rainfall. The Native rulers who preceded us, recognizing this, used to vary their demand for each year with reference to the outturn of that year. Under our rule, the demand has been fixed for a term of years, without respect to the variations of season.

Further, under the Marátha rule, the settlement was raiyatwár, the land-revenue being taken from each individual occupier of the soil. Under our system, some of these raiyats were converted into absolute proprietors, and the responsibility for making good the revenue, which had been distributed over the whole cultivating community, was restricted to them.

3. The changes so made have almost ruined the class who accepted these rights and responsibilities. Although the revenue assessed was by no means high, as calculated on an average of years, yet in bad years there were heavy losses, and the whole of these losses fell upon the newly made proprietors. The result is that, while the rest of the agricultural population of the Jhánsí district is in a comparatively prosperous condition, the proprietors are now overwhelmed by debt.

4. The alterations that may be required in the revenue-system of the district are at present under consideration; but whatever may be done in this direction, it is clear that the embarrassed proprietors can never recover themselves unless some extraordinary means are provided for relieving them from the mass of debt by which they are now oppressed. It is with this object that the present Bill has been framed. It proceeds on the main lines of the Sindh Encumbered Estates Act and other similar Acts that have been from time to time passed for the relief of embarrassed landholders in other parts of India, the chief points of difference being, first, that in the chapter which deals with the proof of debts, it substitutes for the more general provisions of those Acts the detailed rules for the taking of accounts and the allowance of interest contained in the Dekkhan Raiyats Relief Act; and, secondly, that it does not stop at freeing the zamíndár from debt and his property from encumbrances, but further provides, with a view to protecting him against future embarrassment, that his immoveable property on being restored to him by the Manager shall be absolutely inalienable.

5. The Bill as drawn extends only to the Jhánsí district; but as it is apprehended that there may be other portions of the Jhánsí division to which it will be found necessary to extend it, a clause has been inserted enabling the Local Government to apply it to zamíndárs in any part of that division.

B. W. COLVIN.

The 23rd March, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 13. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY CONDITION OF PILGRIMS AT MECCA.

No. 3586, dated Bombay Castle, the 31st December 1879.

From—J. NUGENT, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Depart[illegible]

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural D[illegible]nt.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. [illegible]06, [illegible]ated 20th August 1879, forwarding copy of a report by Assistant Sur[illegible]eon A[illegible]dul Ruzzack on the sanitary condition of pilgrims to Mecca, and re[illegible]questi[illegible]e opinion of this Government on the practical recommendations [illegible]made [illegible] particularly on the measures which he proposes should be ado[illegible] [illegible]s to embarkation and during the voyage.

2. In reply, I am directed to forward a copy of a letter, [illegible]43, dated 11th November last, from Mr. J. H. Grant, Municipal Co[illegible]ner for the City of Bombay, and Sir F. Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Co[illegible]ers of Police, Bombay, who were requested to ascertain the feeling [illegible]hammadan community on the subject of Mr. Ruzzack's proposals.

3. In speaking generally on the subject, His E[illegible] the Governor in Council would premise that he does not think it [illegible]ssary or expedient for Government to interfere with pilgrims going [illegible]cca. Government are bound, in his opinion, to [illegible]fy themselves [illegible]ersons who leave the shores of India in Native p[illegible]ger ships are prop[illegible] for[illegible]on their voyage, and this is effectually [illegible] by the operation of [illegible]VIII of 1876 which seems to provide all that [illegible]ry.

There is no doubt tha[illegible]s, rich and poor have to undergo great privations, both on their voy[illegible] after the[illegible]each the holy places of Islam. But as regards Indian pil[illegible]ms, the [illegible] of the travel are mitigated by the comparatively [illegible] sea voyage and the [illegible]ood arrangements on boardship. The same is the case with the Persian pilgrims. They used to go by the Arabian Desert route, and the[illegible] undoubtedly they were compelled to undergo real hardships; but now the[illegible] are abandoning that line for the better route [illegible] Persian Gulf a[illegible]round by A[illegible]n. Moreover, the privations which

the applica[illegible]
ed, call for [illegible]
[illegible]nder t[illegible]

are incidental to the pilgrimage are willingly encountered, and are know beforehand to be inevitable. It may fairly be assumed, therefore, that tho who go to Mecca are moved up by strong religious sentiment which wou probably resent any interference [illegible] of the State; and it is the beli of this Government that the Native community [illegible] pilgrimage wou very much prefer the absence of any interference on the part of Governmen The Turkish Government might promise the introduction of improved arrang ments for the comfort and safety of pilgrims, but how far those promises wou be effectually carried out is by no means certain. Even, therefore, were politic to endeavour to better the condition of the pilgrims after their arriv at Jeddah, the attempt to do so would probably prove fruitless.

The feeling which prompts the Muhammadans of Bengal or Northe India to encounter the hardships and miseries of a pilgrimage is entitled the fullest sympathy, and the belief universally entertained that death on pilgrimage is a sure passport to heaven will, as long as Islamism lasts, indu thousands of Indians to follow in the footsteps of those who have gone befo them. Beyond seeing that the ships which convey the pilgrims from o shores are fully and properly fitted out and equipped in accordance with t provisions of the Native Passengers Act of 1876, and that the humane provisio of that law are carefully carried out, this Government are entirely opposed any interference whatever.

4. Adverting to the enclosure to this letter, it will be seen that the Bomb Mussulman community is averse to the adoption of the more important of t proposals made by Assistant Surgeon Abdur Ruzzack, and opposed general to interference on the part of Government with the pilgrims and their arrang ments. That community also disapproves of the suggestions regarding t appointment of a pilgrim health officer and agent in Bombay, and objects—a in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council with reason— the proposals that no pilgrim should be allowed to leave Bombay without a examination of his purse and person to show, first, that he possesses at lea Rs. 300; and, secondly, that he is physically fit to endure the hardships of t journey. For reasons already stated in paragraph 3, it would, His Excellen in Council thinks, be cruel and impolitic to carry out either of these proposa Further, to adopt Mr. Ruzzack's suggestions would virtually be to entrust t en[illegible] management of, and responsibility for, the conveyance and comfort th[illegible]ims commencing from the actual chartering of the steamers in Bomb to [illegible]ment, and this clearly is not a duty which legitimately devolves up t[illegible]

[illegible]vestion that no vessels of smaller registered tonnage than 1,100 [illegible]uld be permitted to carry pilgrims is not practicable; nor h it any [illegible]vantages were it feasible, seeing that the number of passeng a vessel [illegible] is practically still determined by her tonnage. A steam of 2,000 ton[illegible] therefore be proportionately as much crowded as one 1,000 tons [illegible]istake to suppose that a large steamer must necessari b[illegible] a better s[illegible] and pitch less, than a smaller vessel; long narr screw steam[illegible]ed tonnage are often the most uncomfortal vessels in a sea[illegible]

On the subject [illegible]modation the Bombay Muhammada concur with Mr Ruzz[illegible] the present latrine accommodati furnished under the ru[illegible]ld be doubled. This mig be done with advan[illegible] by a verbal alteration, su stituting 50 for 100 [illegible]ferred to in Rule 4 of t rules made by the Government [illegible]n 46 of Act VIII of 187

As regards cooking arran[illegible]ment cannot see that an thing further is required beyon[illegible] already contain. In respe of cooking accommodation Mr. [illegible] have been unfortunate his selection of the *Trentham* [illegible] as in this [illegible] does not seem to ha been as fully equipped as ordinary pilgrim ste[illegible]me remarks app to the ventilation of the vessels.

Concerning the proposal that a Mussulm[illegible] should appointed to each vessel, His Excellency in Co[illegible] the owners of the vessel if the [illegible]

required to provide a Mussulman surgeon also. What is required in such a case is an interpreter, not another doctor. Any alteration in the existing system regarding the dieting of pilgrims on board ship seem unnecessary. If the pilgrims and the Mussulman community generally are content, there appears no reason why Government should interfere.

5. The other proposals made by Mr. Ruzzack involve the appointment of an agent at Jeddah, to which this Government has always been opposed, and negotiations with the Turkish Government, which very probably would be unwilling to assent to arrangements which would involve expenditure and supervision of their own officials. All concerned, however, might be informed that the British Government has now a political officer at Jeddah, who has been instructed to watch over the working of the pilgrim traffic at certain seasons of the year, and to promote fair and impartial obedience to the regulations in force by the Turkish officials on the one hand, and by British ships on the other.

6. The suggestion that the funds for paying for Mussulman surgeons afloat and on shore in Arabia, and for lodging houses and hospitals at, or on the road to, the holy places of Islam, should be obtained by imposing a tax on ship-owners and charterers, seems to need no serious comment.

7. The liberal offer of a Mussulman gentleman, referred to in the last paragraph of the letter enclosed, is, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, deserving of favourable consideration.

No. 10243, dated Bombay, the 11th November 1879.

From—J. H. Grant, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, and Sir F. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Commissioner of Police.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department.

With reference to your letter No. 2507 of 12th September 1879, forwarding the Government of India's No. 306, and enclosures (herewith returned), we have the honour to report that we have ascertained the feelings of the Muhammadan community of Bombay in regard to the measures proposed by Assistant Surgeon A. Ruzzack for the benefit of pilgrim[illegible] the holy places of Islam, in consultation with the leading members of that community, [illegible] the result of our inquiry, briefly stated, is that the Muhammadan community are [illegible] opinion that much interference on the part of Government with the pilgrims is n[illegible] or desirable. As regards the arrangements under class A, the proposal that no [illegible]eon should be permitted to embark unless he can prove that he is possessed of the [illegible]nesti[illegible] qualifications, as regards health and means, is not supported, and the [illegible]nade[illegible] of a health officer and of an agent for the purposes specified in the report is c[illegible] advisable.

The Muhammedans all allow that a pilgrim ought to have sufficient me[illegible]orm his journey, after providing for the maintenance of his wife and family [illegible]er, [illegible] a[illegible]sent but they allege that, if a pilgrim has not sufficient means, he is gener[illegible] Com[illegible]by other pilgrims who have more than sufficient, and, as an instance of this, Com[illegible] stated that when he went on the pilgrimage himself, it cost him Rs. 16,[illegible] of which was spent on paying for the passages of poor pilgrims. And ne[illegible] go to Jeddah in steam ships, and are not more than ten or twelve [illegible]ttle food is required for one man on the voyage.

It is further urged that poor pilgrims are a[illegible] not think it [illegible] they will have to undergo on the journey, and are prepared [illegible] pilgrims going [illegible] of their religion; and if a man dies on the pilgrimage, he will [illegible]fy themselves [illegible] that he has gone through for his religion.

They acknowledge that the intentio[illegible]ger ships are prop[illegible] inquiry are kind and good, but they think that, [illegible] by the operatio[illegible] go hard[illegible]ps, it is not necessary for Government to do anything [illegible]ry.

The poor and ignorant, they say [illegible]ns, rich [illegible] that what is now proposed is for their own good, and therefore [illegible] after they [illegible]not interfere to prevent people, however poor and feeble, from undertak[illegible]ns, th[illegible]y wish to do so.

As regards the size of the ve[illegible] sea voy[illegible] by pilgrim[illegible]ey do not consider [illegible] necessary that no ship whose tonnage [illegible] tons should be allowed to be engage[illegible] in the pilgrim traffic, provided n[illegible] case with t[illegible] for each passenger. At the presen[illegible] time many people who cannot get [illegible] route, and th[illegible] to Jeddah by [illegible]ngla on payment of [illegible]out Rs. 5 for the passage. [illegible]ps; but now th[illegible]

As [illegible] the [illegible]sian Gulf a[illegible]ssistant Surge[illegible] Ruzzack that two latrines should be provided [illegible] every [illegible] and they are [illegible] opinion that each vessel should carry

not less than our sweepers. The latrines for females cannot, they believe, be constructed outside the ship, the women would be afraid to go to them whenever there was an sea on; but if it could be [illegible] it would certainly be better to have all the latrines outside the ship.

As regards cooking arrangements, it is alleged that [illegible] which Mr. Ruzzack made the passage, was never intended for pilgrim traffic, being cargo boat with accommodation for a few first class passengers only; and that steamers which are expressly intended for pilgrims are fitted with long galleys where there is space for 100 people to cook at one time. It is recommended that every ship engaged in the pilgrim trade should be fitted with a sufficient number of "chullahs" to meet the requirements of the passengers.

They do not approve of the suggestion that the captain of the ship should arrange for the pilgrims' diet, and that if this were done half a gallon of drinking water daily would be sufficient for each pilgrim. One gallon of drinking water per head is considered necessary, and the passengers should be allowed to cook for themselves.

As regards ventilation, it is alleged that ships engaged in pilgrim traffic are fitted with ventilators, and that they would not be allowed to proceed to sea without ventilators. They have also 12-feet hatches, which are left open, and, in addition to these, wind-sails are generally used.

The proposal to appoint a Muhammadan medical officer for each pilgrim vessel is considered a good one, and one that should be adopted.

It is also considered very desirable that hospitals should be established at Jeddah, Mecca and Medina with Muhammadan doctors in charge of them.

The proposal to appoint an agent at Jeddah to look after the Indian pilgrims, and to register their names and compare them with the lists produced by the captain of the ship, is considered a good one, but it is not considered advisable that the agent should have anything to do with the pilgrim's money.

Motowwifs intending to take charge of Indian pilgrims should have their names registered; and when a pilgrim dies, the motowwif should send information to the agent. The dulals in Bombay should be registered by the Commissioner of Police.

It would be desirable, they think, to erect or purchase a building at Mecca for the use of Indian pilgrims, but it would not be practicable to set up tent hospitals when the pilgrims leave Mecca and proceed to Arafat, because the journey is made too quickly; but the doctor might take a supply of medicine with him.

It is stated by gentlemen who have had personal experience that at Arafat the tents are [illegible] numerous that if a man leaves his own tent he can hardly find it again.

[illegible] If the Turkish Government would provide more latrines and slaughter-places for the pil[illegible]s generally at Arafat, it would be a very good thing to do; but as the pilgrims are all [illegible] alike there, and the crowd is so tremendous, it would be impossible to distinguish the [illegible] for whom special latrines and slaughter-places were provided.

[illegible] not considered practicable for the agent on the journey to Medina and back to Mecca [illegible] the names of all persons who depart with a caravan.

[illegible]doonin is already responsible for all the people of his kafilah, and he gives an under[illegible] that effect to the Sheriff of Mecca. It would, they think, be advisable to make the [illegible] responsible through the agent.

[illegible] of Turkish cavalry with each caravan, as proposed, would, it is considered, be [illegible] the pilgrims, if the Turkish Government would agree to provide one; and [illegible] company each caravan, it would be advisable that he should do so, but [illegible] consists of two thousand persons. It would also be a good thing if the [illegible] suggested.

As regards [illegible] establishment of lodging-houses for Indian pilgrims at Jeddah, Mecca and Medina, it is [illegible] there are already serais for the poor and lodgings for people who can pay. There are [illegible] places free to all Indians, but in some cases these do not serve their purpose. [illegible] an mentioned one, the [illegible] was built by his mother, but when she returned to it [illegible] in the possession of [illegible]abs, and there was a difficulty in turning them out.

As regards the means of raising the [illegible] funds for carrying out the proposals, the Muhammadans are of opinion that it [illegible] already [illegible] to pay the charges from interest; for having regard to the Muh[illegible] law [illegible] bravery, many people would refuse even to take medicine provided from such [illegible] in this [illegible] ore, they think [illegible] requisite funds should be raised by a light contribution from ship-owners and charterers [illegible] pilgrim traffic, the passage money charged to the pilgrims being made to co[illegible]

Regarding the establishment of a mossaffor-[illegible] shoe[illegible]grims, Hajee Curreem bin Sa[illegible]mon has promised that, [illegible] Government [illegible] where in the neighbourhood of Moody Bay, he will give Rs. 25,000 [illegible] surgeon [illegible] its

No. 398, dated Calcutta, the 13th February 1880.

From—HORACE A. COCKERELL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Politi[illegible] and Appointment Departments,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 62, dated the 14th March last, intimating that the Government of India would be willing to sanction the establishment at Jeddah of an agency for Indian pilgrims, if sufficient funds were provided for the purpose, either from private subscriptions, or from Muhammadan endowments, or from both these sources.

2. Copies of your letter were on receipt forwarded to the Muhammadan Literary Society, and the National Muhammadan Association, and they were asked if the trustees of any of the Muhammadan endowments in Bengal would be willing to contribute from the funds of the charities under their control towards meeting the expenses of the proposed agency, and whether the Societies would undertake to raise subscriptions for the formation of a fund for the same object. The Board of Revenue were also requested to report whether the funds of any Muhammadan endowment administered by them could, consistently with the intention of the founder of the charity, be made available towards meeting the expenses of the proposed agency. The replies of the Muhammadan societies and the Board of Revenue have now been received, and copies of the reports marginally noted are forwarded herewith for the information of the Government of India.

1. Letter from the President, National Muhammadan Association, No. 166, dated 21st June 1879.
2. Letter from the Secretary, National Muhammadan Association, No. 178, dated 31st October 1879.
3. Letter from the Secretary, Muhammadan Literary Society, dated 15th September 1879.
4. Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, No. 771A, dated 21st November 1879.

3. From these reports, it will be seen that the two Associations consulted are of opinion that the trustees of Muhammadan endowments have no power to divert the funds in their hands to purposes other than those contemplated by the donors, which do not include the proposal to establish a pilgrim agency at Jeddah, and that, even if the funds could be diverted, none of the endowments have any sufficient surplus available from which the necessary contribution could be made. They also think it very doubtful if enough money could be raised by private subscriptions to carry out the object in view, but they are willing to assist in collecting subscriptions.

4. From the report submitted by the Board of Revenue, it appears th[illegible] of the endowments under their administration, the Syedpore Trust, founded [illegible] Hajee Mahomed Mohsin, is the only one the funds of which might, co[illegible]ently with the intention of the founder, be made available towards the [illegible]lishment of a pilgrim agency at Jeddah. The portion of this fund, [illegible] at the disposal of Government, amounts to about Rs. 55,000 a year [illegible] partly from land collections, and partly from the interest on investe[illegible]lations, and the whole sum is at present appropriated to the fu[illegible] of Muhammadan education. The fund is a trust fund, and is not a[illegible] for general State purposes; Government is bound to spend it for [illegible] of members of the Muhammadan community. At present it is s[illegible]ating them, but if it is thought proper to spend it in assisting [illegible] on pilgrimages, this would be a perfectly legitimate application [illegible] of the trust. It must not, however, be inferred from the let[illegible] Board of Revenue, which speaks of "accumulations amounting [illegible]," that any part of the fund is at present lying idle and unappr[illegible] the whole surplus of the fund is spent on edu[illegible], and any [illegible] may be given from it to assist pilgrims at Jed[illegible] will have to be wit[illegible] the education of Muhammadans in t[illegible]. The Lieutenant-[illegible] would very strongly deprecate any such [illegible] the money from the purpose to which it has hitherto been devoted, alt[illegible] quite possible that the original donor would have thought the object o[illegible] Muhammadans on their pilgrimages a more important object than [illegible]

5. Besid[illegible] the share [illegible] sea voy[illegible] devoted to secular purpose[illegible] a three-ninth share, amount[illegible] case with [illegible]umbers to R[illegible]. 20,000, is paid t[illegible] the Committee of the [illegible] route, and th[illegible] expenditur[illegible] on local religious [illegible]remonies. Government c[illegible]ps; but now th[illegible] the expendi[illegible]ure of this money, which is [illegible] Persian Gulf a[illegible] be provided [illegible] every [illegible]

tirely at the disposal of the Emambara Committee. It is just poss if an application were made to the Committee, they might be induce make a grant from the religious share of the fund for the assistance of pilgri but the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it very unlikely that anything would obtained from this source, as the Matwali has represented that the C mittee find the funds of the religious [illegible] barely sufficient for the conduct the local religious ceremonies.

6. Under these circumstances, and as the Muhammadan Associations, already stated, consider it doubtful if enough money could be raised to ca out the object in view, the Lieutenant-Governor does not think it advisa that Government should take the initiative in the matter, though, if Muhammadan community take action, and can provide the funds either by s scriptions or from endowments, the agency might with advantage be establisl on the terms proposed by the Government of India.

7. I am also directed now to reply to your letter No. 307, dated the 2 August last, forwarding a report from Assistant Surgeon Abdur Ruzzack, w was deputed to Mecca "to report on the sanitary condition of pilgrims at t place," and requesting the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor on the practi recommendations made by the Assistant Surgeon, and particularly on measures which he proposes should be adopted previous to the embarkation the pilgrims at Bombay and during their voyage to Jeddah. Of the measu proposed, the principal are—

(1)—The appointment of a Health Officer and a Pilgrim Agent at Bo bay whose duties will be to see that no one is allowed undertake a pilgrimage to the holy places of Islam, who c not show that he is in a fit state of health to encounter t fatigue and hardships attendant on the pilgrimage, and who l not sufficient funds to prosecute it.

(2)—The establishment of a hospital at Jeddah under a Muhammad Assistant Surgeon, who should also perform the duties of Pilgrim Agent at that place.

(3)—The formation of a fund of four lakhs of rupees for carrying the above and other suggestions made by the Assistant S geon Abdur Ruzzack, the necessary amount being raised subscriptions from the whole Muhammadan population of Ind to be realized by the local authorities from private endowme and funds, by a tax on pilgrims and pilgrim vessels, and aid from the British and Turkish Governments.

Of these proposals, the one regarding the establishment of an agen h has already been accepted by the Government of India, on t Th that sufficient funds for the purpose are forthcoming from Muha pro owments, or from contributions by the Muhammadan communi abo of the enquiries made to ascertain if sufficient funds could to the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, have been fully sta date is regard to the other proposals of the Assistant Surgeon, a Assis erally, I am to solicit a reference to my letter No. 593 sees no reas ober 1878, and to say that, after a careful perusal of t is convi s full and interesting narrative, the Lieutenant-Govern could no be ify the view he has already expressed. Sir Ashley Ed pilgrima s w eral body of pilgrims to the sacred places of Isla ant Surge n. or and protected by Government throughout the of Octob 187 th expenditure far in ess of the estimate of the Assis liable to miscons tenant-Governor already pointed out in my lett and charterers o imposition of tax on pilgrims would to a heavy tax o and any fe as proposed from ship-owne might ta in an s tonnag ge money would really amou far as th operated y measures also that Governme Medina. The ignorant amo ns ind the report would operate, was int tionally int as restricti rimages to Mecca a support and encour g the pilgri er that Governme with their belief would l e brokers a h, and by t

cicerones and public of the places at which the pilgrims stay whose p[illegible] would be materially diminished by Government interference.

No. 166, dated Calcutta, the 21st June 1879.

From—AMEER ALI, Esq., Pre[illegible] National Muhammadan Association,
To—[illegible]ary to the Government of Bengal, Political Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1605, dated 7th April 1879, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Government of India, intimating the willingness of the Governor General in Council to sanction the establishment of an agency for Indian pilgrims at Jeddah if sufficient funds were provided for the purpose, either from private subscriptions or from Muhammadan endowments, or from both these sources.

2. In reply, I beg to state, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that the Association has put itself in communication with the trustees of most of the Muhammadan endowments in Bengal to ascertain whether any of them are willing to contribute from the funds of the charity under their control towards meeting the expenses of the proposed agency.

3. I beg also to mention that the National Muhammadan Associati[illegible] is perfectly willing to undertake the collection of subscriptions towards the object in view, if desired to do so. I would, however, take the liberty to add that, in view of the impecunious condition of the Muhammadan community, we do not feel altogether sanguine as to the success of the enterprise.

No. 178, dated Calcutta, the 31st October 1879.

From—The Secretary to the National Muhammadan Association,
To—The Offg Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial and Political Depts.

I have the honour to acknowledge, on behalf of the President of the National Muhammadan Association, your letter dated the 16th October 1879, and in reply beg to state that it appears practically impossible to obtain any contribution from the Muhammadan charities in Bengal towards the maintenance of an agency at Jeddah for the purpose of assisting Muhammadan pilgrims. As a rule, Mussulman charities are conducted and administered according to certain definite instructions of the appropriator, technically called *[illegible]ef*. The Motwallees have no power to divert the proceeds of the trust e[illegible] to purposes other than those intended by the original grantor and menti[illegible]06, in the wakfnamah. Under these circumstances, the Motwallees with [illegible]eon [illegible]e Association has put itself in communication have expressed their [illegible]nestir afford any assistance out of the charities under their control tow[illegible]nade [illegible] rying out of the proposal of Government.

2. The Association has already expressed to the Governme[illegible] willingness to undertake the collection of subscriptions towards the [illegible] vie but it feels very doubtful as to the ultimate success of the [illegible]sis[illegible]se. T[illegible] generally impecunious and impoverished condition of the [illegible]an pop[illegible]lation of this province excludes the possibility of raising [illegible]s to an[illegible] large amount. The Association has postponed taking a[illegible]tion in the matter, pending the orders of Government.

Dated Calcutta, the 15th Septem[illegible]

From—MOULVIE ABDOOL LUT[illegible]AN BAHADOOR, Se[illegible]mad[illegible] Literary Society,
To—The Secretary to the Gover[illegible] of Bengal, Judicial and [illegible]tments.

I have the honour, o[illegible] of the Committee o[illegible] the Muhammadan Literary Society, to ackn[illegible] receipt of your office letter No. 1604, dated the 7th April last, rega[illegible] proposed establishment of an agency for Indian pilgrims at Jedda[illegible]ms, t[illegible] following reply to the questions involved therein.

2. The Comm[illegible] sea voy[illegible]

[illegible]case with t[illegible]th great satisfaction the recognition by the Government o[illegible] route, and the [illegible]essity of appointing an eligible Muhammadan gentleman [illegible]ps; but now th[illegible]onsul at Jed[illegible]ah for the purpose of affording [illegible]sian Gulf [illegible]
[illegible]vided [illegible]every [illegible]

advice and assistance to poor Indian pilgrims in Arabia. When they look to the past of that controversy, they feel grateful to Providence that, in this matter at least, there should be uniformity of sentiment between Her Majesty's Government and her subjects professing the faith of Islam.

3. The Committee are, however, afraid that even for the limited purpose of meeting the expenditure of the [illegible] Agent's establishment, including his own salary, it would be hopeless to look for aid [illegible] Muhammadan endowments in India. In the first place, it is doubtful how far the *Mutwallees* of such endowments have the power to contribute towards a fund, the very existence whereof was never contemplated by the endowers. In the second place, the endowers have in a great number of cases fixed the expenditure to be incurred under various heads, leaving little or no margin for subscriptions like those under consideration.

4. Nor are the Committee hopeful of being able to raise by private subscription in India a capital fund, from the interest of which the expenses of such agency might be met. At the same time it would not be advisable for the Government to appoint a Pilgrim Agent, merely relying on the spasmodic efforts of private benevolence to meet the expenses every year. Indeed, the latter plan seems never to have been entertained.

5. Further, the Committee are of opinion that, apart from the feasibility of the plan of raising such a fund from private sources, there are other considerations which they are in duty bound to lay before the Government in this matter. The Committee believe that, according to the law of all civilized nations, it is the sacred duty of every State to appoint Consular Agents in those places in foreign territory where a large number of its subjects have occasion to resort for purposes of trade or otherwise. They believe that it was in the discharge of such duty that Her Majesty's Government have appointed a Consul at Jeddah. But the duty cannot be fully and satisfactorily discharged unless the said British Consul has given to him a Muhammadan assistant of position, who is fully and freely able to communicate with the Muhammadan pilgrims from India, who constitute a large proportion of the British subjects resorting to that port.

6. The Muhammadans of India are not an unimportant class of tax-payers of the Empire, and the pilgrims themselves create a traffic which contributes in diverse ways to the general revenues of the Empire. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, an expenditure from the Indian Exchequer of [illegible]ce or four hundred rupees per mensem for a Pilgrim Agent, including his [illegible]lishment, could not be reasonably objected to by any class of Her [illegible] subjects. The grant would be made for purely secular purposes [illegible] charge of obligations which every Government owes to its subjects [illegible] Traveling in large numbers for a lawful purpose in foreign lands.

[illegible] pro[illegible] Committee also observe, in the communication of the Government of In[illegible] abo[illegible] indication of an intention that the function of the Pilgrim Agent should [illegible] to [illegible] disburse such sums to destitute pilgrims at Jeddah, or beyond that, as [illegible] date is [illegible]mitted for their relief by Muhammadan gentlemen from India. There ca[illegible] Assist[illegible]t that diverse sums are transmitted by private parties to variou[illegible]ees no[illegible] in Arabia for the pious purpose of affording pecuniary assistance [illegible] [illegible] that country, and such assistance is very useful so far as it goes, in no [illegible] the *hadgis* are often, from causes entirely beyond their control, re[illegible]es w[illegible] utmost depths of destitution and misery in [illegible] foreign country [illegible]. [illegible]ntration of such voluntary remittances in the hands of one rob[illegible] 187[illegible] and reliable dis[illegible]ing authority would no doubt enhance the [illegible] those remittances. [illegible]t at the same time the Committee cann[illegible] [illegible]n from submitting the [illegible]estitution of the pilgrims is often too great to be relieve[illegible] by the [illegible]vate charity, and that the question of [illegible]ilgrim relief [illegible]n only [illegible]n a sound and self-supportin[illegible] basis by the creation of an [illegible] As the present state of the Imperial finances cannot a[illegible]rant amo[illegible] the la[illegible]ture which pilgrim relief (including a provision for retu[illegible]n to India) w[illegible], the only practicable plan. [illegible]he Committee v[illegible]ture again [illegible] raise the fund by taxing the [illegible]grim-carrying vessels.

8. Should the considerations submitted above fail to co[illegible]nce the Government of the advisability of both the courses, nam[illegible] defrayal out of the Imperial Exchequer of the salary [illegible] Muhammadan Assistant British Consul a[illegible], and [illegible]g of an indirect tax on the pilgrim traffic, the Committee would loyally endeavour to try their best to raise such funds as they can from private sources for the purpose contemplated by the Government.

No. 771A, dated Fort William, the 21st November 1879.

From—R. H. Wilson, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Political Department.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of Government order No. 1606, dated 7th April 1879, and subsequent reminders, requesting to be informed whether the funds of any Muhammadan endowment administered by the Board can, consistently with the intentions of the founder of the charity, be made available towards meeting the expenses of the agency proposed to be e[illegible]blished at Jeddah, with the object of meeting cases of destitution occurring among Indian pilgrims who go to Arabia unprovided with sufficient funds, or who are defrauded by unscrupulous agents.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Board selected for enquiry the endowments named in the margin as being most likely to be able to contribute towards the object in view, and the following are briefly the particulars of each.

1. Sasseram Endowment.
2. Syedpore Trust.
3. Massumpore Endowment.
4. Durga Kuderm Shareef.
5. Hossain Dellan.

3. The history of the creation of the Sasseram Endowment, the object of the grants, &c., are set forth in a note by the late Secretary, Mr. Geoghegan, copy of which was forwarded to Government with the Board's letter No. 375A, dated 17th June 1875. From the translations of the firmans therein given, it will be seen that that of Shahalam given in 1762 A.D. speaks of the 2,81,000 dams of land as having been given for the support of travellers "kharch warid sadir;" but reading this in connection with the previous firmans, of which translations are given [illegible] Board do not think it would justify a diversion of the funds from local pu[illegible] for the benefit of pilgrims in general. From the Board's report No. [illegible]06, dated 4th March 1879, it will be seen that the income of the e[illegible]dowment [illegible] about Rs. 22,000, which it is expected will rapidly increase to Rs. 40[illegible] ere long to Rs. 60,000; while for the present a scale of expenditur[illegible] made [illegible] fixed which will fall within Rs. 27,000 per annum.

4. As regards the Syedpore Trust, founded by Hajee Maho[illegible]sin, I am to invite a reference to the orders of Government in the Ge[illegible] part[illegible]ment, No. 5494, dated 2[illegible]th November 1874, to the address of [illegible] Commissioner of Burdwan, which goes into the question of the ap[illegible] of the funds of the endowment; and to add that the accumulatio[illegible]ur-ninth share amount to about one [illegible]nd a half lakhs, and that Gov[illegible]plies the lapsed one-ninth share [illegible]ly paid to a Mutwallee to [illegible]. Some of these assets might perhaps b[illegible]made available towards [illegible] the funds of the propose[illegible] agency.

5. The Massumpore Endow[illegible]ment in Midnapo[illegible] the [illegible]rious sunnuds under which this endowm[illegible] was created a[illegible]pears that the villages of Pisserpore and [illegible]ssumpore were [illegible] for the support of religious mendicants, studen[illegible] Madrasa Asylum and [illegible]osque of Abdool Hossain. From the Board's [illegible] Government, No. 601C, dated 22nd October 1879, it will be seen [illegible]ts of the endowment, on an average of five years, were Rs. 4,258-2[illegible] no surplus; and if any were available, it could not [illegible] applied [illegible]nch general purposes as are now contemplated, the [illegible] sea voyaging for strictly local purposes.

6. Durga Ku[illegible] case with the Moorshedabad. No deed creating this endowment is [illegible] route, and the from a Persian letter from Nawab Nazi[illegible] Bassanta Ali [illegible]ps; but now the Governor General, Moorshedabad, written in [illegible] Persian Gulf an[illegible] endowed the mosque and imamba[illegible] situated [illegible] provided to every [illegible] of all his movable and immovable property [illegible]

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